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*Ernest F. Walker*



# EMBDEN TOWN OF YORE

Olden Times and Families There  
and in Adjacent Towns

*Embden, Maine*

By

ERNEST GEORGE WALKER

Member of the Maine Historical Society and of the  
Columbia Historical Society

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Ernest G. Walker



## *Foreword* 1127442

Like that boyhood snowball, gathering as it rolled, is the tale of how Embden Town of Yore came to be. It probably started at Woolwich, Me., the way-station on the pioneer's line of march to the Upper Kennebec. Several years ago while looking into the old town books there, the prevalence of familiar names was noted. Inquiries a few days later, after a motor trip up the river, disclosed that older people at North Anson and Embden knew dimly, if at all, of Woolwich kin and Barrington, N. H., kin.

This whetted the interest in a further pursuit. It led on and on — again to Woolwich, to the Maine Historical Society and the Geneva Albee Hilton manuscripts there, to Berwick, Boston, Providence and to the census and pension offices and to other libraries at Washington, D. C. There developed an unexpected fund of information about old-time Embden faces and places that present day people were not aware of. This suggested helping them to share in that information.

So the book was begun as a supposed task of weeks in writing a few score of pages. But the field widened. Correspondence that grew into hundreds of letters yielded much material. Embden records, resurrected from a rough-board box in a neglected corner of the town house and taken to Washington by permission of the March meeting of 1926, proved to be a mine of ancient lore. The making of the book rapidly became a task of years and the required pages multiplied several fold.

Friends of yore and many others cooperated in numerous ways, sharing enthusiasm to unfold the story of an old rural community's doings. Treasured records out of Bibles, albums and reticules that Embden emigrants had carried westward long ago were forwarded from such distant points as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and California. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made for these contributions as well as for many others from nearer home. Adequate thanks to all who have assisted is impossible. Some of them are Mrs. Ella Purington Lowell of Pendleton, Oregon; Mrs. Sarah J. Hilton of Chicago, Mrs. Winifred W. Bodfish of Palmer, Mass.; Mrs. Carrie McFadden Hutchins of Waterville, Mrs. Helen A. Prince of Sanford, Mrs. Fred Magoon of Solon, Mrs. Grant Witham of Embden, Mrs. Evie Gray Robinson of North Anson, Mr. George C. Eames of Bangor, Mr. Walter C. McKenney of North Anson and Mr. Roland T. Patten of Skowhegan.

Manuscript and proofs have been checked and rechecked in the effort for accuracy, but in some cases it has been impossible to reconcile inconsistent records as to names and dates. What decision can be made when the same woman wrote herself both Abihail and Abigail with some wavering also on the second vowel; or when one Embden maiden approached the altar as Melissa and another as Malissa; or

between equally good authorities for Deidamia and Diedamia? There were an old way and a new way of spelling several Embden family names. Indecipherable writing occasionally increased the perplexity. Corrective data and belated letters were ever coming to hand even after parts of the book had gone to press. Hence several entries under "Lines Revised" (pages xiii and xiv).

Quotation marks have been generously applied to words, proper names and to passages. Quaint spelling and phrasing, even if not entirely grammatical, add charm to historic narrative.

At least the name of practically every Embden family up to 1900 and of a large percentage of individual residents of the town are mentioned in following pages. As to some of them probably more should have been written but the expanding status of the book made some stopping place imperative. No hard and fast limitations have been observed but lists of taxpayers, marriage licenses and like data have been brought up to about the present century. The chronicle extends considerably to adjacent places. In some degree Embden Town of Yore is also a history of Woolwich, Anson, Solon, Concord, Caratunk, Lexington and New Portland.

The volume concludes with an index in which there are over 6,000 entries. While it discloses some inconsistencies in the spelling of names—largely because town books and other records were often at variance—this index makes every item of information between the two covers accessible. The grouping of family names there also supplies much genealogical data and in this regard supplements the main text.

Prolonged and exacting as the writing of the book has been, it has added greatly to the writer's local education. It has been a pleasant and a fascinating effort. May it be alike instructive and helpful to men and women from the vicinity of Embden wherever they may roam.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Washington, D. C.  
February 28, 1929.



# Contents

CHAPTER	PAGES
I — The Frontiersmen Come .....	1 to 15
Scenic charm of the Kennebec and Seven Mile Brook — Pioneers along the banks of those waterways — Carritunk Settlement, Titcomb Town and Seven Mile Brook Settlement — Maps of the early surveys — Area of Embden and of its several ponds — Grant of the township to Bristol Academy — Five Dollar Lots and Twenty Dollar Lots.	
II — Paying the Proprietors .....	15 to 36
Colonial personages at Providence and their fleet of privateers — John Innis Clark, Joseph C. Nightengale, Cornelius Soule and Brown & Ives in Embden lands — Division of interests and Dr. Bezar Bryant and Joseph N. Greene as agents — Sales to settlers along the Canada Trail — Family life of the Greenes and Bryants on the farm high over Embden Pond.	
III — Let's Get That Wolf Asamuel! .....	36 to 51
Olive Hutchins and her brood pioneering by canoe with a cow and an Indian — Capt. Samuel Hutchins at Bunker Hill — Who was the first settler — Smashing a wolf in the cow shed — Rev. Edward Locke as an aged wooer and as a tombstone poet — Capt. Asahel Hutchins' sons and daughters — A school boy's tart rejoinder — Lydia Ring Hutchins and two famous painter sons — Hutchins preachers and a college president.	
IV — House Like That Back Home .....	51 to 64
Simeon, John and Ephraim Cragin and their families on Seven Mile Brook — Site of their colonial house and the procession of olden travelers — Pioneer visits to New Hampshire kin — Children of Simeon's two marriages and their migration far westward — Reservation of the cooper shop and contentions in settling the estate — Isaac Albee, as a returned gold miner, and another interesting family group.	
V — Almost a Clevelandville .....	64 to 82
Cleveland neighborhoods in Embden — Joseph and Dorothy (Cragin) Cleveland and the four sons with a wilderness farm one mile long — Jonathan and his eight daughters and Jackson nephews — Timothy's family, with a son who ventured to Ohio and a sea captain son by the Pacific — A Philadelphia teacher's pathetic career — James Y. Cleveland's speculations in a mill and his public service — Abel and Benjamin Cleveland — Up rose a big bear.	
VI — Saw Land for His Sons .....	82 to 98
Ebenezer Hilton's combat with Indians on Montsweag stream — Son William's discovery of rich intervalles while a captive on the way to Canada — His brother and one of his sons in Embden — Theophilus, the ferryman — When the backlog glowed at Joshua Hilton's on Seven Mile Brook — William of the Revolution at Solon — Amos Hilton and his Embden homestead.	

## VII — Preachers and Warriors, Too ..... 98 to 111

Savage sons from Nequasset Creek of old — Dr. Edward's career as Freewill Baptist preacher and mill owner and his numerous progeny — Rev. Minot J. Savage his kinsman — Elbridge as a militia brigadier and his march through Baltimore — Asher's fast trotting mare — Savage families by the Canada Trail — On horseback to Concord and generations that followed — The Savage heritage to Dublin millions.

## VIII — Four Corners and in Between ..... 111 to 130

Williams' firesides in every Embden direction — Lieut. Elemuel from Woolwich with 18 children and 97 grandchildren — Moses at the fork of New Portland Roads — A morning prayer — Uncle Lem, the legislator — Jacob's roster that helped his widow to a Revolutionary pension — Record of his sons in northeast Embden — Professor Guy F. Williams, educator — Dr. James Leon Williams' striking achievements — A letter from old Jacob's grandson.

## IX — Good Cheer at the Inn ..... 130 to 148

Moses Thompson's residence citadel — Tavern keeper and land baron of the early days — A tap room loafer's boast — Sons and daughters and homes ready for all — Col. Christopher's 98 honorable years — Nathan to the westward, Reuben the tanner and the Crymble and Durrell neighbors — Whiskers of varied hue designate cousins — "Wise cracks" from Moses M. — When Solon ferry was Moses Thompson's landing.

## X — Why Called Queenstown ..... 148 to 166

Persistence of a Tory in naming Embden for King George's queen — When Town Clerk Colby first used the letter "b" — Land holders of the neighborhood about 1800 — Abraham Rowe with Embden and Concord kindred — Rev. John Rowe, teacher and preacher in Ohio — Saving a library from the Confederates — The Stevens family and fifteen children — Sons who traded briskly in farms — Aunt Nancy always thankful — Owner of the Thompson tavern — Often held town offices.

## XI — Glad Hand for Gray's Girls ..... 166 to 186

When half of Embden got its mail from Stickney Gray — Capt. John Gray, sons George, Joshua and John, Jr., and eight marriageable maidens — His big mill lot northward — Gray family holders of frontage farms on the Kennebec — Alliances with the Daggett clan — Business career of Joel Gray, son of Joseph, in Boston — The house with a mansard roof — Randall Ellis, a prominent townsman — Rev. George Gray's offspring.

## XII — This Ox Sled Well Laden ..... 186 to 198

Thomas McFadden on a February journey out of Georgetown — Visits with Hilton and Savage kindred along the way — Marriages of nine attractive daughters — Chief Nicholas and Andrew's power in relieving pain — Activity of other sons in local affairs — Andrew J. Libby as proprietor of the ancestral McFadden acres — Helped re-finance the town's obligations — A life size statue at Oakland.



XIII — Scepter of a Smithy's Son ..... 198 to 214

Veterans of the Revolution and their families in southeast Embden — Sergeant Benjamin Colby, blacksmith, who served the guns at taking of mastship from the British — Preemptor of a fertile island, now submerged — Benjamin, Jr., town clerk and leader — Many farms and a two story mansion where town meetings assembled — In Widow Rebecca's barn — Capt. Hartley, his brother, a white water boatman — The Youngs and Spauldings.

XIV — From Wild Lands to Wild Lands ..... 214 to 230

A Fahi neighborhood that rose and waned and families that entered there when pioneers yielded — Civic center many years — Assessment figures of 1835 — John Wilson "at the sixth district schoolhouse" and his children — Elijah's rise as a land magnate — Benjamin Thompson, poet, and his sons, Capt. Benjamin, Capt. William, Jedediah and Fletcher — Thompson daughters and their marriages — Story of a plucky teacher.

XV — Up and Away in the Dawn ..... 230 to 247

Frontier families that moved away before the town was incorporated — Nimrod Hinds' two terms of service in the Revolution — Jeremiah Chamberlain proprietor of Embden's earliest saw mill — Marion L., a California educator and Francis A., banker in Minneapolis — Nathaniel Martin at Valley Forge — Samuel Fling and his father, Morris — The Salley pioneers — Inhabitants of the town in 1804.

XVI — Nailed Them on Three Doors ..... 247 to 258

Cutting the pie into three pieces and contentions over distribution of town offices — Where early warrants were posted — Verbatim minutes of the first town meetings — Acceptance of three north and south highways — Campaign by Benjamin Pierce to divide the town and the settler group that defeated him — Second division scheme and its failure — A town financially sound.

XVII — Voted to Set Down a Stake ..... 258 to 274

Embden led by strategy after years of wrangling to erect a town house — Annual meetings in the highway on Ford Hill — Purchase of the site from Daniel Goodwin — Tactics of an opposition fight to the last ditch — Final payments to Elisha Walker — Hall where temperance advocates assembled — A reminiscence regarding the Ladies' Aid — Intellectual glories of Ford Hill.

XVIII — God's Barn of After Years ..... 274 to 295

Log house church and fort erected by a "Raising Bee" — Early days of the Brook Meeting house — Rev. Edward Locke's stormy ministry — Labors of Elder William Paine, Elder Isaac Albee and other staunch preachers — Price of pews in the new house — Great revivals — Quarterly meetings when neighbors fed assembled hosts — Freewill Baptist tribunal for local quarrels — Hauling the meeting house away when its usefulness had ended.

## XIX — Embden's Rural Elders ..... 295 to 311

Embden elders of persuasive faith who were farmers, carpenters and teachers — Circuit Rider Job S. Hodgdon and his descendants — Elders Jesse Lee Wilson, Benjamin Gould, Jr., and Samuel Savage as marrying parsons — Col. Edmond Gould — Anecdote of Hosea Washburn — The Methodist Class at Holbrook schoolhouse — The Lexington-Embden church — Disorderly walk — Fly Round, Fly Round, Ye Wheels of Time!

## XX — Walkers a Four Town Clan ..... 311 to 335

"Aunt Betty," survivor of a pioneer couple near the Embden line — Capt. Solomon's sons from Woolwich into Anson, Madison and New Portland — The Gould, Williams, Dawes and Parker families in frontier marriages with Walkers — Later generations in Embden — A schoolhouse chimney destroyed — Alexander Fassett's tragic death at Madison Bridge — New Portland Walkers and duplication of Johns, Ebens and Solomons — Mrs. Augusta Stanley — Colonel of a World War Regiment.

## XXI — Embden's Sweet Auburn ..... 335 to 364

Through the Soule purchase and on the high road to Lake Embden — Early settlers there — When the way to Concord was by Nahum Eames' and over Foss Hill — The mills at Embden Pond and "Embden Pond River" — Summer cottages by a pleasant shore — How a cross road inched through the wilderness — Sam Brown's destination — Barron, Gould, Copp, Quint, McKenney and Holbrook families.

## XXII — Helmsman of the French Fleet ..... 364 to 372

Capt. Nathan Daggett, noted mariner of the Revolution — A Daggett maiden who halted short of the altar — Annals of a sea going family from Martha's Vineyard — French naval officer's stern language — Tristram's advent into New Vineyard with a pack upon his back — His Embden descendants — Tragedy of the Matthew Daggett fire of 1859 — Deacon Isaac of kindly memory — Sorrowful end of a son and grandson.

## XXIII — Four Daughters of Dawes ..... 372 to 385

Ambrose Dawes, cousin to rider with Paul Revere — From Nantucket and Duxbury and away to the upper Kennebec — Fair Rispah's flight from an Indian pursuer — Wife of a pioneer preacher — Descendants of Rhoda and Nathaniel Getchell — Nancy a bride of the Revolution — The old Burns ferry near Madison — Sally and Francis Burns the parents of a large Embden quota — Kin to a Vice President.

## XXIV — A Great Captain Appears ..... 385 to 402

Accessions of settlers into 1820 — Lieut. John Pierce and sons, John, Jr., and Benjamin — Marriages with the Cragin sisters — John Bartlett Pierce, the radiator king and his enormous fortune — A romance and the historic stone house — Capt. Ephraim Sawyer and Capt. Joseph Knowlton — Builder of covered bridges and a Vermont cavalryman — The Wentworth brothers and Jackson neighbors — How Black Hill got its name.



XXV — Argonauts and Lumbermen ..... 402 to 414

Where transcontinental locomotives touched fenders and champagne flowed — George L. Eames as Nevada ranchman and owner of Embden's finest farm — Phineas Eames, lumber operator, his brothers, sons and grandsons — Robbed for gold on a far western trail — Hamden Williams' disastrous venture on the Mississippi — Shoemaker lad who turned a trick at Melbourne — Clutching a roll won in Australia.

XXVI — Hear Carriontonka Roar! ..... 414 to 435

Landscape of gentle hills, rippling streams and glowering river — Indian pictures on a jutting ledge — Millsites of bygone utility on Martin stream — Carratunk Falls of mighty power bridged and harnessed by Elijah Grover — The pulp mill enterprise — Capt. John Walker — Lydia, mother of Nathan Weston Spaulding, the California millionaire — Col. Lemuel Witham's descendants — Mrs. Ruth B. Cross, Embden's first woman town clerk.

XXVII — Where the Big Orchard Grew ..... 435 to 461

Settlers from New Hampshire in a land of the sky and their establishment of a "nation" — Jonathan Fifield Moulton's orchard, one of the largest in Maine — A son who led the militia and entrenched himself with posterity — A physician and an educator of note — Rev. Oliver Moulton — Dr. G. Alston Tripp, a specialist of reputation — The Strickland family — An old letter from Providence on farming.

XXVIII — From under a Traitor's Heel ..... 461 to 476

Grandsire Benjamin Berry's narrative of service in a company of Arnold's command — Recognition of his record by an act of Congress — Generations of capable men and women who came after him — Marriages with the Moulton, Burns and Williams families — A temperance reformer — Samuel Berry's womanly daughters — The Felker kin in Embden and Concord.

XXIX — Doorways along the Trail ..... 476 to 494

The town's most ancient highway where trappers, scouts and Red Men passed — Cyrus Boothby and wife on horseback — Long career and helpful service of Thaddeus — Star of the East Good Templars — Visitation meeting upset by a miscreant — Deputy Sheriff Wells and his kinsmen — The Morins, Dunbars and Samuel Clarks — A dutiful Redmond in from Canada — The Carls and Caswells.

XXX — Brought Home a Jaunting Car ..... 494 to 506

Nancy Dunlap's heritage of a clipper ship — Recaptured by an intrepid youth — Archa Dunlap's mission across the ocean — Could he have become Minister to England — To distant states where the John McF. Dunlaps tell about the Scottish clan — Lines by a Universalist minister and an Embden teacher in Kentucky — On the high hills with Ichabod and Ephraim.

## XXXI — Onward to Fine Careers ..... 506 to 521

Atkinson Hill, seat of a Free Soiler from Virginia — William's championship of the Quebec-Wiscasset railroad — Joseph as operator, politician and temperance orator — Generations from Moses Ayer — Seth's six sons — Marcellus and his Spiritualist Temple at Boston — George A. and blue ribbon trotters — Two ancient cross roads long abandoned — Early records of the Barron cross road.

## XXXII — Seven Mile Brook Teachers ..... 521 to 557

The West Ward and its first frame schoolhouse in town — A levy on non-resident owners — Sheltered several town meetings — "Marms" and masters from the Albee, Collins, Cragin, Hinkley, Paine, Pierce and Purington households — Rise of the Barron, Holbrook, and 8th district schools — Nelson Walker and Edward Millay — Annals of the Moulton and Strickland districts — Hay to feed the oxen.

## XXXIII — Six School Seats Eastward ..... 557 to 587

Three schools up and down the Kennebec and three along the Trail — Scholars and funds by five year periods — A schoolhouse building boom — Front door with iron hinges — The town's official home of two chimneys — Payments in wheat, corn and rye — Families of pedagogues from Embden, Concord and Solon — Rosters of interesting names and reminiscences by survivors — Topical songs and piano solos.

## XXXIV — Rallying Round the Flag ..... 587 to 615

Embden valor through wars of a century — Good old militia days and the officers of local companies — Three colonels and a brigadier — Data of Civil War service with lists of commissioned and non-commissioned officers and all enlisted men and terms of enlistment — Town appropriations for bounties — Veterans of the War of 1812 and of the Revolution.

## XXXV — Old Susup and Sundry Themes ..... 615 to 643

The March meeting of '68 when Embden plunged into a bond issue — Tribulations of years with the Somerset Railway venture — A law suit carried to the highest court in the land and heavy obligations honorably met — Gates athwart the highways — Selectmen out perambulating — Local battles with ballots — License for a tippling shop — Shared in cutting a melon — Exploits of a Daniel Boone.

## XXXVI — Lived There Long, Long Ago ..... 644 to 663

Lists of Embden Taxpayers for 1810 (compiled from the U. S. Census), 1817, 1820, 1825, 1831, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890 with table of resident and non-resident ownership totals for later decades — Town, county and state tax expenses from 1840 to 1890.

XXXVII — When Every Nose Was Counted .....	663 to 674
Assistant Marshal Walter Spaulding's enumeration of Embden for the Census of 1850 — Peregrinations of him and his gig up and down and across the town — Daily progress to family doorways for a three weeks' period — Names and ages from every Embden household.	
XXXVIII — Set to Rule over Us .....	674 to 693
Annual town meetings from 1804 to 1900, with dates and places of meeting, names of moderators and other officers chosen — Embden men elected to the state legislature.	
XXXIX — Till Death Us Do Part .....	693 to 731
Bridal couples of the town from 1800 to 1892 with lists from Norridgewock and Anson before Embden was incorporated — Licenses and marriages grouped by years — A partial notation of ceremonies performed elsewhere.	
List of Illustrations and Index .....	733

## LINES REVISED

After the Text Affected Had Gone to Press.

Page	Line	
21	9	George (not John) Corlis Nightengale.
22	4	Fox (not Cox) sisters.
24	36	Chandler (not Charles) Williams.
26	24	Joshua (not Joseph) Gage of Augusta, Ex-Congressman. Same correction on page 105, line 31 and on page 215, line 5.
35	9	Rev. William Small (not Sewell). Dan Dinsmore, brother of Alice and Elizabeth, married Helen Ross and their daughter, Lucy a teacher, resides at North Anson.
41	13	Sally Hutchins Hill died Sept. 15, 1836 (not 1856) and is buried at East New Portland.
80	8	Pshaw, Adaline.
98	2	into a teeming Woolwich neighborhood.
99	33	the southwest (not southeast) Embden farm.
111	30	southwest (not southeast) corner; same correction page 241, line 3, and page 547, line 20.
148	12	Charlotte and same correction page 203, line 33.
182	11	Weatogue, Conn., for Neatogue.
193	22	Lot 19 (not 18).
200	34	The company.
211	37	This Hannah's.
218	23	drover instead of grower.
222	31	1622 instead of 1822.
231	14	Barnard instead of Bernard.
236	1	Radcliffe.



- 243      3   Joe Salley, who resided at North Anson, was another and younger son of Cyrus Salley.
- 267          In lines under the map read: roads instead of road.
- 342      17   Ray L. instead of Roy L. Lisherness.
- 342      32   Read — G. R. R. Hertzberg, M. D. Also in line 20, page 449 and in line 3, page 460.
- 347      16   One of William Barron's daughters was Jane E. (1849) who married Dwight Woodward and lived in Massachusetts.
- 348      35   Brown & Hilton were owners there as early as 1877.
- 355      33   David G. McKenney's children.
- 359      2   Reuel was a brother (not a son) of Amos Copp; line 31 should read that Walter Copp is at North Anson. Everett Creamer lives on Lot 111.
- 362      10   Rubah Young (not Towne); line 14 Sarah T. (1846) was the youngest daughter of Joseph Chick and married Charles Graffam of Lewiston.
- 370      29   Denico instead of Denicon.
- 374      20   Second word is "used" (not was).
- 376      4   1834 instead of 1835.
- 377      33   Lester C. Witham is deceased and Bert Williams is owner of the Flint farm.
- 382      18   Jesse, instead of Jessie, Smith.
- 383      9   Deborah, daughter of Francis Burns.
- 395      13   Name appears to have been Joseph Knowlton, without the middle initial.
- 446      22   Mrs. Edwin J. Clark.
- 451      20   Buswell Atwood is deceased.
- 490      19   Eliza (not Elixia).
- 498      27   brigs Encomium, Comet, etc.
- 504      32   A second son of Irwin L. Sweet.
- 511      13   Barbour instead of Barber.
- 518      6   straight eastward (not westward).
- 530      27   widow of Robert (not George) Gray.
- 538      30   Sarah J. Marshall married Alvah Nichols, was called Mrs. Jennie Nichols and afterward became Mrs. Wasson.
- 540      35   Should read: with town meetings there also on April 22, 1843, and March 4, 1844 —
- 550      3   Another and younger Alice Moore, Embden teacher, is Mrs. S. H. McAlpin. Similarly in line 35 this was an older Sophia Chase, Embden teacher, than Mrs. Everett Quint of North New Portland, now deceased.
- 551      32   and afterward the business magnate of Boston.
- 569      25   Faustina and Cyrena F. Healey were kinswomen but may not have been sisters.
- 577      25   Everett is a grandson (not son) of Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson.
- 588      15   Elbridge Gerry Savage.
- 665      13   Lieut. Reuben (not Reul) Wilson.
- 667      1   Barbara A. and in line 6 Joseph Durrell.

# *Embden*

BY STELLA TRIPP BICKFORD

Where sounding echoes rock from hill to purple hill  
Lake Embden's waters lie, brooding and still.  
From rocky shores, black fringed with pines that murmur, sigh;  
Her wooded slopes creep up to meet the sky.

Dark wooded slopes, that press like an advancing foe  
Upon the fertile fields of long ago.  
Out from the grey old homes, deserted, crumbling, damp,  
Across the darkness gleams no ev'ning lamp.

Gone, like receding tides that leave upon the sands  
The imprints of strange things from other lands;  
Those stalwart men, who sought to wrest from virgin soil  
A home and competence. Stern men of toil!

They toiled and kept the faith. They rest, their work is o'er;  
But tender thoughts keep tryst on Embden's shore.  
And far away are hearts who their traditions keep,  
As pines a requiem sing for them that sleep.

Among the rocks and reeds the heron seeks her nest,  
As lengthening shadows creep from Black Hill's crest.  
Here croons the wild duck's brood upon the waves, and there  
The loon's wierd laughter rends the trembling air.

Sweetly the vesper song floats from the brush wood near.  
The grouse on mossy log drums loud and clear.  
By deep toned orchestras the drowsy air is rent.  
The whip-poor-will insists on punishment.

Stretching from shore to shore a band of silver light  
A fairy pathway seems of moonbeams bright.  
Backed by the darkened hills, mist hung; it holds for me  
A grander beauty than the restless sea.

A land of dreams, that sleeps; perhaps to wake again  
To know once more the herds and waving grain,  
Her waves, her whispering pines are calling one by one,  
To turn me homeward when the day is done.





**"LULLED BY THE MURMURING STREAM"**

Ben Foster's famous painting which the French Government purchased for \$6,000 and hung in the Luxemburg Gallery at Paris. The scene is on Seven Mile Brook in North Anson Village. Just beyond the bridge the road forks. One branch is to Lake Embden. The other is up the Brook to West Embden, past the birthplace of Lydia Ring Hutchins, the painter's mother. (See page 43.)



# Embden Town of Yore

## CHAPTER I

### THE FRONTIERSMEN COME

Let us walk and talk together in Embden of long ago — of 140 years ago when man's chronicle of the town began. In retrospect, let us tramp up through a century and a half of farms and families that have continued. Also we must thread the second growth and the brambles to scan the earth scars of lanes, long unused, up to cellar holes on the hillsides, where shade trees sentinel wells that yet supply living water. Out of forgotten records let us piece together an olden saga.

A surprising company comes out to greet us. Teachers, preachers, painters, captains of no mean ability emerge from this countryside — men and women of character, builders of empire. Their careers belong to new communities that comprehend the continent. Outward and onward into every New England state — into almost every New England city; into the forests of Pennsylvania; southward into Dixie; away by ox-sled to Ohio; along with the far stretching exodus to virgin prairies; to the lumber enterprises of Wisconsin and Minnesota; even to the Pacific and Australia. We of Embden are a far flung people!

With all that, what an added picture there is of the rural town placed superbly in the hills! How it glorifies a ride along the best high roads that ever were even in the town's palmiest days! From every elevation the outlook brightens over each expanse of pond and stream and river. The charm of landscape deepens before the history of adventurous pioneers in such an atmosphere, with such associations.

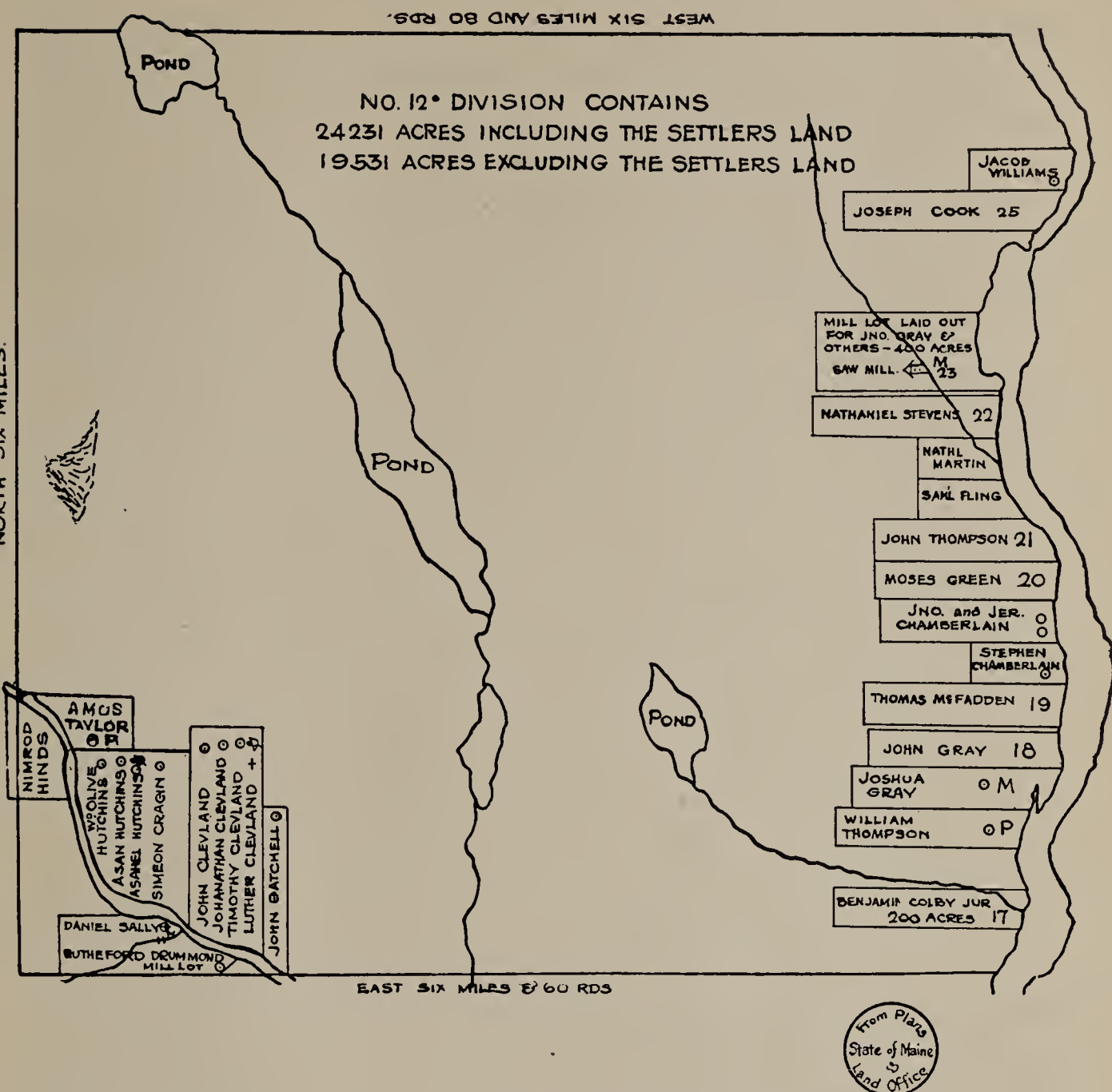
Embden has an exceptional scenic setting. Eastward skirts the Kennebec, after flowing past "the million acres sold to William Bingham." Hardly anywhere in all its progress to the sea is this channel of the geologic ages more entrancing. Here on the river's western side was planted one of the two distinct early

Embden neighborhoods; each the terminal of migrations out of New Hampshire and Massachusetts and mostly through the gateway towns of Woodwich and Wiscasset (Pownalboro).

Westward is Seven Mile Brook — Maine's most charming little river — probably so named because its meeting with the Kennebec, around a large island, was seven miles from the Old Point settlement at Norridgewock. It has been named later the Carrabassett. Adjacent towns may claim the major measurements of its ramblings over granite ledges and through reaches of rugged country, fair as paradise; but it touches Embden's southwest boundary for some distance. Along both its banks — in Anson and New Portland as well as in Embden — veterans of the Revolution founded the Seven Mile Brook Settlement.

Who were they that came to Embden in the vanguard before 1790? Samuel Titcomb's survey map of that date, on file in the land office at Augusta, gives authoritative answer. South and west of the Brook in a triangle of several farms, transferred in 1828 to Anson, were Nimrod Hinds, Daniel Salley and Rutherford Drummond; north of the Brook were Amos Taylor, (with him also was John Taylor) widow Olive Hutchins with her sons, Asamuel and Asahel; Simeon Cragin; the four Cleveland brothers — John, Jonathan, Timothy and Luther — and John Getchell, Jr., who returned to Wiscasset, about 1793 and sold his farm to "Dr." Edward Savage. This property was 50 rods wide and one mile long, north and south, from the Brook. The Savage, Hutchins, Cragin, Salley and Cleveland families were the only permanent settlers of that little group and, with their descendants, became important town's people. The Hinds Drummond, Taylor and Gatchell (Getchell) families, however figured conspicuously in annals of adjacent settlements.

Surveyor Titcomb entered on his map 15 farms along the Kennebec. First North of the Anson line in 1790 was a vacant lot and next was Benjamin Colby, Jr., with 200 acres crossed by Jackins Brook. Benjamin Colby, Sr., his father, accompanied him thither in 1790 and himself pre-empted a large adjacent island in the river. There was then another vacant frontage, after which was a lot staked out by William Thompson or William Hamilton. This last name was more likely Hamlin or



FIRST MAP OF EMBDEN BY SAMUEL TITCOMB IN 1790

"Hambly." Thence solidly northward in order were Joshua Gray, Capt. John Gray, his father; Thomas McFaden (later spelled McFadden); Stephen Chamberlain, the son, on a short lot; Jeremiah, another son, and John Chamberlain, their father, on a long lot, the northern line of which was in the present cross town road to New Portland; Moses Green, on the farm that Jonathan Eames and then his son, Phineas, used to occupy; John Thompson on the Frank Donley farm, now occupied by Allen Hodgdon and fronted by the river ledges with Indian pictures; Samuel Fling and Nathaniel Martin, on two small lots which Moses Thompson purchased and on which he built the



Tavern house now the home of Ansel Stevens; Jonathan Stevens, (Nathaniel Stevens on this plat) and next north of him a 400 acre tract "laid out for Capt. John Gray and others." There was a saw mill on this site in 1790.

From that point — about four miles from the Anson line — to the Concord line there were in 1790 but two settlers. The first of these, with a long lot, a mile or more above the Mill Lot, was Joseph Cook (on the place that included the Caratunk Falls power) and immediately north of Cook was Jacob Williams with a small acreage, subsequently enlarged by him and his sons into a domain. But in northeast Embden, along the Kennebec, there was an extent of unoccupied frontage.

This section — several years before towns were incorporated — was Carratunk Settlement. It included a region northward through Moscow and Bingham and a part of Solon. In the census of 1790 Jacob Williams was put down as a resident of "Car-ratunk Town." Others then in the Settlement, most of whom became known in Embden affairs, were "Ephrom" Hale — Maj. Ephraim Heald, a notable man and hunter from Temple, N. H., who had been in Concord in 1790 but did not settle there till 1791 with his two sons, Tillson and Ephraim, Jr. — Joseph and Solomon Russell, Abel "Wear," Rogers and Ezekiel Chace, Jonathan Bosworth, Joseph Cleveland and his son, Timothy who had settler's land on Seven Mile Brook; Capt. Joseph Churchill, father-in-law of Moses Thompson, and his son, John Churchill, later resident in Embden; Silas Parlin, Thomas "Pattin," Joseph Baker, Elezer Whipple, and William Fletcher and son, Amos. Both Fletchers had been at Norridgewock. William was the first settler in Somerset county. Joseph Cook was not listed in "Carratunk Town" by the census takers and seems to have had at that time only a brief residence in Embden.

Titcomb Town, or settlement, embraced the other Kennebec settlers of Embden and all, except Joshua Gray, William Thompson and Samuel Fling, were thus enumerated. The census, however, has William "Hambly." Samuel Fling, not yet married to Abigail McFadden, had gone to New Portland and was down in the Seven Mile Brook census. Moses Thompson, just coming from Solon, was included in Titcomb Town. "James

Mackfaying'' was plainly an error for Thomas McFadden. Possibly the snow was too deep for the assistant marshall, filling out the blanks, to wallow through to the McFadden cabin, or old Thomas or his wife may have slammed the door on him as an intruder. In any event James, the father of Thomas McFadden, died in 1754, and James, the son of Thomas, was too young to have four sons and six daughters, which was exactly the Thomas McFadden family in the first census year.

Titcomb Town extended to settlers in Anson and Solon who were near to those of Embden, just mentioned, for on the census rolls were John and Ebenezer Hilton, Aaron Thompson, Ruel Dor (Dawes) and Rachel Pain, of Anson, and William Hilton, William Hunnewell, Moses "Air" and David, Calvin and Luther Pierce, of Solon, as well as Benjamin Thompson, across the Kennebec in Madison, whose son, Capt. Benjamin, became an Embden townsman. The settlement was named after Samuel Titcomb, the surveyor, born in 1756 at Kennebunk of a colonial family that dealt extensively in lands. In deeds Samuel called himself a "geographer." He became owner of large tracts in the western part of Anson. His residence in 1783 was at Hallowell, where he was appointed surveyor to the American joint commission charged with defining the boundary between Maine and the British Provinces. He returned to Augusta in 1787 and his name was placed on the "monument" at the head of the St. Croix River. He was at one time storekeeper at the Fort Village in Hallowell, this being "at the eddy" on the east side of the Kennebec. He was the second postmaster of Augusta, serving from 1806 to 1810. Later on he was the builder of Titcomb Academy at Belgrade.

Rev. Paul Coffin in his diary Sept. 25, 1797, wrote the day's heading "Titcombtown, alias Seven Mile Brook." It was not altogether easy to tell where Titcomb Settlement ended on the south and where Seven Mile Brook Settlement began on the east. The assistant marshal of the 1790 census had more definite ideas about that. His lists make Seven Mile Brook a considerably larger settlement than Titcomb Town or Carratunk. In the Embden group, already mentioned, he had Nimrod Hines, Ruth-erford Drummond, Olive Hutchins, "Simin Cragging," Jonathan



Cleveland, and Joseph, the father, but not the other sons; John "Gitchel" and John and Amos Taylor. There are other interesting pioneer names in that settlement census — Josiah Parker, David "Hutchings," and John "Churchwell" of New Portland; and "Isabillah Pain," Jonathan, Samuel, and Isaac "Alby," George Gray, Morris Fling, David "Yongue," John "More," John "Midcalf," James "Mackinney," David and Joseph Pain, David Danforth and Jacob Savage, of Anson. While nearly all had farms close to the north or south bank of the Brook, some were distant from it, even across the Kennebec in Madison.

By this sort of reckoning comes the earliest roster of Embden people, with their abiding places and names of neighbors. Titcomb's map recites that the unnamed township comprised 24,231 acres in its six square miles, or 19,531 acres excluding the settlers' land, which means that on the river fronts 4,700 acres had been pre-empted. This was the best and most accessible land in the township. The survey of 1790 hardly exceeded a reconnoitering trip up the two river fronts and back, with acceptance of settlers' statements about interior topography. The acreage statement shows that Titcomb's total of 24,231 acres was the entire township of six square miles (23,040 acres) with a computation of 1,191 acres for the irregular line of the Kennebec on the east and for the various islands. Nothing was deducted for the surface of the town's five ponds, or lakes, of 2,161 acres. As the survey map indicates, he had but a crude idea of the shape or extent of those beautiful sheets of water. He had Hancock stream entering Embden Pond at the extreme north, rather than well down its west shore, and Embden Pond draining through the Sand Pond, in spite of the fact that Sand Pond has its outlet into the Fahi, while Fahi Pond is indicated with an outlet through Jackins Brook instead of through a stream into Seven Mile Brook.

Not long after Titcomb's survey and the establishment of definite boundary lines, two other names came into use to designate the present town of Embden. One was "Queenstown," which seems to have been applied more to the neighborhood around Moses Thompson and the Kennebec ferry but, in the same period it was also called "Greenstown." This name was more popular, certainly, with marrying couples for several certificates

issued at Norridgewock around 1800 give Greenstown as the residence of contracting parties. Samuel Fling, by his mark April 1, 1801, signing a deed to Moses Thompson for the farm by the ferry — consideration \$350 — declared himself “of a plantation called Greenstown,” where nine years earlier Nathaniel Martin, selling his tract of one hundred “achers,” adjacent to the Fling Tract, to the same Moses Thompson for six pounds, recited that he was “of the plantation called Seven Mile Brook in the county of Lincoln and province of Massachusetts, yeoman.” Incidentally, it is to be noted that Martin is mentioned in a letter recorded at Augusta Aug. 17, 1809, as having “taken up” this farm previous to 1784 and that “it was among the five dollar lots as excepted in the deed from Bristol Academy to the present proprietors.” The same letter indicates that Moses Thompson had paid \$5 to the proprietors, which cleared his title to that holding, and Dr. Bezar Bryant, Justice of the Peace, so certified.

While Embden settlers were thus floundering for a name, adjacent townships were not without similar experiences. Anson, incorporated March 1, 1798, was known not only as Titcombtown but as Brookfield; Madison as Barnardstown; the south part of Solon as Spauldingtown.

A more careful survey of Embden was made by Samuel Weston in the same year of 1790, for which he was paid ten pounds. His father, Joseph Weston, was one of the very first settlers in Somerset County, coming from Concord, Mass., in 1771, and building a cabin on the Kennebec near Skowhegan. It may be interesting to know that Joseph’s wife, — Eunice Farnsworth Weston, — according to local tradition, was “the handsomest girl that stepped into Concord meeting house.” Twin sons, Samuel and Joseph, headed the nine children who grew and flourished in the wilderness so that when Eunice Weston died in 1822 she had 222 descendants. Samuel made surveys of Somerset towns, including Embden, in picturesque handwriting still preserved in the Massachusetts archives. He became an important man and had built the old Weston mansion by 1802, the year he died.

Samuel Weston’s survey of Embden is mentioned officially in subsequent important proceedings. The legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on June 27, 1792, passed an act



establishing Bristol Academy (also sometimes called Taunton Academy) at Taunton, Bristol county, Mass. This act provided that the Academy be "endowed with a township containing six miles square of the unappropriated lands in the counties of Lincoln or Hancock to be laid out by the committee for the sale of Eastern Lands and to be located in such places as will best subserve the interest of the Commonwealth." It was provided that the annual income of the same should not exceed 600 pounds.

The committee for the sale of Eastern Lands then consisted of Nathaniel Wells, Leonard Jarvis, John Read and Daniel Cony. This committee in March 1795 accordingly selected the future town of Embden for the endowment of Bristol Academy, designating it in their deed as "a township of land marked number one in the second division west of the Kennebec River of the survey and plan made by Samuel Weston in the year 1790 and bounded as follows, viz.:

"Easterly by the Kennebec River, south by township number one in the first range north of the Plymouth Claim, west by township number two in the second range and north by the million acres sold to William Bingham, Esq., containing twenty-four thousand, two hundred and thirty-one acres on condition that the said trustees (of Bristol Academy) shall convey to each settler in said township who settled on settlers lots so-called, laid out by the Plymouth Company, 200 acres conformably to said company's surveys and also to each other settler who settled in said township before the first day of January, 1791, one hundred acres, to be laid out so as best to include their respective improvements and be least injurious to the adjoining lands, the settlers last mentioned who settled before 1784 severally paying five dollars and those who settled since that period severally paying twenty dollars to the grantees for the same, within one year from the time they shall respectively have notice thereof from the grantees and on condition that in all cases aforesaid the said trustees shall convey by deed to the settlers the several quantities specified as aforesaid to hold in fee simple;

"Reserving, however, three lots of three hundred and twenty acres each for public uses, viz.; one lot for the use of the first settled minister, his heirs and assigns, one lot for the use of the

ministry and one lot for the use of schools in said township, said lots to average in goodness and situation with the other lots in said township.”

A plat by Benjamin Poor, of Hallowell, June 18, 1796, although not entirely free from errors showed range lines and lot numbers. It became the permanent plat and was used from 1796 on for the designation of property in conveyancing. A copy of the plat, on file in the county commissioners' office at Skowhegan, carries the names of early settlers along the Kennebec, almost the same as Titcomb's survey, with an exception that William Hamlin has the farm south of Joshua Gray, instead of William Thompson. This may have been written for William Hamilton, one of three first settlers. The William Thompson of the Titcomb survey, however, could not have been that Capt. William Thompson (1784-1848) who became a prominent man in Embden and lived on Lot 38, west of the Fahi. But “W. Thompson” is written on the county commissioners' copy of the Poor Survey, proving that this name, as well as a few others, was written in long after the plat was first drawn.

This copy of the plat with its amendments, was made not earlier than 1831. Apart from the location and numbering of farms it has interesting points. It names and gives the areas of the several ponds, together with accurate outlines, as follows:

Great Pond, which is Embden Pond, later called Lake Embden, 1,538 acres.

Great Western Pond, which is Hancock Pond, 325 acres.

Fahi Pond, 183 acres, and Little Fahi or Mud Pond, 15 acres, but unnamed.

Sand Pond, 60 acres.

The little pond south of Black Hill, called Black Hill Pond or Lake Spiteful, but unnamed on Poor's plat, 40 acres.

It gives dead water half way down Hancock Stream an area of 40 acres.

The plat also outlines and labels the three reserved lots of 320 acres, provided for in the deed to Bristol Academy. The tract for the first settled minister was No. 101 in the 5th. Range. Bounded in terms of 50 years ago, its lower line was the Robert Quint farm, now owned by Charles S. Walker, whence it ex-



tended north the full width of the range, with the highway from Anson to the foot of Lake Embden the west boundary up to an east and west line a little above the mill. Thus it covered land that used to belong to Alfred Holbrook, "Aunt" Betsey Copp and Daniel Goodwin. Its northeast corner was the southwest corner of the 320 acre tract reserved for "the use of the ministry," which was Lot 81 and extended northward over most of Mullen Cove—which almost bisected it—embraced much of the Joel Mullen farm of old, and was well up on to Ayer Hill. Indeed Moses Ayer in 1814 bought Lot 82, just north of the reservation to establish his homestead there. Surveyor Poor inscribed Lot 178—in the 10th Range over near New Portland and west of Black Hill—as "320 acres for the further appropriation of the General Court," by which he presumably meant a tract for the benefit of schools.

In due course all three tracts were sold to settlers. Embden never had a first settled minister but there were disbursements of "ministerial money" a few of which were recorded in the town treasurer's book. It was set down in 1829 that James Adams, "clerk of the universal society," received a town order of ministerial money for \$3.37; while Reuben Wilson, "clerk of the Methodist," got an order for \$3.23; and Oliver P. Moulton, "clerk of the Baptist," was given an order for \$2.87. Perhaps there were no further disbursements till 1831, which is the next entry. On March 5, that year town orders were given to these same clerks of societies for the sums of \$11.86, \$10.60 and \$11.61 respectively.

The sales of land eventually made a meager school fund, the interest from which was annually apportioned among the districts. Along in the 1850's the fund was yielding \$55.96 to that end. The town had been duly empowered to select trustees for the Ministerial and School fund. The town treasurer was often the chief official of this fund and conveyed lots to purchasers. John Pierce, Jr., while town clerk in 1824 and treasurer for the board of trustees, sold to John McFadden for \$200 a tract of 99 acres out of Lot 101, reserved for the first settled minister. This was the middle section of the lot, opposite the point where the road forks up to the foot of the pond on the right and up



past the summer camps on the left. Along in 1840-44 the town had troubles with John McFadden — son of Thomas and town constable in 1812 — over a note given by him for purchase of “public land.” There was a law suit, long drawn out, but the records do not make clear whether the suit was over this 99 acres or some other parcel. First and last John McFadden dealt in several Embden farms.

A valuable feature of the town’s “public lands” was two mill sites, both within this Lot 101 for the first settled minister. One was on the outlet stream of Embden Pond, where the saw mill and shingle mill now stand. John Pierce, Jr., then town treasurer and also treasurer of the board of trustees for the Ministerial and School Fund, deeded this mill site Dec. 16, 1831 to Daniel Goodwin, son of a prominent Berwick family. The next year Goodwin leased the property to Elisha Walker who built the first mill and was the owner thereof for a long period. Goodwin became owner of the north part of this Lot 101 and on his farm also, a short distance below, the Mill Stream provided another power. It was developed by Henry Hanson and his uncle Atwood Morse in the 1870’s.

But details of description, given for easier identification of places, run far ahead of the main narrative. The picture of unnamed Embden of 1790 and 1796 is of 20 odd pioneer families, whose routes out from their roadless, schoolless communities were by spotted trails or in boats along the water courses. Traveling was easier in the dead of winter, over the Kennebec’s frozen surface. Each of the three settlements was a neighborhood of sympathetic, helpful people, sharing common privations. All were old colonial stock, hardy, persevering, uncomplaining. The town stage of their new Eden with accessions of other settlers and further neighborhoods, was still several years into the future.

Meanwhile Bristol Academy, which the grant of township No. 1 had made possible, was getting along as a going concern. Embden people have right to some interest in its long and splendid history. Governor John Hancock signed the act of incorporation for this oldest “institution for literary learning” in Bristol county. Prominent men of Taunton formed a society

about 1790 to create “a permanent foundation for the instruction of the rising generation in useful, polite and humane letters and accomplishments.”

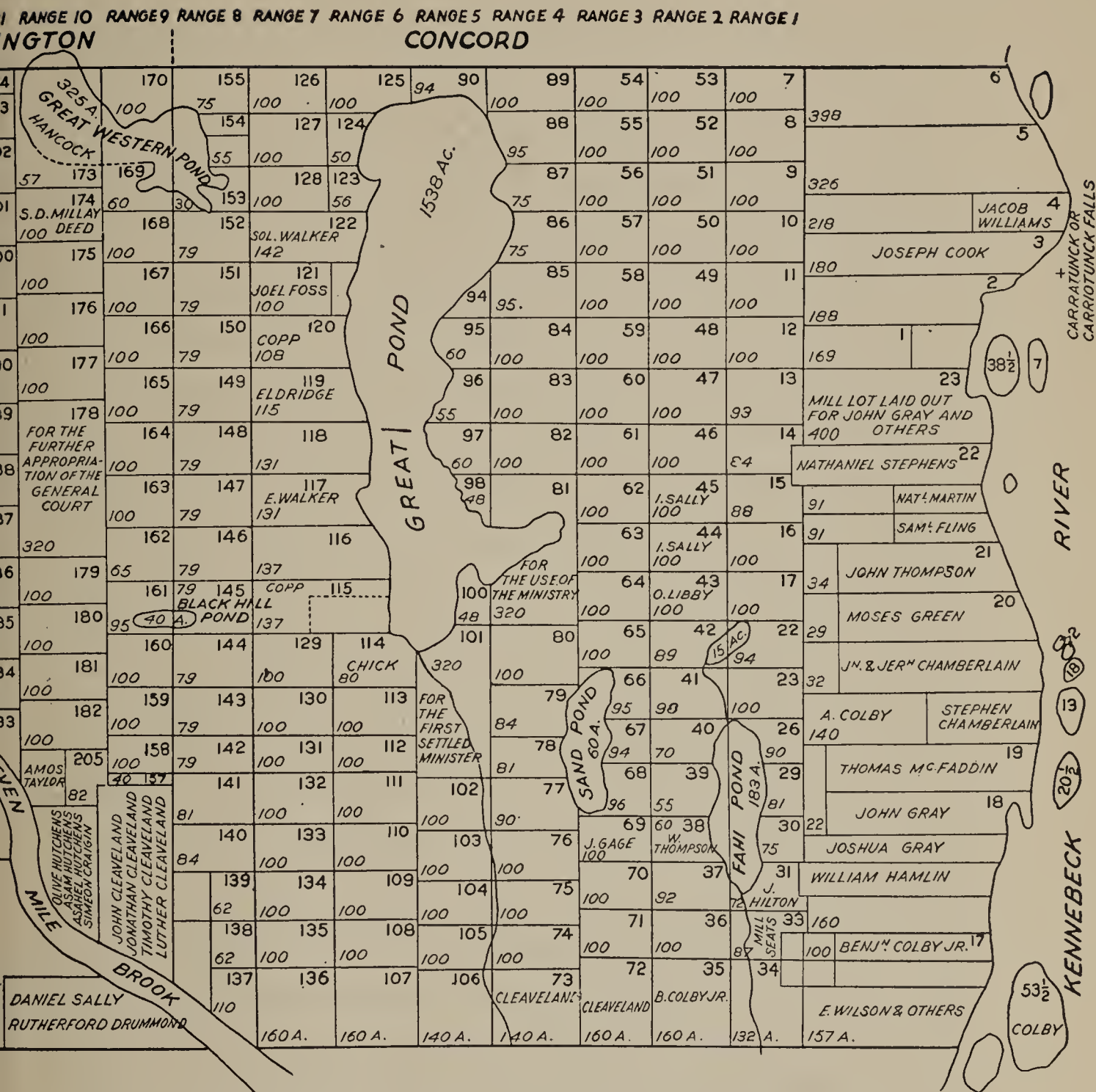
David Cobb, then representing Taunton in the General Court, obtained the land grant. The trustees paid Mrs. Hannah Crocker \$75 for a building site on what is now Summer street in that city. The building cost \$5,000 and was dedicated July 18, 1796. This, as it happened, was one month after Benjamin Poor signed his survey map of Embden. There was left a surplus of about \$5,000 for investment. A Mr. Doggett (Daggett), graduate of Brown University at Providence, served for 17 years as preceptor. Bristol Academy became known as one of the best educational institutions in Massachusetts—a state famous for its schools and colleges.

An advertisement in a Boston newspaper in the early days of the Academy said: “The boys will be taught the art of speaking and the misses needle work and fine art in all its branches. To the above system will be amended a school of manners, or dancing school; for which will be charged those who wish to attend three dollars and a quarter.” The same newspaper added: “The building, which is delightful and well constructed for its design, is situated near the pleasant and healthy village of Taunton, near the meeting house.”

This two story structure served the community for over half a century, till Augusta, 1852, when a new brick building was dedicated, President Felton of Harvard College, delivering the principal address. This building still stands on the old site that was purchased with funds from the sale of Embden lands. It is diagonally across the street from the First Congregational Society's imposing church structure. This is now a Unitarian Church, but its predecessor was founded in 1637. The Academy building, but a few steps from the business heart of Taunton, is now the home of the Old Colony Historical Society, that moved there when Bristol Academy eventually ran its course and high schools were established in its stead.

Naturally enough the tale of Taunton's old institution was little known on the wilderness hillsides where settlers were felling trees acre by acre and making way for patches of grain to pro-





PLAN OF EMBDEN FARMS, OR LOTS, BY BENJAMIN POOR, 1796

ures at lower left show acreage; at upper right lot numbers. Lots with names were  
ers' lots, except a few in interior, inserted at later date.

vide subsistence through rigorous winters. What was known was just as naturally soon forgotten, when new holders of title to the lands appeared. For Bristol Academy trustees lost no time in journeying to near-by Rhode Island to find a purchaser for their Maine township and, ere long, they found one.

This is evidenced by a deed, dated June 10, 1795, recorded at Wiscasset by which Seth Padelford, as treasurer of the Bristol



Academy trustees transferred the township for \$10,935.50 "well and truly paid," to Joseph Nightengale and Samuel W. Greene, both of Providence. The price paid was apparently 50 cents an acre for settlers' lots and all. But the area of the five ponds was deducted and 200 acres more. One can hardly surmise what this 200 acre deduction was for, except it may have been an estimated surface of the streams.

As to township boundaries, the settlers' five dollar lots (pre-empted prior to 1784), the settlers' twenty dollar lots (pre-empted after 1784) and the three reservations for public uses this deed followed the language of the deed of March, 1795. It was further specified that Joseph Nightengale acquired a two-thirds interest, while Samuel Greene, who was his son-in-law, acquired a one-third interest. The witnesses were John I. Clark and Jeremiah Whipple, Jr.

There were soon further transactions at Providence affecting ownership of this venture. John I. Clark, witness on the deed, became an owner with Nightengale. While the records are not altogether clear, the proprietorship of Clark and of Nightengale, as subsequently arranged, probably did not extend to Samuel Greene's one-third interest, but the proprietors were all Rhode Island men.

Thither now runs the chronicle of Embden's early development toward an incorporated town. It touches romantic achievements of formative days. Dollars wrested from enterprises on the high seas and from far distant ventures were placed anew in terms of wild land values to be returned through toilsome years of settlers' industry.

## CHAPTER II

### PAYING THE PROPRIETORS

Colonial personages rise impressively from the archives as one turns for early data of the Embden wilderness. Merchants with ships on the seven seas were they — bankers, speculators, patrons of schools and universities. In tracing their venture with 200 odd Embden parcels one crosses thresholds of big counting houses, meets these men as owners of grist mills, tan yards and distilleries, of lands in many states and as lords of stately residences. Out upon the harbor ride their six privateers, ready to maneuver seaward for British cargoes.

In the fullness of time these magnates passed on; their Embden holdings were divided and redivided. Sales to the settlers were perplexingly slow. But the proprietors' deeds into the second generation were signed by exceptional names — by a famous Pennsylvania chemist, whose son became a famous Pennsylvania jurist, and by kinsmen of a distinguished general of the Revolution. A half century and more it was before resident agents bought in the last remnants of these holdings to write "finis" into the records of original Rhode Island owners.

This, in outline, is the story of real estate in the rugged, beautiful Embden landscape — a different story than in adjacent towns. It hardly pertains to settlers before Jan. 1, 1791, already described, but it is the chronicle of all the forest expanse in between, beginning in 1795. The olden records supply interesting details of the rise of families and neighborhoods.

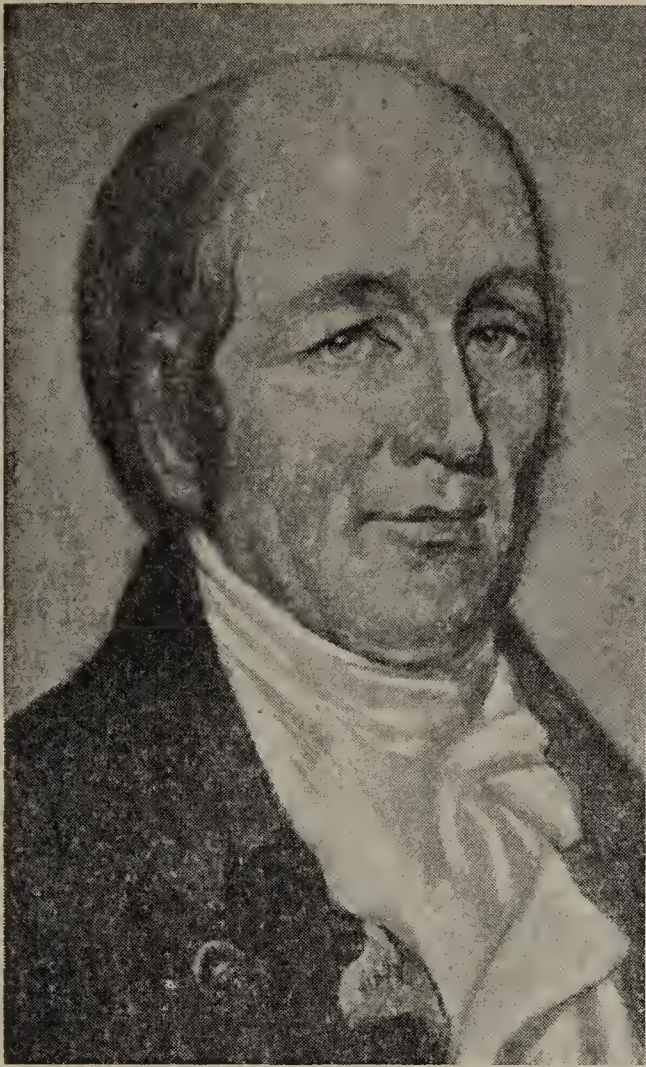
Clark & Nightengale, a prosperous merchant firm of Providence, acquired the township, marked No. 1, in the second division west of the Kennebec River, at least to the extent indicated in the preceding chapter. That meant John Innis Clark (1745-1808) and Joseph Nightengale (1748-1797), native of Pomfret, Conn., trading as equal partners and holding property as joint tenants. They laid the foundation of their large fortunes by privateering. Their first sloop, "Joseph," was commissioned by Gov. Nicholas Cooke, of Rhode Island in 1776 with let-

ters of marque and reprisal. She was a vessel of 60 tons burden, armed with four carriage guns and ten swivels, provisioned with 8 barrels of pork, 6 of beef, bread in proportion; 40 weight of powder, a proportion of ball with cutlasses and muskets and twelve men. Between 1776 and 1781 five other privateers were equipped at their wharf at the foot of Steeple street and sailed away in the patriot cause. One of these, the "Chance," fell into enemy hands. Officers and men, in June 1782, "were languishing in confinement at New York." But Clark & Nightengale owned property far and wide — dwellings, business houses, woodland, rights to construct a dam on Woonsaquatucket River. They were buyers and sellers of realty, located in Providence, North Providence, Warwick, and Rehoboth. They paid 50 Spanish milled dollars for "a negro man, a servant to us for life," on July 14, 1790, and then set him free.

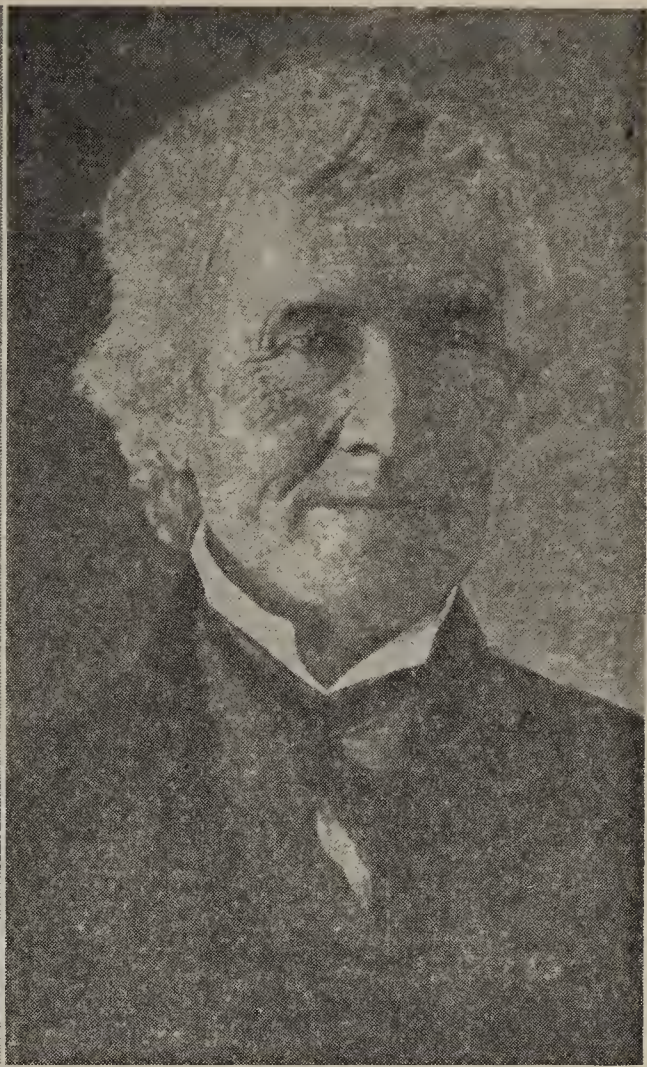
John Innis Clark, a Scotchman, whose father, Thomas, lived in North Carolina, married in 1773 Lydia Bowen, soon after a term of service in the British Navy, and settled at Providence. Their two surviving children were daughters — Anne Elizabeth, born in 1779, and wife of Oliver Kane, merchant of Albany, N. Y., and Harriet, born in 1782, wife of Robert Hare (1781-1858) of Philadelphia. Hare worked, as a lad, in his father's brewery, gained a knowledge of chemistry, invented the oxyhydrogen blowpipe for which the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded him a medal. He was professor of chemistry at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in 1818 and held a like position at the University of Pennsylvania till 1847. John Innis Clark Hare, his son, (1817-1905) had a long judicial career in the Keystone State.

Clark of the merchant firm was a patriot of much prominence. He served as major of militia during the Revolution, warden of St. John's Episcopal Church, in whose yard his remains are interred, a deputy in 1780 to the Provincial Assembly and during the last years of his life as the second president of the Providence Bank now the fourth oldest bank in the United States. His last illness was at Bradford, Vt., in the Connecticut River Valley, at the home of Capt. William Trotter, an old





JOHN INNIS CLARK



DR. BEZER BRYANT

friend, where, surrounded by members of his family and a retinue of servants, his last will was executed. Oliver Kane and Ephraim Bowen, Jr., ex-sheriff of Providence County and brother-in-law, were the executors. His estate, according to the inventory, amounted to \$168,369.26. The widow, Lydia, received the homestead mansion on the site of the present Thomas Hoppin house, with furniture and liquors, and \$50,000. The remainder, including Embden lands, went to Anne E. Kane and Harriet Hare, the daughters. Mrs. Clark soon moved to Philadelphia.

Joseph Nightengale had quite as interesting a career as his partner. His wife was Elizabeth Corliss. He was a captain of a cadet company in 1774, '75 and '76. He built a mansion, three stories high and 54 feet square on Benefit street between Power and Williams streets in 1790. It stood on a lot of 37,000 square feet. The property was sold to Nicholas Brown in 1814 for \$16,-



500. There Joseph and Elizabeth Nightengale raised their large family, oldest of whom was John C. Nightengale. He married in 1795 Martha Washington Greene at Mulberry Creek, Ga., where her father, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island had gone to live after the war. It was Gen. Green whom Cornwallis described "as being as dangerous as Washington, vigilant, enterprising and full of resource." The next oldest child was Mary Rhodes (1772-1835), who married Samuel W. Greene (1771-1849), of North Providence, a nephew of General Greene. Their children were Catherine Greene, Joseph N. Greene (1796-1870) who became a resident of Embden and died there; William Ray Greene and George Spencer Greene. These children with their mother, Mary, and their grandmother, Widow Elizabeth are of chief Embden interest.

As surviving partner, Clark, under the joint tenant deeds, became owner of record of the Embden lands. He and his executors, however, scrupulously regarded the rights of the Nightengale heirs, although it was not till after his death that efforts to distribute the lots equitably were incorporated into a deed and recorded. The Hares and the Kanes got their respective shares of the Clark division, less a large block sold to their uncle Cornelius Soule; and the Nightengales came into their inheritance of the other half. For some cause or other, the Nightengale lots sold less rapidly. In the several divisions of the Nightengale interests the great merchant firm of Brown & Ives, known and respected the world over, became owners for a season. Nicholas Brown (1769-1841) married as his second wife Mary Bowen, a relative of Mrs. John Innis Clark. A very wealthy man and an outspoken Baptist, he gave generously to institutions of learning, including over \$160,000 to Brown University, which bears his name. Thomas Poynton Ives (1769-1835), born at Beverly, Mass., and a brother-in-law of Nicholas Brown, was likewise a patron of Brown University and served 43 years as one of its trustees. Ives was head of Providence bank for 24 years. When President Monroe in 1817 visited Providence, sailing on the "Firefly" he was one of the local committee to welcome him.

The Embden land interests therefore were the holdings mainly of family groups. These interests were undoubtedly managed along standard lines of thoroughness, with which the two Providence counting houses and executors of the Clark and the Nightengales estates were entirely familiar. But the rights of divers heirs were complicated. The completion of records in these transactions involved extended correspondence and long journeys. A settler who had grudgingly paid the proprietors for his land might find a quitclaim of dower or of another child's inheritance necessary to read his title clear. Distant residence in Providence, Albany, Philadelphia, or in Georgia, probably aggravated the difficulties.

Hence the agent of the proprietors became a man of importance to the settlers. The first was Dr. Bezar Bryant, of North Anson, whose service in that capacity began in 1812. His son-in-law Joseph N. Greene came to North Anson about 1833 and after a short residence established himself on his big and sightly farm west of Embden Pond, known in later years as the Sky Farm. They were alike agents for the proprietors and traded extensively on their own account.

Dr. Bryant was a remarkable man. Born at Kingston, Mass., in 1769 of an old colonial family, he was graduated from Brown University in 1796 and soon entered the office of Dr. Low of Brunswick, studying there for three years, during a part of which time he taught school. He married Sally Houston and settled at North Anson in 1800 to practice his profession of medicine, but it was not a sickly community. When Somerset county was organized in 1809 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas with two associates. In his own words printed by the Anson Advocate in 1863:

“This office I held about three years until the court was abolished and another established I suppose to get rid of us and appoint others who loved the people more. About the time the court was abolished I was appointed agent for Clark & Nightengale and for Brown & Ives, who were proprietors of the Town of Embden. I continued to attend to their business for many years. I am now (1859) ninety years and seven months old. By industry and economy I have been able to bring up a large



family and, although I have never been rich I have always had and still have a competency.''

Dr. Bryant had many activities, besides being the first physician in the village. He kept the first hotel there where Bunker's block stands. He also had a village store as early as 1801. He owned a large acreage of village land north of Madison Street, aside from many lots in Embden.

Returning to the earlier period of Sept. 20, 1808, when John Innis Clark at Bradford, Vt., closed his earthly accounts, it should be kept in mind that Embden was then mostly a new town of settlers located in a six mile row up and down the Kennebec and for approximately two miles along Seven Mile Brook. The interior was a hinterland of both those settlements. If pioneers had penetrated there at all, it was in small numbers. The settlers were only becoming well accustomed to thinking and talking about themselves as men and women of Embden. They had thought of themselves as part of divers settlements. The three roads Embden town meetings had been quick to authorize and slow to improve were not of a character to encourage pioneers. One, of course, was out of North Anson and along Seven Mile Brook westward and another was along the Kennebec northward; while the third was the Canada Trail, also out of North Anson and northward to the Chaudiere River. It had been blazed first by the Indians. Hunters found it convenient. Rude thoroughfare that it was, the necessities of communication with Quebec and the surrounding country assured its continued use. Little wonder therefore that new comers, finding the river frontages pre-empted were quick to note the accessibility of wild lands along the Trail. Therefore the middle Embden neighborhood was the first to be established in the interior. There the Rhode Island proprietors had their first sales.

The Clark executors on June 13, 1809, the summer following his death, took the first step toward distributing the Embden properties. They recognized their obligation to transfer one-half the joint holdings to heirs of Joseph Nightengale. What principle of division they followed is not known. Beginning west of the settlers lots on the Kennebec side there are eleven ranges, according to Benjamin Poor's survey of June 18, 1796.

Embden Pond covers much of the area of the fifth and sixth ranges. The Nightengales were given from four to 13 lots in each of these 11 ranges, except the fifth in which they had none. The deed recorded June 13, 1809, was signed by Ephraim Bowen, Jr., of Warwick and by Oliver Kane, merchant, then of New York City, as executors, and conveyed 100 lots as well as six small islands in the Kennebec River to Elizabeth Nightengale, widow of Joseph, and to her three sons — William (1774-1815), Joseph, Jr. (1775-1865) and John Corlis Nightengale (1786-1827) of Columbia, Tenn. These were the three youngest children. It does not appear why John C. Nightengale and Mary R. (Nightengale) Greene, the mother of Joseph N. Greene, were not included in the deed. Probably their heritage had been paid for in Samuel W. Greene's third interest.

The six islands contained respectively 53-1-2, (Colby Island), 20 1-2, 13, 9 1-2, 4 and two acres, or a total of 102 1-2 acres, while the other parcels were: Nos. 1, 2, 15, 16, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 86, 100, 109, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 158, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 200, 201, 202, 203 and 204.

The Clark executors followed this deed of June 13 with one recorded July 10, 1809, transferring to Cornelius Soule, Mariner, of North Providence for \$4,120 a block of 19 lots or farms. They were in a compact territory covering the 5th., 6th., and 7th. ranges between the Anson line on the south and an east and west line drawn a little below the foot of Embden Pond on the north. The price was \$2 per acre for 2,060 acres. This became known as the Soule purchase. Cornelius Soule was at Bradford, Vt., when John Innis Clark died and was the first of three witnesses to his will. He was probably Clark's brother-in-law.

Shortly after this the Clark executors recorded deeds with a handful of settlers in middle Embden where the new neighborhood seems to have comprised quite a cluster of cabins. The



first was Sept. 21, 1809, by which John G. Savage (1785-1863), of Anson, son of Jacob, paid \$300 for Lot 62 — the Elder Benjamin Gould-Henry Caswell farm of later years. It has recently been purchased by five maiden Cox sisters from Englewood, N. J. who have repaired the house and made it their summer residence. About the time of the deed to Savage, Samuel Clark bought Lot 46, on the east side of the road, one farm north, for \$300. Isaac Foss preceded Samuel Clark as occupant of this acreage. The old time Dunbar schoolhouse was located on the Clark farm. It was not till March 1, 1814, that the proprietors gave another deed in this neighborhood when they transferred for \$300 to Nathan Thompson, Sr., Lot 48, of 100 acres — the second farm north from Samuel Clark and known as the Orlando Hooper place. It was Nov. 10, 1832 — eighteen years later — that Nathan Thompson paid the Kanes \$200 for Lot 12, immediately east of his first purchase. But on June 6, 1814, Moses Ayer, Jr., then rearing his famous family on Ayer Hill, got his deed from the Clark executors to Lot 82 for \$300.

The next accession of home owners in the middle Embden neighborhood came five years later, although the settlers had been on the ground considerably earlier. Reuben Savage, cousin of John, paid \$300 for Lot 47, the F. E. Bosworth place, June 23, 1819, and Robert Wells on Nov. 10, 1819, paid \$200 for Lot 54, west of the Trail as it passes into Concord. This appears to have been the first land transaction with the proprietors in that upper neighborhood.

During this period the Clark executors sold their rights to a few tracts in other parts of the town. Eastward of Nathan Thompson and near Moses Thompson and John Rowe, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., bought for \$182 an unnumbered lot of 91 acres, on Nov. 10, 1819, probably the place where the brick house was erected. Over in west Embden there were four earlier transactions. Capt. Asahel Hutchins paid \$45 for a deed to his settler's ground Sept. 29, 1809, and July 21, 1810, James Wentworth was deeded Lot 143, rather south of Black Hill for \$237 while on Feb. 1, 1815, Solomon Walker, of New Portland, paid \$235 for a little over 32 acres west of the Hutchins' farm and Andrew Wentworth paid \$237 for Lot 142 south of one owned by his brother



James. Andrew's farm was later owned by his kinsman, Jesse Burns and then by Fred B. Pierce, son of David.

The holdings of the Clark estate remained undivided between the two daughters till 1825. For six years there had been no record of completed sales, when on July 4, 1825 Oliver and Anne Eliza Kane for \$10 quit claimed to Robert and Harriet Hare, of Philadelphia, Lots 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 50, 51, 52, 53, 160, 184 of 100 acres each, and all except the last two in the eastern part of Embden. The quitclaim also covered the southwesternmost farm in the town, below Seven Mile Brook, of 90 acres, described as unsold, two islands of 45 1-2 acres in the Kennebec opposite the Grays; a farm of 34 acres near the Kennebec, part of which was John Thompson's settler's lot; Lot 61 in middle Embden formerly sold to Stephen Ayer who moved to the Donley place on the Kennebec; Lot 14 formerly sold to Joseph Spaulding who had moved to Caratunk; 54 acres of Lot 4, near Caleb Williams; and No. 59 formerly sold to Samuel Dunlap, which became the William Atkinson place in middle Embden; Lot 13 of 93 acres; No. 6 of 298 acres and a two acre island in the Kennebec opposite; and Nos. 140, 141, 144, 185, and 205. Much of this was saleable land.

This deed was followed on June 28, 1825 by a quitclaim from Robert and Harriet Hare to the Kanes, by this time residents of Albany, covering Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 95, 96, 97, 100, 137, 138, 139, 157, 158, 159, 181, 182 and 326 acres in lots close to the northeasternmost corner. Both these deeds between the Clark sisters disclose that that corner of the town, up to 1825, remained unsettled. It included over 600 acres and about six farms north of Jacob and Caleb Williams in the territory later occupied by Capt. John Walker and Timothy C. Spaulding. Wesley Gray, Amos Williams and George C. Patten were more recent farmers of that neighborhood.

The partition of interests between the Clark sisters removed obstacles and during a few years that followed several more settlers obtained clear titles. Chemist Robert Hare at the University of Pennsylvania and his wife, Harriet, made immediate progress toward turning their Embden lands into cash and mortgages. Before the partition, indeed, they had settled on

March 4, 1823, with William Quint for \$144 for 72 acres and 61 rods of land, west of his brother-in-law Jeremiah Thompson, down in that troublesome triangle south of the Brook, where the Kanes in 1825 surrendered their interest. William Quint, his brother, Nahum, and their sister, Abigail, wife of Jeremiah Thompson, had occupied adjoining farms there since 1815.

West Embden, it was evident, had been gaining a new population, for the Hares deeded to Benjamin Pierce Feb. 15, 1826, for \$122 irregular shaped lot No. 205, east of Capt. Joseph Knowlton and Mose Williams and north of Simeon Cragin and Capt. Asahel Hutchins; and on April 28, 1827, they sold to Abel Cleveland for \$168 the long lot No. 141 of 81 acres extending from a point west of the road that used to go to Black Hill eastward north of the cross town highway to the Amos Hilton place; and to Capt. Joseph Knowlton on Oct. 15, 1830, Lot 184, the second farm above the Mose Williams place on the North Village road. By Nov. 10, 1826, John Savage had sold his Lot 62 in middle Embden to C. C. Chamberlain — after his cousin, Reuben Savage had lived there — and the claim of the proprietors in it was quitclaimed to Daniel Steward, Jr., at Anson for \$200. Robert Hare, Jr., witnessed the deed of his parents, given April 28, 1827, to Nathan Thompson, Sr., for \$250, by which he acquired farm No. 31 southeast of the Fahi. In early annals this was quite a notable farm for John Hilton lived there and also Phineas Eames, before moving northward to his father's. Probably Nathan Thompson, who made numerous farm deals, traded farm 31, for on July 28, 1831 Elizabeth Nightengale, Joseph N. Greene and Brown & Ives were apparent owners and deeded it to John Hilton for \$144. It was four years before John could persuade the town to lay out a road from his farm up to John Salley's and the main road, and in 1837 he was still petitioning to have the road completed.

Capt. Cyrus Boothby in 1827 purchased from the Hares for \$120, Lot 7 abutting the Concord line and the northward tract of the big Thaddeus Boothby homestead, now owned by Mrs. Lovell Berry. Charles Williams in 1830, got Lot 6, east of Francis Williams and part of that large unoccupied tract in the northeast,



During ten years from 1825, Oliver and Anne Kane, also made headway in disposing of their Embden interests. They closed several sales in middle Embden, so that farms from the town house cross road, of later years, up to the Concord line nearly all were occupied. David Bronson, Ex-Representative in Congress in 1841-43 as a Whig, who was a lawyer at North Anson, paid \$60 on Dec. 11, 1826, for Lot 61, where Sidney Dunbar now resides. Bronson had an extended political career, serving in both branches of the state legislature before he went to Congress, and as collector of customs at Bath and judge of probate in Sagadahoc county in the 1850s. He was a native of Suffield, Conn., and died at Talbot county, Md. The same year of 1826 Ephraim Dunlap paid the Hares \$75 for Lot 87 northward on the shore of Embden Pond, later the Melvin Berry farm. The Dunlaps had been in that community already for 14 years, but by 1833, Ichabod, brother of Ephraim, had got three adjacent lots from the Kanes, paying \$200 for No. 83 and \$135 for Nos. 84 and 85. Joseph Vickers, Jr., about the same time, paid \$125 for No. 57, near by, occupied in after years by Richard Delling and then by Lyman Berry. John McFadden, who married into the Dunlap family, bought the 55 acres in Lot No. 96, next to the Pond and north of Moses Ayer for \$41.25 in 1826, while a little farther north, next to Concord line Benjamin F. Berry paid the Kanes \$200 for the 100 acre farm No. 89, having Robert Wells as his neighbor on the east.

The Kanes also made sales in northeast Embden — two tracts to Capt. John Walker, one of 40 acres for \$52.40 in 1826 off of Lot 5, north of Jacob Williams, and 100 acres east of the Savage Mill Stream in 1831 for \$200, while John Williams bought the remaining portion of Lot 5 that year for \$184. On the west side of the town the Kanes first sold Ephraim Sawyer Lot 182, east of Sawyer's home place. Then in 1826 they did a rushing business with Ephraim Cragin, owner of the Dr. Edward Savage farm on Seven Mile Brook. They sold him on March 1 Lots 138 and 158 of 160 acres for \$120 and on Dec. 11 Lot 139 of 62 acres for \$62 and Lot 159 of 100 acres for \$100. This provided him with a home farm of three good tracts in a tier and a double back lot toward Black Hill and made him a land magnate in his locality.



Following the several sales as described, the Kanés on Oct. 8, 1835, sold to Dr. Bezar Bryant for \$270 all the rest of their Embden land. It comprised Lots 55, 56, 58, 86, 88 and 99 of about 564 acres, nearly all east of the road through middle Embden.

After receiving their partition deed of 1809 from the Clark executors, the Nightengale heirs had similar ups and downs with their Embden lands. They recorded no sales for 16 years thereafter but on May 6, 1825 Samuel W. Greene for \$2,600 quit-claimed to Elizabeth Nightengale, his mother-in-law, one undivided third of certain lots, and Brown & Ives appeared as her associates and as tenants in common. There followed in 1825 the same boom sales that the Clark heirs experienced. It touched the middle Embden neighborhood, where on May 7, 1825, Isaac Salley paid to Nightengale and Brown & Ives \$400 for lots 44 and 45 that became the old Salley homestead, bordering the Canada Trail. John Libby paid \$200 for Lot 63 of 100 acres, west of the Trail and immediately opposite Isaac Salley. Libby had been living there at least since April 7, 1812, when he registered his sheep mark with the town clerk.

Eastward Caleb Williams got for \$150 a farm of 125 acres on the Kennebec River, south of his late father, Jacob, including the Caratunk water power and extending back to Martin Stream. Joseph Gage, of Augusta, paid \$192 for Lot 68 bordering the Sand Pond on the southeast; Warren Hill of New Portland — nephew of Capt. Samuel Hutchins — paid \$180 for Lot 189 on the New Portland line while far down the Canada Trail, touching the Anson line, James Y. Cleveland for \$220 bought Lot 72 of 160 acres, east of the present Byron Slipp house and furthered his ambitious plans for a large ownership in that quarter of the township. The deed to Gage specified that two-thirds of the lot had belonged to Elizabeth Nightengale and one-third to Brown & Ives.

Then for six years the Nightengales and Brown & Ives had no more sales to record. One can only surmise the causes that led to a partition of interests through two deeds in 1831 and a third deed in 1832. In these three partitions Joseph N. Greene appears as an associate with his grandmother and the following

year he had come to North Anson to take the management of the properties in hand. Samuel W. Greene, his father, was then still living. Whatever disposition had been made at Providence, if any, of that one-third interest in the township, it undoubtedly figured much in the son's activities at this period. Joseph, apparently, had taken over his father's holdings. The first instrument, dated July 7, 1831, assigned properties as follows:

To Brown & Ives 23 parcels, being Nos. 15, 17, 23, 26, 39, 40, 41, 60, 64, 67, 78, 116, 120, 125, 151, 162, 165, 166, 167, 174, 179, 188, and 201; to Elizabeth Nightengale and Joseph N. Greene 43 parcels being: 16, 29, 65, 66, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 128, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 163, 168, 169, 170, 173, 175, 176, 178, 186, 187, 189, 202 and 203.

The second partition was recorded Dec. 22, 1831, by which Brown & Ives acquired Lots 33, 37, 71, 145, 204, an unnumbered lot in the southeast occupied by William Spaulding, and a 13 acre gore next to Lot 22. Nightengale and Greene by this agreement obtained Lots 30, 34, 36, 42, 70, 74, 75, 190, 191 and 200; also east end of Lot 1 of 92 acres occupied by Christopher Thompson; an unnumbered lot in the southeast corner of the town occupied by Elijah Wilson; a lot bounded on the west by the first range line, north by land bounded by the farm formerly owned by John and Jeremiah Chamberlain, east by land formerly owned by Stephen Chamberlain and south by Thomas McFadden; a 28 acre gore in the northeast corner of Lot 34 and a gore next Lot 33 but west of the land that Benjamin Colby, Jr., formerly owned, being the second farm from the Anson line. Apparently this second partition was not entirely correct and a new deed was recorded, May 5, 1832, differing from the previous one of Dec. 22, 1831 only as to tracts awarded Nightengale and Greene. Their corrected list stood at Lots 30, 34, 36, 42, 70, 74, 75, 160, 190, 191 and 200, with the remainder the same as above.

The Providence merchants proceeded to close out their Embden investments. They had accumulated numerous gore lots, adjoining settlers' tracts along the Kennebec. Even before the dissolution with widow Nightengale they had sold to Ephraim



Spaulding of Anson for \$14.67 part of a gore at the head of the Jeremiah Chamberlain property and a 22 acre gore at the head of the Thomas McFadden farm for \$44, while Joshua Gray bought 55 acres at the head of his farm and another tract, or part of gore, near Ephraim Spaulding. To John Hamblet, of Solon on Oct. 19, 1832, they sold 46 acres on the south side of the southeasternmost lot in Embden. Benjamin Colby owned the north half. James Collins, of Anson, who long had an interest in Embden farms in the vicinity of Fahi Pond bought in 1833 and 1834 Lots 33, together with the 13 acre gore, and 37, which gave him quite an acreage around the south end of the Pond, including the old John Wilson mill seat. Collins paid a total of \$381. Long years afterward Temple Ireland resided on Lot 33.

Joseph N. Greene on Jan. 18, 1833, paid Brown & Ives \$98.75 for Lot 151 of 79 acres. Micha S. Howard had been occupying it and Lot 150, tracts lying south of Hancock Pond and east of the Fairfield Williams farm of the 1880s. In a few months Howard quitclaimed his interest in the tracts to Joseph Greene for \$45. Lot 201, further northwest, where D. Tripp lived later, was transferred by Brown & Ives to Daniel Steward, of Anson.

By this time Thomas Ives had died and on April 1, 1836 his firm deeded all their Embden holdings, amounting to 1790 1-2 acres, to Joseph Greene for \$980. One-half of this was immediately transferred to Dr. Bezar Bryant, his father-in-law, for \$494.68, while the other half was deeded to Zenas Bryant, the doctor's son, for \$494.69. The 19 lots thus conveyed were Nos. 15, 23, 26, 39, 40, 41, 64, 67, 71, 116, 125, 145, 162, 165, 166, 167, 174, 179 and 188, for which the Bryants paid a little less than 55 cents an acre. Lots 26, 39, 40, 41 and 67 are part of the great bog between the Fahi and Sand Ponds; the other lots are in inaccessible regions west of Embden Pond between Black Hill and Hancock Pond. And thus the Bryants added these bargain remnants from Brown & Ives to the six tracts of 564 acres acquired of the Kanes in 1835.

Shortly before Joseph Greene came to North Anson, there had been a considerable adjustment of his interest and of Elizabeth Nightengale's in Embden lands. They sold 25 acres of back Lot 74 eastward of the Calvin Walker farm to Calvin's father, Dea-



con Joseph, in 1831 and a few months later other acres thereof to Deacon Joseph's cousin Elder Benjamin Gould, Jr., while John Cleveland, son of Luther, got the remaining 25 acres to join up with Cleveland holdings on the Middle road. They placed a mortgage of \$150 for Joseph Chick (father of Philander) on his farm No. 114 near Embden pond. Then on July 9, 1832, Joseph Greene deeded to his grandmother his rights in more than 50 properties, much, if not all, of which may have represented claims of his mother, Mary R. Greene, his sister, Catherine, and his younger brothers, William Ray, and George Spencer Greene. The widow paid him \$1,239.40 on this transaction by which she acquired:

Nos. 16, 29, 30, 34, 36, 42, 65, 66, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 163, 164, 168, 169, 170, 173, 175, 176, 177, 180, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 200, 202, 203 and the grantor's rights in six other parcels and gores. Most of these were parcels that had been represented in other sales or partitions including the east end of Christopher Thompson's lot 1, John Cleveland's 25 acres of Lot 74, part of a southeast lot that Elijah Wilson occupied — the other part of which William Spaulding had purchased — the land west of the Stephen Chamberlain place, and two gores of land near Benjamin Colby. The several lots enumerated included with few exceptions those that Brown & Ives had also conveyed to the widow July 7, 1831, and also several other lots.

The adjustments of family claims continued as Joseph took the management of township realty in hand. By Oct. 26, 1833, he seems to have repurchased the Christopher Thompson and Elijah Wilson tracts and Nos. 117, 119, 121, 122, 123, 128, 163 and 177 — all the latter in that part of Embden where he was making his new home. Describing himself in the deed as of Embden, he gave his grandmother a mortgage of \$500 on the ten parcels, to be paid in five years. At about this time he also gave to Mary R. Greene, who wrote her residence as of Embden, a mortgage of \$190 on Lots 16, 42, 75, 78, and 79. The year of 1833 the town assessors entered 34 Nightengale lots as subject to taxation for highways. They were assessed at \$1 per acre and

taxed at \$.0157 cents on the dollar. The total Nightengale highway tax was \$48.46.

Except for selling a Kennebec River frontage, north of the 400 acre Mill lot, to Christopher Thompson for \$115 in 1825, Joseph Greene's farm sales in Embden hardly began till 1832 but from that time on his name was signed to many deeds. In this regard he was particularly active at bringing settlers to northwest Embden, hard by the section where he was maintaining his own domicile. Through his offices, Isaac Burns, in 1832, went upon Lot No. 190, west of Black Hill — where William Stevens dwelt nearly a half century later. Burns paid \$176 for that farm and Greene, two years later, sold him No. 177, immediately west. The Burns homestead was finally rounded out by the purchase for \$400 from Ira Hutchins of farm 189 adjacent, where Hiram Hill had started.

The farm trader from Providence also placed the Tripp family in the town, quitclaiming on March 8, 1833, to David Tripp (1791-1862) and his wife Polly Richardson (1793-1863), the farm north of Hancock Pond, designated as No. 170. Otis Strickland bought No. 202 in 1834 for \$64 and a year later Nos. 173 and 203 for \$112, all in the same northwest community. Otis and his brother Daniel D., had been there then several years. Henry Goodridge, who had made a clearing on No. 200, between the Tripp and Wilbur farms, paid Joseph Greene in August, 1836, \$88.25 for his deed. The Wilbur farm (No. 191) was sold to Warren Hutchins in 1834 for \$90. His success as the maker of that neighborhood in the corner by Lexington and New Portland with settlers of industry and sterling character like the Burnses, Tripps, Stricklands and Goodriches, was widened by further transactions, such as the sale to William R. Jackson on March 18, 1835, of Lot 163, in the Black Hill at the terminus of the road finally established there for a few years after a series of appeals to town meetings. But a short distance away was Lot 115 south of the Eli Foss place, which he transferred to his mother.

Perhaps it was his faith in this new northwest neighborhood that moved Joseph Greene to operations in the Moulton neighborhood eastward and near the shore of Embden Pond. Into



that community had come Jonathan Fifield Moulton and his four sons, after a residence of a few years in Concord. By paying Capt. Nathaniel Moulton \$100 in June, 1833, he bought his rights for betterments in Lots 124 and 127 and Jonathan Fifield surrendered his claim to No. 127 in August for \$30 more. James Cooper yielded his equity in No. 126 for \$47 — the Benjamin Moulton farm that touched the Concord line. By these transactions Joseph Greene had cleared the way for his manor place on No. 127 with the most entrancing outlook in all Embden. There he was to flourish with plenty of land for himself and some farms for sale into the bargain. Thither into the wilderness, seven miles from North Anson, when there was hardly more than the semblance of a road up the west side of Embden Pond, he brought luxurious furnishings for his mansion. There were splendid pieces of mahogany, some of which are cherished possessions to this day of the Bryant family in New Jersey.

Embden's greatest realtor did business in farms also with numerous settlers in other parts of the town. Over on Townhouse hill, or Ford hill, that was to be, he sold in 1833 to Ira Ford for \$150 Lot 80, which Daniel Goodwin subsequently owned but which includes the tract on which the present town house has stood since 1847. It is north of the farm, where Barzilla Ford used to reside. He made sales, also, over to the south of Fahi Pond and settled aged contentions of ownership. One of these was over Lot 36, where John Wilson, veteran of the Revolution, had his dwelling. For \$200 Greene conveyed to Wilson and his wife, Catherine Law, a life interest in that property with ownership in perpetuity, after their deaths, to their youngest daughters, Sally and Susan Wilson. This was while Brown & Ives were selling to James Collins the adjacent acreage around the south shore of the Pond that included Wilson's old Mill seat in which Benjamin Colby, Jr., and John Gray at one time owned shares. Greene also sold to Benjamin Colby, Jr., the 28 acre gore at the northeast corner of Lot 34 for \$28. That was when Benjamin Colby, Jr., in his two-story mansion a little westward, was approaching the hey day of his career as farmer and town leader. But Lot 34, except for the 28 acres, was sold by Greene in 1834 to Elijah Wilson, son of John, who had

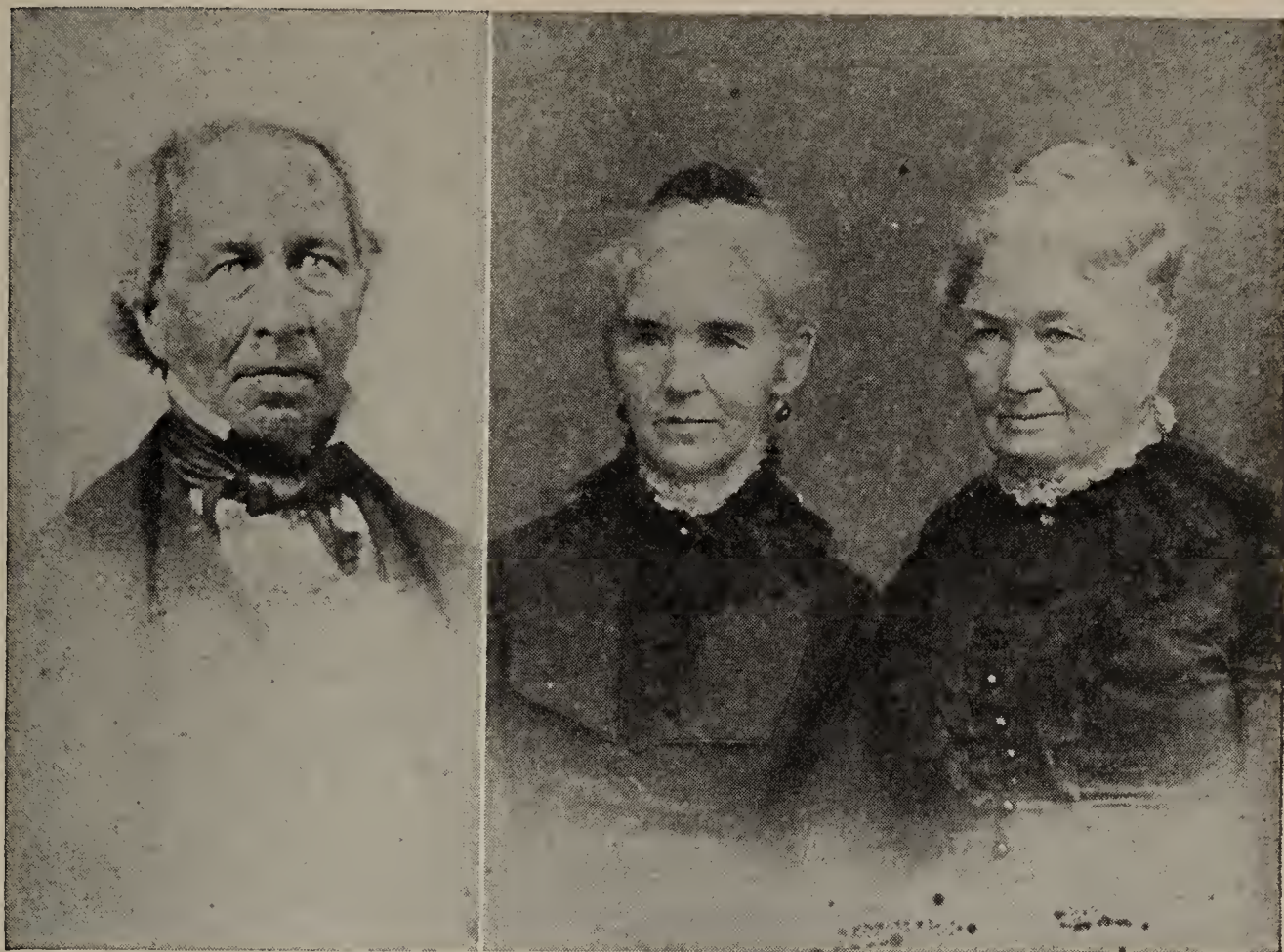
married Sarah Butterfield, of Solon in 1830 and was trying quite successfully to become a big land owner, like the Colbys and the Luther Clevelands. Elijah paid \$264 for the farm. Likewise Greene disposed of an unnumbered farm to Ambrose Colby, Jr., in September 1834 for \$280. It was northeast of the Fahi, near the Chamberlain and McFadden properties. In 1835-36 he disposed of back lots 75 and 76 to James Y. Cleveland and Jefferson Cleveland for a total of \$225. These were in the 4th range of the township and lay between a Cleveland farmstead in the 3rd range near the Canada Trail and Cleveland holdings purchased in 1827 of Nathan Daggett (Nos. 102 and 103) on the Embden Pond Mill Stream in the 5th. range. These two deals greatly furthered the efforts of Luther Cleveland's sons toward a little rural empire. Right in that neighborhood, too, Joseph Greene got \$200 from Thomas McFadden for Lot 71, where Benjamin Young, his son-in-law had been living. This was northwest of Benjamin Colby, Jr., (Lot 35) where years afterward David Young resided.

On and on runs the recital of Joseph Greene's triumph as a salesman. He had come up from North Providence at the dawn of a boom era and rode the crest of popular demands. When settlers of that day had continued for a decade or so Embden was at its zenith of population. But local prosperity slackened. As rich, virgin lands in the middle west were heralded in New England, the exodus that followed the star of empire set in, while the magnate on the Sky Farm and Dr. Bezar Bryant at North Anson still had lots to sell.

Perhaps the Rhode Island proprietors and their successors made money out of their investment, but it was a long and toilsome process. Probably if John Innis Clark and Joseph Nightengale could have penetrated the veil of half a century they would have placed that part of the earnings of the privateers of the Revolution elsewhere.

The town books show that when Maine became a state in 1820, the proprietors had 115 unsold lots of 10,718 acres, of which Nightengale's heirs had 72 lots of 6268 acres; Clark's heirs 29 lots of 2990 acres and Cornelius Soule 14 lots of 1460 acres. There were taxes to pay, small sums to be sure, but much





JOSEPH N. GREENE, MRS. JOSEPH N. GREENE, MRS. DANIEL WELLS

larger than figures indicate in present times. A quaintly spelled entry of 1830 runs: "Widow Knightengale's school tax \$20.24; Widow Soal's school tax, \$1.55; Robert Hair's school tax \$.91." This was but a little of all their Embden taxes. In 1850, after nearly 20 years of Joseph Greene's high powered endeavor, with sturdy re-enforcements from Dr. Bryant and sons at North Anson, the town records show that Greene and Bryant still owned Lots 165 and 166 and J. N. Greene owned Lots 118, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153 and 170.

Both were men of resolute character and performed undoubted service for the town. Their names are still respectfully remembered in Anson and Embden by generations that know but dimly of their careers. Their family circle was charming. While Joseph Greene and his wife died childless, their Embden household was much frequented by Bryant sons and daughters from whom are numerous interesting descendants.

The children of Bezar and Sally Houston Bryant were Cyrus (1803), Zenas (1805), Betsey (1807), Marcia (1809), Lucinda

(1811), Adeline (1813-1897) and Jonas (1815). By his second wife, Laura Williams there were Owen and Adelia (1829) who never married. Cyrus lived at North Anson, up the street from the Academy and his children were Charles, Marcia, Alice, Obediah, Daniel, Adeline and Emma. Alice Byrant married Cornelius B. Niles and lived and died at Union Springs, N. Y. Of their three children — Mary, Emma F. and Harry — the latter went to England for employment with the Pearsons and as assistant manager helped construct the electric railroad in Mexico City, where he died.

Dr. Bryant's daughter, Marcia, married Nov. 23, 1831, Daniel Wells, Jr., (1808-1902) of West Waterville. They lived in Milwaukee from the time it was a frontier hamlet. He had a wonderful career during his 66 years of residence there, including many public honors. He was the first justice of the peace in the territory of Wisconsin, served in the territorial legislature, built the City Hotel in 1844, helped secure the first bridge over the Milwaukee river, made extensive investments in lands and for four years (1853-1857) was a Democratic Representative in Congress. Among his many large enterprises was the Wells office building. He was also extensively engaged in banking and lumbering and at his death was said to have been the wealthiest man in Wisconsin. Mrs. Charles Norris of Wisconsin, is his daughter.

Adeline Bryant, the younger sister of Mrs. Wells, became on Jan. 11, 1833 the wife of Joseph N. Greene. Their nephew, George Greene (1814-1848), of Providence lived with them and died in Embden. The Bryant nephews and nieces were frequent visitors at the splendid establishment, almost as much a home to them as their residences in the village. Most of the Bryant girls were teachers and at some time taught the school in District No. 10 where the Greenes resided. Sarah Adelaide Bryant, daughter of Jonas taught there in 1858. She married Lieut. Isaac H. Thompson. Perley B. Thompson, Anson Academy, '88, a business man of Norwood, Mass., is their son. He has an old English watch, inscribed with Joseph Greene's name, that has been passed down to him through the generations. Perley's wife was Mary Niles, a granddaughter of Cyrus Bryant.



Ella Bryant (Mrs. J. A. Chandlee, of California and Lawrence, Mass.), another daughter of Jonas; her cousins, Alice and Emma F., (Mrs. Allen Wilson) and Adelia Bryant, Mrs. Greene's half sister, were all teachers at some time in No. 10 and shared the happy family life of their kinsman's house. These are but a few of Dr. Bezar's many descendants. They are still numerous represented in Anson and the neighboring towns. Lucy, daughter of Jonas, married Benjamin Dinsmore. Her daughter Alice married Rev. William Sewell and her daughter Elizabeth married Frank Holley, of North Anson, who has had long and distinguished service in both branches of the Maine legislature. He was Speaker of the House and in 1926 President of the State Senate.

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Joseph Greene lived to a serene old age. He championed local improvements and had disagreements with Deacon Benjamin Moulton, his neighbor northward. He urged the town to better roads, particularly along the west side of Embden Pond to his homestead. This highway, passing the present group of summer cottages along the shore, was long known as Greene road. The town in 1840 voted \$800 for repairs, much of which was spent on that thoroughfare leading up through Embden and into Concord's "Lost Nation." Some years later, in 1845, he was elected a selectman. As justice of the peace he performed marriages for sons and daughters of settlers he had established in the northwest neighborhood. His farm buildings were burned on June 12, 1872. His farm then consisted of 290 acres. After his death his widow moved to Hackensack, New Jersey, where she lived the remainder of her life with a niece, Mrs. Addie Smith Trowbridge and to whom she left most of the mahogany furniture from Embden. This is now owned by a daughter, Josephine, who married Henry Durham, an engineer in Central America. Joseph Greene and his wife are buried in Sunset Cemetery at North Anson.

## CHAPTER III

### LET'S GET THAT WOLF, ASAMUEL!

Voyaging in a bark canoe with a friendly Indian as pilot one of Embden's first settler groups — possibly the first permanent pioneer family — was breasting the current of the beautiful Kennebec in the late spring of 1782. A little woman, with four small children, was in charge. She and her oldest son of six, aided by the redskin were greatly occupied with the double task of maneuvering the craft and leading a precious cow along the bank. Important as transportation may have been, subsistence must likewise be considered.

They had travelled in this wise from well down toward the mouth of the river. It hardly need be said they had had a long and tedious journey. Progress had been attended with adventures. When they reached about where the town of Sidney now is, the Indian disappeared with the baby, then little more than a year old. The agony of the young mother, alone in the wilderness with three other children, having no weapon except an axe and knowing that bears and wolves as well as Indians were plentiful thereabouts, can be imagined. But she was a courageous soul, not easily daunted and she camped right where the Indian had left her. After a day or two he returned saying:

“Squaw no want white baby. She got papoose enough now.” With that he resumed the interrupted journey. Presumably he had taken the child to show to his squaw, because she had never seen a white one.

On and on far up the river they voyaged and finally reached the mouth of Seven Mile Brook. There they turned the canoe — and likewise the cow — westward. The Indian carried the craft and the few household goods around the half mile of rapids at the present village of North Anson. Paddling about three miles further against a placid current, with occasional stretches of rough water to the point where the stream turns northward, Olive Robbins Hutchins (1745-1836) and her four offspring found a quiet shore. There she rested. The way had been



through a dense forest on either bank but here was a large level expanse, attractive for a homestead.

Her husband, Capt. Samuel Hutchins (1749-1788) was at this time away in the army. He came from the town of Temple across the New Hampshire line from Chelmsford, Mass., where his bride had resided. A few days after the alarm at Lexington and Concord he marched with a squad of patriots from the Chelmsford-Temple community and had command of a company at Bunker Hill. After three months' service he returned to Chelmsford, then a thriving colonial town, occupied with



THE HUTCHINS HOMESTEAD

manufactures. But Tories and Indians harassed him and his little family there and before long he moved away to the mouth of the Kennebec.

Probably during his residence there he made one or more trips up the river and had camped on the intervale, which he was able to describe to his wife. It has long been recorded that Samuel Hutchins and a Mr. Young—likely enough David Young of Madison but before that of the Woolwich-Wiscasset neighborhood—were first to locate in southwest Embden. This Mr. Young, however, did not stay there long. There were continued annoyances from the Indians at Damariscotta, where Samuel had domiciled his family for about two years. Furthermore, while their fourth child, Asahel, was still little more than

an infant, and while Samuel was absent on another tour of military duty there was an alarm of a British invasion of the lower Kennebec Valley. This impelled Mrs. Hutchins to flee. When her husband returned from his service he followed her and their little ones northward to where they had pitched their camp. He approved of her choice of an abiding place. They settled there and began the foundations for Embden's finest farm and for one of the town's most creditable families.

As one rides these days toward New Portland, passing what used to be known as the George L. Eames place, now the Hunnewell place, along a row of maples that flank the highway, the eye rests at the left upon a broad and beautiful intervale, of many alluvial acres, with New Portland Hill rising gently away from the near-by stream. The exact site of the Hutchins domicile of that day is lost but the traveller is within close range. One can guess the location with but a few rods of error. In divers particulars as to Embden, New Portland and Anson, the country hereabouts is of historic importance.

There is confusion of dates in the meager chronicles as to whether Capt. Samuel Hutchins was actually the first settler. It is recorded that the first settlements were made along the Kennebec by Amos Partridge, George Michael and William Hamilton in 1779. Partridge does not appear in any documents thus far observed, but George Michael on Nov. 14, 1789, exchanged his Lot No. 18 in Embden for a farm at Georgetown, owned by Thomas McFadden. Neither Hamilton, Michael nor Partridge was a permanent settler. Jacob Williams and wife, Joanna, and their son Caleb arrived at Augusta on a boat bringing supplies to Fort Western and, as one authority phrases it, "started for the Kennebec in 1781." Perhaps Jacob Williams was the first permanent settler in Embden and the earliest honors in that regard may belong to Caratunk settlement.

Tradition on Seven Mile Brook and in the contiguous neighborhood of New Portland Hill seems boastful on two points; that Samuel Hutchins was the first settler in Embden and that Sally Hutchins, born June 4, 1782, was the first native white child there. Some accounts run that Capt. Samuel came in 1781. But be that as it may Sally and her descendants are well



established with their pennant. It is of record that Daniel was born July 22, 1782, the second son and child of Jacob and Joanna Williams.

Capt. Samuel seems to have been first in the Embden portion of the Seven Mile Brook Settlement. But there were Anson settlers before him farther down the stream. His older brother, David Williams Hutchins, born in 1746, was the first settler in 1783 at New Portland. It was in the portion of that town which belonged also to the Seven Mile Brook Settlement. David's farm was divided from Capt. Samuel's by the Brook and this elder brother founded, too, a family famous for its teachers, preachers and business men.

Capt. Samuel had five toilsome years on his intervale lot, before he yielded his frontier struggle and was laid to rest on the abrupt hillside north of the big barn and brick house of the present day. There was too much hard work for him and his wife, Olive Robbins, of Chelmsford, whom he married May 20, 1773, for them to dwell unduly on their privations. His brother, David, and wife, Mary Munroe Emery, with six or seven children were within call and there was lively interest in other settlers, now and then arriving. The New Portland pioneers, Samuel Gould, Solomon Walker and Capt. Josiah Parker, were near neighbors but did not bring their families thither till after Capt. Samuel was passing on. There were a few neighbors down the Brook, including the Paines, Albees and McKenneys, near where the combination log fort and first meeting house of 1788 was raised. But Jonathan Albee (1743-1844) and his son Rev. Isaac (1766-1861) did not come up from North Anson to their acres near the old watering trough till about 1788 and it may have been that James McKenney built his cabin and charcoal pit, in the same neighborhood, a year or two afterward and had been there only as a hunter with a camp. Accordingly when Capt. Samuel closed his eyes forever it was upon a very primitive Seven Mile Brook. Wild geese in great flocks flew in season to the well watered country of the blue mountains westward, and back again. Fish there were in plenty. The great migration into Maine from Massachusetts and New Hampshire through Woolwich, Wiscasset, Georgetown and Dresden, al-

though then in progress for a few years, had not penetrated at all strongly that far northward.

Prior to this date of 1781 or 1782 Embden had been traversed considerably by white men journeying between the Chaudiere River and the Maine coast via Canada Trail. Settlers in Anson and Madison had prospected the region. They, as well as hunters and trappers from down the river, had brought out word as to where good intervalles were. About this time William Hilton, from Wiscasset, and his wife Katherine McKenney were getting their lines down as the first settlers in Solon. But old Moses Ayer, the Englishman, was still living at Winthrop and Island H of 88 acres, and a small island of five acres to the west, both a little below the site of the old Solon ferry, were not set off to him till 1791. Old Moses Thompson, of Georgetown, had not yet gone to Solon for brief residence before embarking on his career in Embden. Maj. Ephraim Heald had not yet arrived in Concord from Temple, N. H. All the upper Kennebec above Seven Mile Brook was decidedly a virgin country. The handful of pioneers there, almost to a man, were veterans of the Revolution.

Capt. Samuel was born at Concord, Mass., and learned the trade of carpenter. His great-grandfather, John Hutchins, was a ship's carpenter on board the "Friendship" in 1636 when she sailed for the new world and landed him at Newbury, Mass. The family lived for three generations in that section of Massachusetts, some at Haverhill and along the Merrimac River. The Embden Samuel had located at Temple, N. H., by the time he was 25 years old. Some three years before that he was paying court to Olive Robbins. Whether Samuel was residing at Chelmsford temporarily or not he enlisted from there May 6, 1775, in Capt. Ezra Town's Company, and Col. James Read's Regiment. He was mustered in July 11, serving three months and three days. His name was spelled "Hutchens" by the Massachusetts Militia authorities. They described him as a young man five feet, eight inches tall, with blue eyes and brown complexion. At the battle of Bunker Hill, heading this company of volunteers, Capt. Samuel was twice hit by flying bullets but not seriously wounded.



His son, Asamuel, (1776-1840) grew to manhood, married Anna Rines and became a physician in New Portland. They had eight children — Asenath, Samuel, John, Fannie, Thomas, Lorilla, Betsey and Ira Hutchins. Capt. Samuel's other children were: Olive and Asenath, both of whom died young; Asahel (1780-1859), who married Polly Savage born in 1786, a daughter of Charles and Margaret Rose Savage, and became a prominent man in Embden; and Sally, already mentioned. Her husband was Reuben Hill, of Candia, N. H., who lived in New Portland. Their large family born between 1802 and 1825, included Washington, Hiram, Reuben J., Warren, Julia, Fidelia, Filinda, Filene, Sally, Olive, Nancy F. and James M. Hill. Their mother, Sally Hutchins Hill died Sept. 15, 1856. Hiram Hill, (1803) was taxed at Embden in 1825 and for a few years lived on Lot 189, a little below North Village. Nancy F. Hill was a school teacher and settled in Chicago where she lived to an advanced age and became wealthy through fortunate real estate speculations.

The Embden headstone says that Capt. Samuel was 42 years old at his death on Christmas Day of 1791. In any event his widow maintained herself and children on their settler's lot for more than 15 years till Asamuel, Asahel and Sally were grown up and married. It is of official record on Samuel Titcomb's survey map of 1790 that the Hutchins lot then belonged to "widow Olive Hutchins, Asam and Asahel Hutchins." This seems to prove that Capt. Samuel's death was prior to 1790.

The cow, brought up the Kennebec, was housed in a shack near the cabin. A fireside tale long told runs that, one night a wolf climbed upon the roof and to the consternation of the widow and her children, got into the cow shed. They grasped whatever implements of warfare were at hand. Young Asamuel accompanied his mother who with an ax, smashed the marauder a death blow.

Widow Olive Hutchins a very small but intrepid woman appears here and there in the chronicles of the time. She was an active member of the Brook Meeting House, where her name was on many subscription lists. On one occasion she gave \$20 toward a stove. Probably it was there she became acquainted with

Rev. Edward Locke (1744-1826), an unlettered preacher, identified alike with the founding of the organization and with vigorous schisms that ensued. They married Aug. 16, 1814, when both were nearly seventy years of age. She outlived him by ten years and lies in the old Hutchins yard between her two husbands. Her headstone bears this memorial:

Here lies a mother who was good  
Whoever did whate'er she could  
To ease the suffering of the poor  
Then fell asleep at Mercy's door.

Capt. Samuel Hutchins' headstone has a like memorial inscription, as has Rev. Edward Locke who is credited with having written all three of them. The verses to those two respectively read as follows:

Here lies a father true and kind  
Who fought on Bunker Hill to find  
That liberty which we maintain  
And died at last in hope of gain.

Here lies a man who long had tried  
To hold up truth, to teach and guide  
But now has gone to his reward  
To dwell forever with the Lord.

Capt. Asahel Hutchins (1780-1859), the second son, carried on after the death of his father and eventually came into possession of the homestead. He is still remembered as a very kindly man. In old age he became blind. At mathematics he was very adept. He and Polly Savage had eleven children, several of whom attained notable stations in life. The first was Warren Hutchins (1806-1866) who married Lucinda Williams and lived in New Portland, the second was Amos (1807-1874) who succeeded his father on the big farm. He was not only a forceful character but a town leader. His first wife was Abihail Cleveland (1810-1866), daughter of Luther, the pioneer. They had six children. His second wife was Naomi S. Hilton (1830-1912), a granddaughter of Pioneer John Hilton.



During their married life Amos was a resident of North Anson, living in a pretentious residence, next the Congregationalist church, known in later years as the Bodfish house. He also built a store and was a merchant. Although sometimes regarded as eccentric he was a public spirited citizen. In Embden he served many years as first selectman and had a lively interest in education. He became a famous schoolmaster and numerous anecdotes are told in that connection. He was blind in one eye. When an unruly lad in his school called him "A seven sided old fool" the story goes that Master Amos replied:

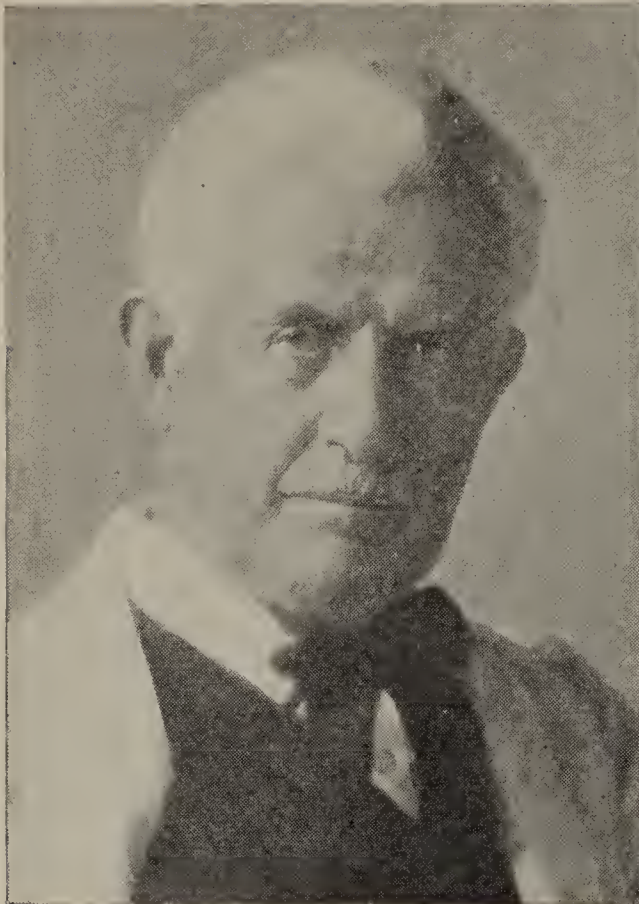
"Prove it and I will not lick you."

And the boy proceeded: "Top side, bottom side, back side, front side, inside, outside and your darned old blind side."

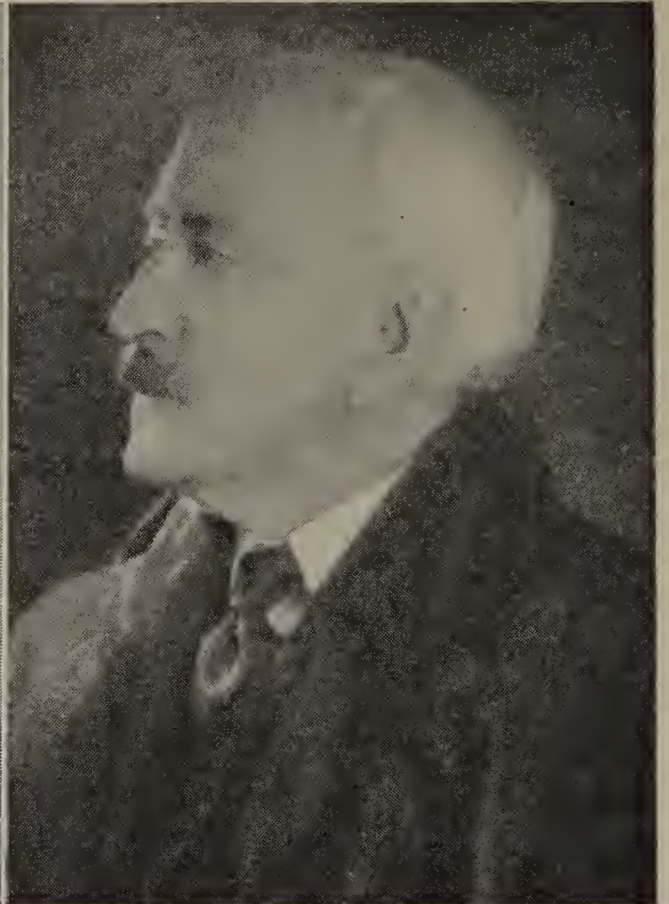
The children of Amos and Abigail Hutchins included Emma Frances (1837-1856) who married Henry Bartlett and died at Phillips, Me.; Owen Alonzo (1831-1901) who married Ann Quint and had a son and daughter born at Stratton; and Georgiana Olivia (1841-1880) a school teacher who died in Ohio.

Capt. Asahel Hutchins' oldest daughter was Olive L. (1810-1878) who became Mrs. Rodney Collins of the well known North Anson family and mother of Edwin Collins, the merchant. Their other children were: James, Nancy, Annette, Harris and Olive (Mrs. John Frost, of Providence, R. I.). The next daughter, Sally (1812-1841) married John Cragin, a neighbor of the Hutchinses. Hannah Hutchins, one year younger than her sister, married Charles Chauncey Burr, a handsome and brilliant man. She, beautiful and talented, wrote excellent poetry but returned to her father's house and was said to have died of a broken heart. A still younger daughter, Zilpha R., (1817) was the wife of Abraham Spooner of New Portland.

But genius flowered especially in the family through the daughter, Lydia Ring Hutchins (1819-1891), and her marriage in 1840 with Paulinus Mayhew Foster (1811-1861) a lawyer at North Anson, who handled several cases of importance for the town of Embden. He was a Whig senator from Somerset county in 1849 and '50 the latter year also president of the Senate. Their seventh child Ben Foster (1852-1926) born at North Anson was the landscape artist of international reputation. A



BEN FOSTER



CHARLES FOSTER

younger son, Charles Foster, now of the Artists' Colony at Farmington, Conn., is quite as talented as his brother but has not produced as much work and shuns publicity.

After living at Richmond, Me., Ben Foster joined his older brothers in New York City. One of these was Carlos Foster who was a business man there. Ben loved art and efforts in that line became to him an ever increasing purpose, until finally, after years of endeavor, he was able to abandon all other work and devote himself exclusively to painting. He studied at Paris for a year and, returning to America, grew rapidly in favor. He was awarded a medal at the Chicago Exposition in 1893, painted under the greatest masters in this country and abroad including Abbott H. Thayer, of Boston and Merson and Morot of Paris. He was also honored in literary circles. He belonged to notable New York clubs and in the quality of his wit and kindly humor was a very popular after-dinner speaker.

He liked to sketch along Seven Mile Brook, by the banks of which he and his mother before him were born and every summer found him there. His picture "Lulled by the Murmuring Stream," reproduced as a frontispiece of this volume, was paint-



ed from the steps of the Congregational Church at North Anson and by one of the gateway roads leading to Embden. It is a photo-like reproduction of the Brook in the days of the old wooden railroad bridge, just east of where he was born, but has a softness and charm beyond the camera's power. It was purchased for \$6,000 and hangs in the Luxembourg Gallery, the second picture ever sold by an American to the French Government.

John Allen, a great throat specialist of Portland, formerly resident at North Anson, was in Paris years ago, searching for the portrait of Whistler's mother. Homesick, he was on the point of taking the steamer to New York. All at once he noticed "Lulled by the Murmuring Stream."

"That looks like a moonlight view on 'Nip Street' (the colloquial name of yore for Elm Street by Seven Mile Brook)," he exclaimed. Closer examination showed him it really was. The view cheered him to proceed on a long tour of the continent.

Ben Foster's pictures are in all the notable American galleries east and west, in art museums and libraries. The Corcoran Art Gallery at Washington has several of his finest numbers. Widely loved for his personal charm and his kindliness of disposition, the paintings he left will ever be a living memory of the beautiful spirit that has gone before.

Only two are left of the family of ten — a sister Mrs. Olive C. Howard, of Newport, R. I., and the artist's brother, Charles, who was a pupil of the Ecole des Beaux arts several years and painted the portrait of his father, Paulinus, in the State Capitol at Augusta. Ben and Charles never married. Flora (1845-1915) was Mrs. Samuel Gould of North Anson and left a son Harry Gould of Portland; Ada (1842-1916) was Mrs. William Swett and died at Providence. William (1854-1903) married Helen Kirby and had seven children. Arthur W. Foster, the youngest, (1860-1924) married Kate B. Spaulding, of Anson. Their son, Lieut. A. H. Foster, is an aviator in the United States Army.

The mother of these Fosters, Lydia Ring Hutchins was a belle in early Embden and Anson circles. It was once rumored she would marry Hannibal Hamlin. When she chose Paulinus

Foster the following year wiseacres wagged their heads in approval, saying the young lady had decided well for that man would be heard from some day. He progressed rapidly in politics till the disruption of the Whig party in Maine and with that his political sun set. Paulinus first owned and lived in the house adjoining Anson Academy on the east. Later he lived in the Gahan house, towards New Portland, just beyond the covered bridge shown in the frontispiece. The sound of water



DR. GEORGE W. HUTCHINS      CARRIE E. (McFADDEN) HUTCHINS

tumbling over ragged ledges was always audible there. To Ben, the artist, the murmuring of Seven Mile Brook was a cherished boyhood memory.

Lydia had one younger sister, Mary E. (1825-1893), who married Benjamin F. Jones, of Anson (1819-1887) and two younger brothers — Asahel S. (1823-1844) whose wife was Priscilla Purington and Seth Tozier Hutchins (1827-1894). The latter's first wife was Martha Collins (1827-1849) after whom he married Paulina Heald Titcomb. Asahel has no descendants. Seth Hutchins was the father of six, the eldest Dr. George W. Hutchins (1851-1910). He started as a watch maker and was an expert on watch jewels. Then he studied at Tufts College near Boston and became a skillful dentist of extensive practice at Waterville where he died. His wife was Carrie E. McFadden,



of Embden. Two of Seth's daughters were Lizzie (1855-1893) and Helen C. (1857-1899). Lizzie was the first wife and Helen C. the second wife of Wilbur C. Simmons, merchant of North Anson and Bingham. Seth's other children were Hannah, Arthur and Benjamin.

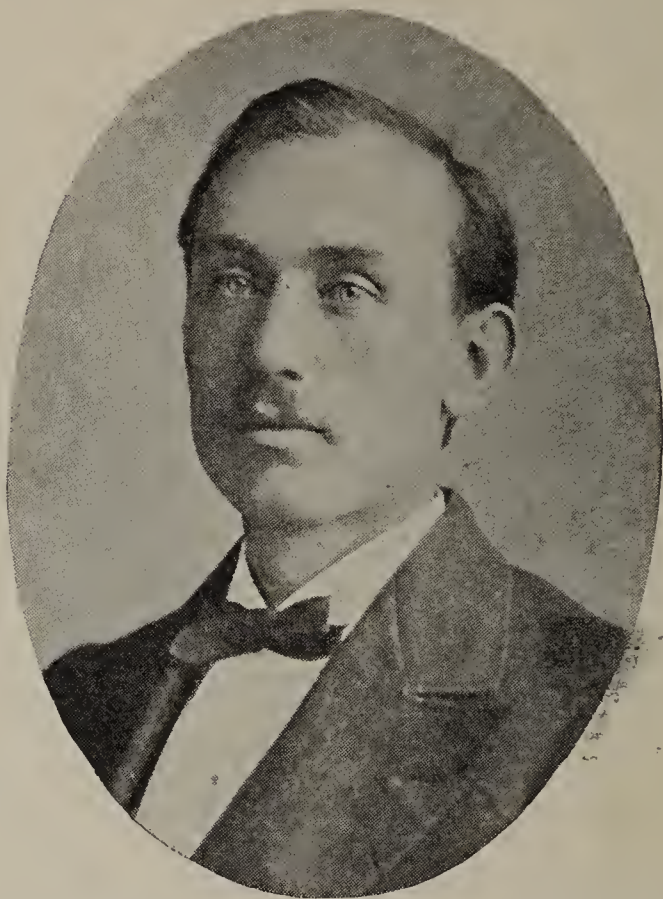
Seth Hutchins, like his brother, Amos, became a resident of North Anson and an influential citizen. He was captain of Company A, 28th. Maine Volunteers, composed in considerable part of Embden soldiers. He always made a comfortable living but cared too little for money to amass a fortune. As an inventor he had keen pleasure trying to invent a perpetual motion machine. He told with evident delight how he passed many sleepless nights while working on it in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Ben Jones. They finally started it one evening, feeling certain of success. The wheels turned nicely at the beginning but after a long time began to slow up and finally stopped.

"Ben and I watched it stop," said he, "then laughed and laughed as the reason flashed across our minds. After that we went home and had a good sleep. We had not considered certain basic principals, such as atmospheric pressure and gravitation. If we had we would never have begun the machine."

But Seth Hutchins did invent the first time lock and consulted Boston bankers about it. They studied the invention and said it would do the work but in their opinion banks did not want to be closed so there was no getting into them. Therefore he did not patent his invention. Years afterward his son, Dr. George Hutchins, took him to see time locks being made by the Howard Watch Company. Seth looked them over with interest and said: "Well, I had the vision."

Polly Hutchins, the mother of this famous family, spent her declining years with her son, Amos. He gave a bond of \$500 on Nov. 11, 1859, before Elisha Purington, justice of the peace "to support and maintain the said Polly Hutchins and provide her with suitable clothing, food and drink, medicine and nursing and all other things necessary in the house of said Amos (or such suitable home as said Amos may provide) and also to furnish her with two good fleeces of wool annually while she may be able to manufacture the same."

The Hutchins name, after a hundred years, has almost entirely disappeared from Embden but there are yet many people of the Hutchins blood in adjacent towns. Across Seven Mile Brook in New Portland the David W. Hutchins line multiplied through the children Eliakem, Marcy, Emery, Mary, James, David, William, Nollis, Samuel, Asaph, and Sarah, born between 1773 and 1795. They had marriage ties with several of the oldest New Portland families. Samuel, born at New Portland, Nov. 29, 1790, became a Free Will Baptist preacher, widely known in Maine. He was ordained when 20 years of age and in 1815 was called as the first settled minister in New Portland. His nephew, Elias



JAMES HUTCHINS BAKER

(1801-1859) was ordained to the Free Will Baptist faith in 1824 and preached with great power in Maine, New Hampshire and Ohio. He was a pastor for 13 years of the Washington Street Church of Dover, N. H. and is buried there. But out of David's family have come other successful men and women. James Hutchins Baker (1848-1925) graduate of Bates College, head of the Denver High School and president of the University of Colorado from 1892 to 1914, was a grandson of Capt. James Hutchins, son of David.

David's ancestral farm remained in the Hutchins family till Oct. 31, 1895, when Asaph Hutchins, the last male heir in the line, passed over. Charles Nye, a son-in-law of Asaph, then resided there. Mrs. L. B. Savage, now 86 and living at North New Portland is one of David Hutchins' surviving great-grandchildren.



Unlike some of their pioneer neighbors the Embden Hutchinses ventured but little in the acquisition of land. Capt. Asahel was years in perfecting a title to his father's property with the Rhode Island proprietors. He obtained in 1816 for \$700 a tract of 100 acres from Dr. Asamuel Hutchins, of New Portland and the same year sold Moses Williams for \$10 and 25 cords of wood an island of two acres, probably where the wading place, remembered to the present generation, was. Ira Hutchins, of New Portland, Dr. Asamuel's son, owned Lot 189, where Hiram Hill, his second cousin, had been living, and sold it in 1834 to Isaac Burns. This was on the west side of the Black Hill and the road to North Village ran through it. Ira had bought it the previous year from his brother, Samuel, at that time a resident of Embden. Before that Warren Hill, of New Portland, another son, of Sally Hutchins Hill, had acquired a mortgage interest in this same property. Some of these members of the Hutchins clan about the same period owned Lot 191, where Francis K. Wilbur dwelt long afterward. Warren Hutchins, son of Asahel, was the owner there for a while in 1834 but described himself as of New Portland.

It was only a few years till the sons of Capt. Asahel and of his brother, Dr. Asamuel, and of their sister Sally disposed of these two farms northward. Amos in 1832, soon after his marriage, bought of his father for \$700 part of the big Seven Mile Brook place and when his father died, was the last of the Hutchins land owners in the town. In 1860, the year after Capt. Asahel's death the entire place was sold to Charles F. Caldwell, who had married Amos' cousin, Paulina Cragin. Amos then moved to Anson. Enos Hutchins, who married in 1839 Emeline E., the daughter of Archa Dunlap, resided for a while near his father-in-law on the middle Embden road. Enos was of the New Portland Hutchins line.

With these transactions the local annals of an Embden family came to a conclusion. Capt. Samuel Hutchins and his tiny wife with a stout heart and a lion's courage and the preacher husband of her declining years are dust on the hillside above the brick house and big barn that Capt. Asahel built. Granddaughter Hannah Burr is one of their few companions in the

little enclosure. From the high road, fifty paces away, the headstones and old iron fence are hardly visible. Travellers pass and repass, unaware of the ancient monuments so near or that a fine old family name is so proudly associated with the fertile acres and the beautiful prospect.



## CHAPTER IV

### HOUSE LIKE THAT BACK HOME

The name of Cragin towered in Embden through a century. Its seat on Seven Mile Brook was a replica of the ancestral mansion at Temple, N. H., and was long a show place of the town. Sons and daughters who matured in that happy setting moved far afield decades ago. But the old colonial-like structure, with a great barn and out buildings, known in later times as the Isaac Albee house and now as the Dr. Fred Cleveland house still remains, a survivor through the sunshine and storms of many years.

Simeon Cragin (1761-1832) of Acton, Mass., and then of Temple, N. H., was the Embden pioneer. John (1806-1874), younger son by a second marriage, was his successor on the homestead. Ephraim (1791-1868) a nephew, although long of Embden, belonged somewhat to New Portland and North Anson. These three Cragins prospered in their day, even as the Hutchinses at the brick house next them on the west. Simeon and John each had large families of daughters, through whom and through Simeon's aunt, Dorothy, the Cragins were cousins of all the many Embden Clevelands and of nearly all the many Embden Pierces. But there are Paine, Williams, Spooner, Tozier, Heald, Hutchins, Gray and McFadden descendants — not to mention a considerable list of others — with pride of a Cragin strain in their lineage.

Worthy records had Simeon, John and Ephraim. They and their children were people of resolute character, champions of education, exemplars of citizenship. They lived industriously in Embden. Public activities centered much around them and their mansion. It had a commending site on the way to the New Portland villages — one of the oldest and most important of local thoroughfares. The West Embden postoffice was in the Cragin house. What a sight in boyhood days to watch "the New Portland stage" swing smartly up the front yard to the broad, white doorway !

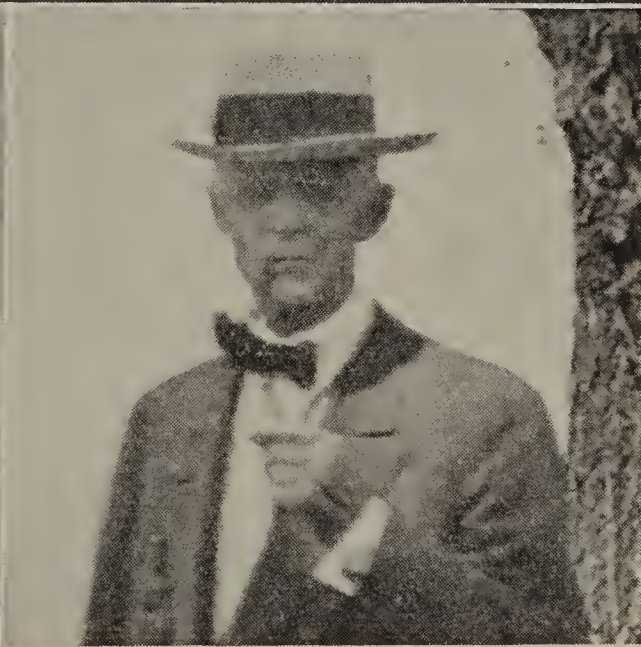
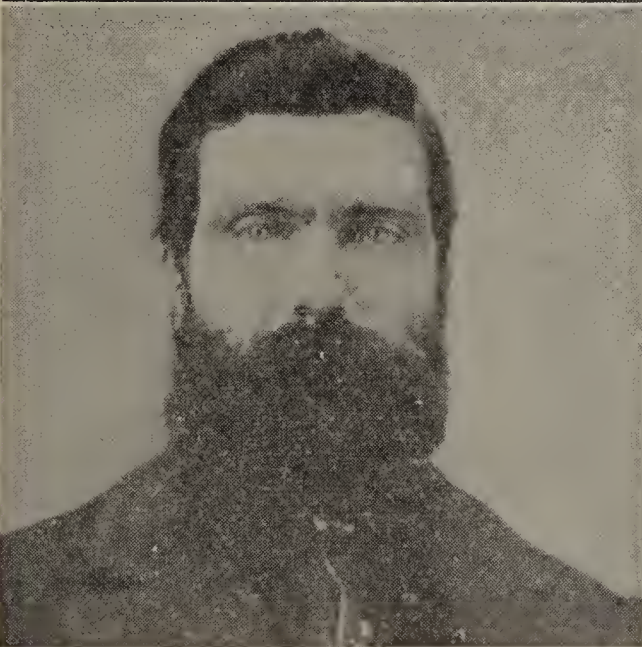
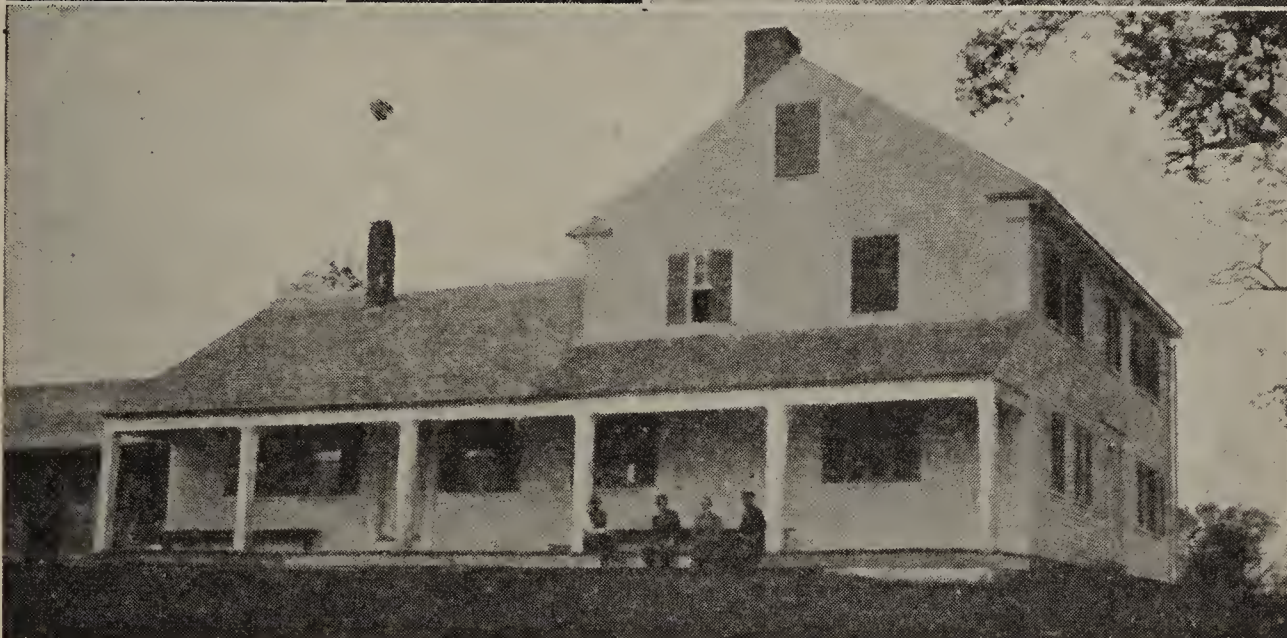
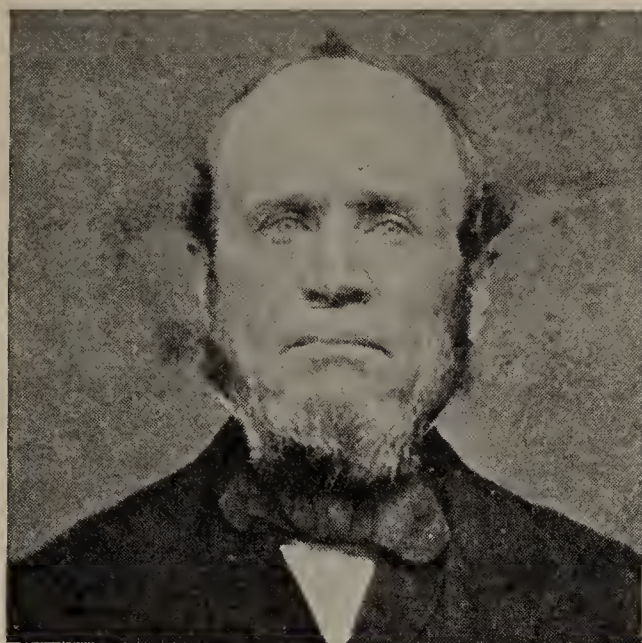
Traffic along this picturesque portion of the "Brook Road" was a never ending procession. Till modern times the road, with its many vehicles, was the easiest line of communication between villages down the Kennebec and the "North Village," "The Falls" and the "West Village," to say nothing of the newer communities beyond — Kingfield, Lexington, Dead River and off into Mount Bigelow and country thereabouts. What a human story there was daily in the plodding four-horse teams that toted supplies up-country to the lumber camps in the deep forests; in the doctors' gigs hurrying to the calls of sufferers on frontier farms; in lawyers, jurors and litigants journeying to court at Norridgewock; in rural swains garbed in Sunday best on wooing bent !

Just across the road was the little red schoolhouse. Old Simeon had been the moving spirit in the erection of the building, the first schoolhouse in Embden. He and son John after him had broods of scholars, many of whom became helpful there and at other schools as capable teachers. Town meetings assembled there occasionally. Simeon and John often held town offices and had a big say about voting money and assessing taxes for supporting schools and building roads in the new country.

There was a fine colonial background to these Embden Cragins and the Seven Mile Brook farming enterprise. Many a journey during the pioneer period was made between Simeon's place and Temple, N. H. The Granite State members of the family visited now and then in Embden. Capt. John Cragin, of Temple, who commanded a company in the War of 1812, bought the Dr. Edward Savage farm in 1820 for his son Ephraim. This was at least 30 years after Simeon, brother of Capt. John, had come to Embden.

The Cragin family dated back to Cromwellian times in England. John "Cragon," the first and only emigrant to America, came by order of the British government on the ship "John and Sarah." He was a Scotch prisoner of war, along with 270 others. They probably had been captured at the battle of Dunbar on September 3, 1650, where "Scots were beaten and Cromwell was victorious." The members of this warrior band were sent to Charlestown, Mass., and "sold for slaves." But they





(TOP LEFT) JOHN CRAGIN. THE WEST WARD SCHOOLHOUSE.  
THE CRAGIN MANSION. ISAAC ALBEE. DR. FRED L. CLEVELAND.





were treated kindly in the new country and rapidly regained their status as free men. John "Cragon," at 16 had been pressed into the Pretender's army. He endured many tribulations, one of which was smallpox. It is said that on the passage over to America, the Captain was about to throw him overboard, when he was saved by a young English woman, Sarah Dawes, who settled in Woburn. Sarah and John were subsequently married.

Something like a century later the Cragins were living at Temple, N. H., one of the prominent families there. John and Benjamin Cragin were among 56 patriots who marched from Temple to Cambridge on the alarm of April 19, 1775 at Lexington. Samuel Hutchins, settler in Embden, was in a company that marched from the same town to Cambridge a few days later. This John Cragin, known as "Deacon" John, and his father John were active at Temple also at Concord and Acton, Mass., where at first they resided, and are much mentioned in Revolutionary War records.

"Deacon" John Cragin (1728-1797) was born at Acton, Mass., and died at the home of his son, Capt. John Cragin, in Temple, N. H. "Deacon" John had a sister, Dorothy Cragin, who was born at Acton, Mass., almost exactly ten years his junior. Dorothy on May 5, 1763, married Joseph Cleveland. The Cleverlands went also to Maine, resided for a while at Dresden, not far from Woolwich, and then started "through the Wilderness" to the Upper Kennebec. They were parents to Jonathan, Timothy, John and Luther Cleveland, the four brothers who took up a large tract of good Embden land, adjacent to Simeon Cragin, their cousin.

"Deacon" John, of Temple, accordingly enjoyed a patriarchal role in Embden. He was the grandfather of Simeon's children, including John, and of Ephraim, and uncle of the four Cleveland pioneer brothers, as well as of several other Cleveland brothers at Fairfield, Skowhegan and vicinity. The "Deacon's" son, Capt. John — an uncle of the Embden John — was a notable man and several frontier families on the Kennebec had a right to pride in his fame. Born March 18, 1769, the youngest brother of Simeon, he married Ruth Heald Dec. 1, 1788. She

was a daughter of Maj. Ephraim Heald, of Temple. The D. A. R. Chapter at North Anson is named for her.

Simeon Cragin, son of the "Deacon" and brother of Capt. John, was also of the Revolution. He shouldered a musket in October, 1780, and "marched on the alarm at Coos when Royalton was threatened." It could not have been many years later when he joined the procession through Woolwich and up the Kennebec. There were neighbors and kinsmen with him on the ascent of the River, probably his Cleveland cousins among them. That had become the favorite trail for adventurous settlers. Word had spread of the fertile intervalles and wonderful forests along the banks of Seven Mile Brook, where happy homes could be builded with a realization of newer and better fortunes. The year of Simeon's arrival is not known, but he and the Clevelands staked out their adjoining settlers' lots sometime before 1790.

Simeon's family of two marriages, however, dates from that period. He had undoubtedly cleared some of the farm and erected a cabin by the time he married Sarah McKenney, of Albion, Feb. 1, 1789. She died at Embden Nov. 13, 1794, having three children, all born in Embden. The first of these was Sarah (1790-1821) whose husband was Josiah Parker Paine, son of Rev. William and Permelia (Parker) Paine. Josiah lived on the south side of Seven Mile Brook and not far from the Cragin house. Only one son, Josiah, Jr., survived from this marriage. The second of the three Cragin children was Simeon, Jr. (1792). He married Mary Crosby, of Albion, where his mother had resided. There were no children. The third was a daughter, Anna, (1793-1819) who was the wife of John Pierce, a near-by neighbor, but, when they married, of Waterville.

After an interim of little more than a year Widower Simeon had gone a' wooing and Jan. 2, 1796, wedded Molly Lander (1772-1850) a native of Falmouth. Seven of their ten children grew up at the homestead and comprised, with one half-brother and two half-sisters, the first large family group in the colonial mansion. Six of these seven were daughters. They were Hannah (1798-1838) the wife of Benjamin Pierce, of Gordon Hill, a brother of John Pierce; Polly (1800-1884), the wife of Nathan Hanson, of New Portland; Edith (1802-1891), the wife of James



Young Cleveland, who lived west of the Canada Trail and about a mile north of the Anson line; Nancy (1803-1889), the wife of Daniel B. Jones, of Kingfield; Caroline (1808-1882), the wife of Lemont Spooner, of New Portland; and Mary Lake (1810-1906), the wife of Ward Spooner, Jr., of New Portland. With two exceptions the marriages of these six daughters, dating from 1817 for Hannah to 1843 for Caroline occurred in the order of their ages. They lived their married lives near their parents, except Edith Cleveland who had gone to Wisconsin having travelled west in a "prairie schooner" with her family and Mary Spooner, who passed her last days at Hallowell. Their older half-brother, Simeon, Jr., lived at Machias. While a resident there in 1824, he purchased that part of the modern Granville Lisherness place, known as Lot 182, from Ephraim Sawyer and Josiah Parker but almost immediately transferred it to William Crosby, probably his brother-in-law. William sold it in 1830 to Franklin Barton, of Albion.

Of three sons and one other daughter by Simeon Cragin's second marriage only John survived to mature age. He was the father of the second large family group in the Embden mansion. Simeon looked to him to carry on. In 1828, six years before his death, and before John had married, Simeon conveyed to him for \$1,000 a half interest in the 130 acres of the pioneer farm and its buildings. This farm was one mile long, north and south above Seven Mile Brook, which was its southern boundary. Neighboring owners on the east at that date were Jonathan Cleveland, Thomas McFadden, Jr., John Pierce and Benjamin Cleveland, while Benjamin Pierce, of Gordon Hill was on the north for 50 rods. Capt. Asahel Hutchins' land abutted an irregular line on the west. While Simeon, in deeds of previous years, had written himself down as a bricklayer, like two or three other pioneers of that region, he was a versatile craftsman and owned a cooper's shop. In those days there was quite an Embden industry in making staves. Simeon's deed to son John reserved his cooper's shop and the land on which it stood.

Under this arrangement the Cragin family entered upon a new chapter. The father was 67 years old and two of his daughters, Caroline and Mary, were still a part of his household. He

continued his interest in town affairs and in the schools. He had lusty grandchildren under the rooftrees of John and Benjamin Pierce and of his daughters who had settled in New Portland. His nephew, Ephraim, was serving as a selectman of Embden. He attended the Masonic Lodge at North Anson, of which he was a charter member. There was still occasional visiting back and forth with the Cragin kin in the Capt. John mansion at Temple and Simeon was able to view the course of affairs at his sunset time with serenity.

A year before the old patriarch's death, his son John, on Feb. 8, married Sally Hutchins (1813-1841), the daughter of Capt. Asahel and Polly (Savage) Hutchins. She was the first of John's three wives and became the mother of six of his twelve children. With this new generation the exodus of the family westward set in strongly. It is indicated in the record of these six children:

James Thomas (1832-1895) who married Caroline A. Burleigh of Berlin, Mich., in 1857, lived at St. Croix Falls, Wis., and then at Wolf Creek, Wis., where he died, having had a family of five sons and three daughters. Clarence, Elmer A., and Allan K. Cragin were the surviving sons.

Simeon (1834-1921) married Margaret E. Kennedy, of Lee, Mass., and resided at Melrose and Charlestown, where three children were born — Edwin L., Florence M., and Simeon B.

Eleanor H. (1835-1914) wife of Eben F. Pillsbury, of Kingfield, Farmington and Augusta. Their children were Carroll E., Bion B., and Mae Kimball Cragin.

Paulina (1837-1898), whose husband was Charles F. Caldwell, of Anson and Embden. Their children, all natives of Embden, were Charles F., Jr., George B., and Ada Pauline. The family moved to Ada, Minn., where Mrs. Caldwell died.

Hannah (1839-1916), the wife of Fairfield Williams, of Embden. Their children were Frank A., whose home is at Auburn; Fred C., John C., Lizzie, Florence and Sherman H. Williams, all natives of Embden.

John Landor (1841-1920) married Martha J. Fisher, of Sandwich, Mass., and lived at Everett. They had two daughters Grace M. and Ida E. Cragin.



John Cragin's second wife, of May, 1842, when his children's ages were from one to ten years, was Achsah J. MacFadden (1818-1859), the daughter of Andrew McFadden. Their two sons and two daughters all of Embden, were:

Mary E. (1843-1902) wife of Edmund McMurdie, of Boston and Augusta. Their children were George E., born at Portland; and Ozias H. and O. A. McMurdie born at Augusta.

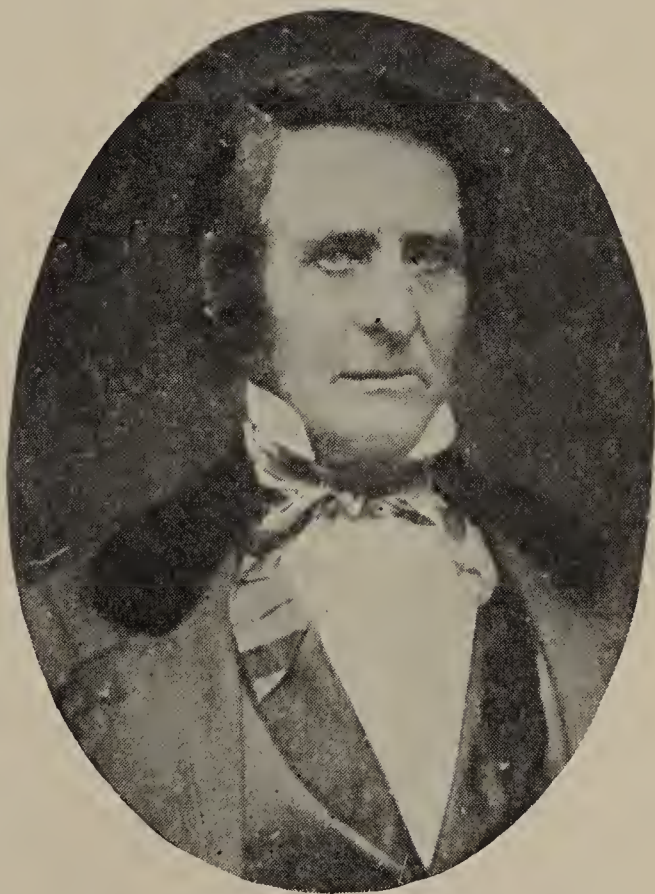
George B., (1844) married in 1872, Abby L. Belcher, of Farmington, where he has been a resident for many years. Their children are Abbott B., Donald B., and Jean B. Cragin.

Ebba F., (1847) married Augustus Bradbury, of Fairfield, where she still resides.

William A. D. (1852) married Miss Altena Weeks, of Farmington and lived at Phillips but is now at San Diego, Calif. Their children are Carl E., Christina C., and Ralph O. Cragin. All a credit to the family.

John Cragin's two other children were daughters, who died young, one by his second wife Achsah J., and one by his third wife, Mrs. Ann I. Williams (1826-1906), whom he married in 1867.

Ephraim Cragin, the other Embden pioneer died at North Anson with a less numerous progeny. His wife, Phoebe Smith (1791-1879) of Westminster, Mass., survived him eleven years, living at Norridgewock. They were married in 1818 and had three children. George A. married Ora A. Greateon, of Anson. They died childless. A daughter, Almira, in 1853 married Abijah Coleman, a business man at North Anson. The two daughters and one son of the Colemans were Ella, (Mrs. George W. Kimball) of



EPHRAIM CRAGIN

Greenwood, Mass.; May (Mrs. Irving Gifford) and Charles A. Coleman who married Lillia Andrews, of Bingham.

Samuel B. Cragin (1828-1909) was the other son of Ephraim. He married Abbie Williams (1834-1899), daughter of Joseph Williams (1807-1881) of New Portland. Oldest of their eight children was Charles E. Cragin (1852-1914), whose first wife was Cora E. Richardson and his second wife Anna Emstead. Charles and his two children, Jamie (1883) and Alvin (1886) resided at Ada, Minn., the home town also of the Caldwells of John Cragin's family.

Dr. Chauncey B. Cragin (1854) a dentist at Kingston, N. Y., was Samuel's second son. His wife was Helen C. Mantor and their only son was Arthur Mantor Cragin (1885). Samuel's daughter, Addie F. (1856-1906) was Mrs. Hartley W. Carson, with a son Walter C. (1881) and a daughter Alice C. (1882). The Carson family, too, lived at Ada, Minn.

George P. Cragin (1858) married Ida L. Taylor, at Norridge-wock. No children survived them. The youngest son of Samuel was Walter A. Cragin (1860-1918) who married Flora Campbell at Ada and died at Minneapolis, with three children — Leland P. (1891) Marie (1898) and Genevieve Cragin, (1899) all of whom are now living.

Thus the Cragins of old Simeon's line dispersed from the parent hive. The list has been given in detail, as illustrating the history of many other Embden families of the olden days. The daughters left an enviable record of teaching in the Embden schools, described more fully in a later chapter.

Apart from the pioneer homestead, as already described, Simeon and his son John and his nephew Ephraim acquired, from time to time, desirable land in the immediate neighborhood. After his father, Capt. John, of Temple, had bought the Dr. Savage place in 1820, Ephraim, in 1821, acquired title thereto in his own name but a mortgage of \$1350 was given to Dr. Savage. Ephraim resided there till 1833, when he sold to Humphrey Purington, of Bowdoinham. He was taxed on 30 acres of a back Lot No. 158 for many years, after he had moved from Embden.

Simeon Cragin in 1817 bought the fertile farm, held by his son-in-law John Pierce and in 1819 deeded it back to him. This was



not the first interest the Cragins had had in that desirable property, known as Lot 3. Abel and Benjamin Cleveland had mortgaged it for \$300 in 1811 to Francis "Cragin," of Ipswich, N. H., a kinsman of Simeon of Embden, and in 1813, James Adams, who had become the owner, deeded the property to the Ipswich holder of the notes. James Adams and Dr. Savage had adjoining farms that thus passed to Cragin ownership before those two moved to places in Embden on the Kennebec River. Prior to 1840 quite 20 deeds were recorded in which the various Embden Cragins were either purchasers or sellers. They ventured boldly for those times not only in the intervale acres along Seven Mile Brook but in the wild lands northward toward Black Hill. The latter, however, were regarded with interest by other owners of large farms on the Brook, who acquired much of the extensive tract from the New Portland highway eastward to the farms of James and Andrew Wentworth, brothers from Canton, Mass.

There was contention in the settlement of his estate, when the old Scotchman, Simeon, had been gathered to his fathers. It was several years before son John acquired the other half of the homestead. The farm was appraised on March 8, 1833, subject to the widow's right of dower, at \$1,555.54, in connection with a suit for \$68.76, of which \$56.77 was for damage; \$11.74 for costs and 25 cents for the writ. Their son John purchased the interests of his several sisters. To Edith, wife of James Y. Cleveland, he paid \$65 for her one-twentieth part of the property. To Polly Hanson, widow, another sister he paid \$100 for her one-twentieth; \$100 to Hannah Pierce; \$75 to Sarah Pierce and somewhat similar sums to Caroline Cragin and to Mrs. Daniel B. Jones, of Kingfield. Three of these deeds were recorded in June, 1834, but the settlement with Sarah Pierce his niece, the only heir of Anna Cragin was not effected till November, 1836.

During the thirty years and more thereafter, the waning confidence of residents up and down the Cragin neighborhood in their opportunities for livelihood was obvious. It extended to the prosperous farm of Capt. Asahel Hutchins, where his son, Amos, in 1860, had sold that most valuable agricultural holding in all Embden. At that time John Cragin's 230 acres were assessed as

the fifth best farm in the town. His next oldest son, Simeon, a school teacher, came to live with him in '61 and the next year — when Simeon departed — his youngest brother, John Lander Cragin, took up residence with his father for two years. Now near 60 years of age, John and his third wife, Ann, were finding the old farm less and less attractive as a residence. They sold it in '65 to Alvah and Robert Nichols and went to Farmington, with their son, George B. Cragin, and there spent the remainder of their days. From 1845 on, his townsmen had honored him with many offices, as they had honored his father Simeon before him. John had been town agent, collector of taxes and treasurer — holding both the latter offices at the same time for several years — and selectman.

With his removal to Farmington in '66 another pioneer name disappeared from Embden. The farm was owned by Alvah and Robert Nichols till 1870 when it passed to Robert, who sold in 1871 to Isaac Albee, just returned from the Nevada gold mines, where he had made a comfortable fortune. Isaac never married and the old mansion ceased forever to shelter a large family. But Isaac had many relatives. His home was a welcome gathering place for nearly 20 years. His mother, Betsey (Walker) Albee (1794-1874), widow of Samuel Albee (1792-1839) came as his housekeeper. Although then at an advanced age, her life spanned the period of migration from her native Woolwich. She was respected as a remarkable woman of the Seven Mile Brook country side. During her married life she and her husband had resided down the road, below the Old Brook Meeting House. Samuel had a brick yard across the road from the watering trough. Their oldest son, Benjamin Gould Albee (1822-1889) had married Lois Hinkley, through whom "Aunt" Betsey had several bright grandchildren. Her oldest daughter, Olive (1824-1888) married David Pierce, of Embden, son of Benjamin, through whom there were several more grandchildren — George A. (1848-1921), Fred B. (1850-1908), Frank A. (1855-1915), Edith McF. (1861-1910) and Emma F. (1863-1915). The Pierces had John Cragin for a grandfather and exceptionally pleasant associations in the Cragin house. Samuel and Betsey Albee had other children, including Mary (1826-1899),



who succeeded her mother as housekeeper for Isaac, Adaline A. (1831-1890) who married Cyrus Cleveland of the neighborhood and Rufina B. (1836-1914) who was Mrs. George McKenney only a mile away.

Therefore Isaac Albee's historic domicile continued a welcome place for a large circle. One of his kith and kin was Fred L. Cleveland, a favorite nephew, whose efforts for his widowed mother and his brother and sisters commanded admiration. Fred, a great-great-grandson of Dorothy Cragin Cleveland, eventually went away, studied to be a dentist, and meanwhile Isaac Albee, tiring of the farm in his old age, went to Woonsocket, R. I., to be with him. Part of his cares had been in behalf of his brother, David Albee (1828-1905), the miner, whose tragic robbery in the Nevada mountains, was a shadow over the Embden household. The Cragin farm and mansion, upon Isaac Albee's death, passed to Dr. Cleveland, who has since been the owner. It has rarely been occupied, except during his occasional visits. The neighbors of 25 years ago — Albees, Pierces, Clevelands and McKenneys — nearly all moved away, much like the Cragins before them.

Over a mantel in his beautiful country seat at Barrington, R. I., close by Narragansett shore, Dr. Cleveland has a simple, effective painting of the Cragin house as it stood in more glorious days. Except for stains of weather, the collapse of the carriage house, and closed portals, the old house is not much changed from days when the artist of the Barrington picture applied his brush to the canvas. The greater change is in the still ceaseless procession of vehicles and persons along the old Brook road, speeded up to automobile times and the newer conditions of existence.

## CHAPTER V

### ALMOST A CLEVELANDVILLE

A few steps down the road from the Cragin domicile — toward North Anson — is the Jonathan Cleveland place. It is on the north or opposite side, the width of a field from where the school-house with broad, battered front door on the fringe of a thicket used to be. Standing close to the Jackson burying ground, this first Embden seat of learning after the log cabin days was pulled down years ago. The Cleveland farmhouse, however, with some remodeling and after sheltering successively a nephew, William R. Jackson and his son Sylvester with their families is serenely weathering its second century.

Proceeding a bit further — past where the cross road up toward Gordon Hill begins — there looms to view the Stone House, home of John Pierce and John Pierce, Jr., and their interesting children. Next, through an avenue of lofty trees — past the old Pierce-Purington burying ground — is the farm where Dr. Edward Savage resided and, after him, Humphrey Purington of Bowdoin. A half mile northward was the boundary line of Francis Burns, Jonathan Cleveland's brother-in-law, and above Francis Burns — but north of the cross road which has here turned eastward — was a long 84 acre farm extending the width of two township ranges. That was the abiding place of Abel Cleveland and several sons. Northward of that and westward, on Gordon Hill were eventually Benjamin Pierce, brother of John, and Lieut. John, their father, and Capt. Benjamin Cleveland. Circling south and between Capt. Benjamin and the Jonathan Cleveland farm dwelt their brother, Timothy Cleveland. The upper part of this expanse, now a forest, was of later development.

The Savage-Purington buildings were burned long ago. The Jonathan Cleveland buildings alone remain of many rooftrees in Embden under which the first generation of that family gathered. Their neighborhood was one with the Hutchinses and Cragins. It adjoined the Old Brook Meeting House community



still further down, where — barely stepping over the Anson line — were the Jonathan Albees, Joshua Hiltons and Joseph Walkers, as well as the Benjamin Goulds on their little Gould hilltop in Embden. Over the Brook — in reality a river here — were more good neighbors, such as the Simeon Paines, whose transport from the south bank before the footbridge days, was an old row boat.

This perambulation sweeps an area in which the Cleveland name (spelled Cleavland in 1790 and Cleaveland about 1830)



THE JONATHAN CLEVELAND HOUSE

long predominated. The Jonathan house is somewhere near the center of several hundred acres that four brothers had filed upon by 1790 — perhaps the largest settler's tract in Embden. It was more than a mile long, north and south. The cross road toward Gordon hill, above mentioned, runs through the center of this acreage. Out of it on the east was carved the John Pierce farm, first owned, however, by Abel and Capt. Benjamin Cleveland. On the west were established three farms, mostly from the big tract. First was Jonathan, then Timothy and northernmost of all, Benjamin, as already indicated.

There soon grew up another large Cleveland neighborhood, although it was rather of the second generation. Directly east of the parent neighborhood it rested two farms wide on the

Anson line and extended two miles up the valley of the Mill Stream out of Embden Pond, mostly on the eastern side. This was the realm of Luther Cleveland and his sons.

But a few years, with sons and daughters, issuing from several households, and Clevelands were bulking large in Embden annals. Cleveland acres extended continuously for miles along the highways. The sons reached out for virgin lands. Some of them realized the prospective value of mill sites when settlers had begun to think about the larger comforts of frame houses. And yet it was not many years after Embden appropriately could have been named Clevelandville that Clevelands began to join the swelling roster of fortune seekers in the West. Today, while Cleveland blood is in the veins of many older Embden people — perhaps because of a preponderance of daughters in the families — there is but one or two of the Cleveland name on the tax list of land holders.

Clevelands are a large and famous clan in Maine and America. The Embden branch is of identical line with Clevelands of Fairfield, Skowhegan and other Somerset towns. They sprang from Joseph (1738-1806) and Dorothy Cragin (1738-1813) Cleveland, both born near Acton, Mass. Joseph's father, Jonathan, was a tailor at Sudbury, Mass., not far from the Wayside Inn of Longfellow's poem. Joseph's grandfather, Enoch, resided at Woburn. Enoch's father was Moses Cleveland from England.

Joseph and family dwelt a while at Acton and about 1765 began their progress by stages to the Upper Kennebec. They were at Dresden, Me., a few years, till after 1773, then at Bloomfield a few years more. They resided a while in Embden, or near Seven Mile Brook, but as far as known never owned land there. Joseph, like not a few of his sons and grandsons, was an artisan, excelling as a wheelwright and builder. In the 1780's he was at New Portland, and credited with erecting the first frame house. His wife "was very useful among the sick and poor and highly respected." Both of them died at Fairfield.

Four of their eight sons were named on Titcomb's survey map as owners of the big settlers' lot. These were:

John Cleveland (1776-1836), a native of Bloomfield, who became a man of consequence at Fairfield, where he died. He was



a major of militia and declined a colonel's commission. As a lad he must have lived with his parents in Embden. His career was entirely elsewhere.

Jonathan Cleveland (1764-1842), the oldest of the family and born at Acton. He was married in Embden to Polly (Mary) Burns (1771-1869), oldest daughter of James and Abigail (Spencer) Burns. He died on his Embden farm but his wife died in Lexington at the home of a daughter. Jonathan was a brickmaker by trade as well as farmer.

Timothy Cleveland (1770-1853) a native of Dresden. He was twice married, first to Jane McFadden of Embden in 1794 and in 1825 to Mrs. Betsey (Malone) Marston. His large family was all by his first marriage. Their house was a little back from the cross road and west of the house Austin Berry was occupying about 1890. A cellar hole still marks the site. Timothy had a life of ups and downs but was identified with several enterprises. He is said to have built the first gristmill at Skowhegan. His children were exceptional men and women.

Luther Cleveland (1774-1858) born at Dresden. His wife was Abigail Young (1776-1849), a daughter of David and Rachel (Grant) Young, of Woolwich. He was a farmer and mechanic, dwelling, as stated, just north of the Anson boundary. If he resided at all on the big Cleveland lot during his manhood it was probably on an acreage at the north, subsequently sold to his brother, Benjamin. Luther's children and grandchildren have been prominent in Embden. He moved in 1850 to Jordan, Green County, Wis.

Of the four other sons Calvin (1768-1808) lived at Fairfield, like his brother John, but before Calvin went there he had an Embden farm — the Francis Burns place — which he sold in 1795 to Dr. Savage. Joseph, Jr., (1773-1857) lived at Bloomfield, Fairfield and Bloomfield again. He had a son Joseph (1788-1848) who married Olive Steward and was said to have been the strongest man in Bloomfield. He had fallen ten acres of heavy growth trees in ten days. Dinsmore Cleveland, who taught 53 terms of school in Somerset County and had four children that were teachers, was his son. Dinsmore (1820) represented Madison, Cornville and Athens in the legislature in

1863 and was six years town clerk and treasurer of Madison.

Joseph, the champion tree chopper, had a brother Timothy (1790-1865) who liked to sing and dance. One of Timothy's achievements, applauded throughout the countryside, had to do with a husking bee when he was 68 years old, he having met there and floored a "bully wrestler from Old Town on the Penobscot."

The two remaining pioneer sons, Abel and Benjamin, were the youngest but were much identified with Embden. By some adjustment of the brothers' interests in the big settlers' lot, these two became owners of the fine farm on the east. They mortgaged it to Francis Cragin, of Ipswich, N. H., in 1811 for \$300 and sold it two years later to James Adams, the tin merchant. About that time they must have selected their respective farms northward.

Abel Cleveland (1777-1831) married Rosanna Quint, daughter of John. They made their home on the long Lot No. 141, which had been extended west across another range, but of less depth than in the original survey. Prior to Abel's death this had passed to his sons and was ultimately called the old Cleveland family homestead. The land probably remained in the family longer than any other Cleveland property in the town.

Benjamin Cleveland (1781-1853), a native of Bloomfield, married Lydia Young (1785-1836), a daughter of David and Jane (McKenney) Young and thus a half sister of his brother Luther's wife. Benjamin was captain of the Seven Mile Brook Company, the first Embden Militia organization. His farm up near Gordon hill comprised a 30 acre tract, that he bought of Luther Cleveland and Thomas McFadden, and 50 acres south of it. He also owned a part of Lot 205 where Lieut. John Pierce established himself as founder of the Pierce family in Embden. Benjamin deeded his home farm in 1837 to his sons Benjamin, Jr., and Simeon C., soon after they reached their majorities.

In their early married life Capt. Benjamin and his wife met with a tragedy, when, on July 9, 1814, their house took fire and the three oldest children, Cyrus (1806), Jesse (1808) and Josiah (1810) were burned to death during their absence. It was on the Timothy Cleveland farm, immediately south, that Matthew



Daggett and his wife Dorothy, Capt. Benjamin's niece, perished in a similar manner on May 11, 1859.

There were two sisters of these eight Cleveland brothers of Embden, Skowhegan, Fairfield and the big West — Mary and Jane. Mary (1772-1846) was the wife of Ebenezer Stevens, of Solon, whose descendants to this day are in towns along the Kennebec. Mary's niece, Sarah, (1803-1826), daughter of Luther Cleveland, married Deacon David Stevens of Embden. Their household, too, was a notable one on the Kennebec.

Thus the five Embden brothers — Jonathan, Timothy, Luther, Abel and Benjamin — were all seated with their households early in the last century. All, except Benjamin, and their respective wives were among incorporators of the town in 1804. All were on the early lists of tax payers and long continued there. Their several marriages with the Burns, McFadden, Young and Quint families — all of Embden — enhanced their importance as industrious settlers. Abel Cleveland was a young man when he died, but he, as well as his brothers, reared many children, most of whom before long were assuming responsibility in the community.

Jonathan Cleveland resided more steadily and, apparently with more composure, than his brothers in his adopted town. He had one of the choice parcels of the big settlers' lot and was an active man in early affairs. He and Polly Burns were married in the 1790's. Ten children were born to them, only two being sons. One, Jonathan, Jr., (1805-1878) resided in Kennebec County, but married his wife, Frances Ferguson (1813-1871), at Campbellton, N. B. Jonathan, Jr., died in the Province of Quebec. Some of his children lived at Restigouche and Metapedia and in New Brunswick. The other son, Joseph (1809-1873), in 1832, married Olive Savage, daughter of Charles, of Anson. They lived at Dead River, where he was a blacksmith, and had several children. As none of his sons remained at home, Jonathan Cleveland in 1836, deeded half of his homestead to his nephews, Amos and William R. Jackson, for \$600. They were sons of Abel and Rachel (Burns) Jackson. Rachel was the youngest sister of Jonathan's wife. The Jackson brothers had been on a farm on Black Hill. William subsequently bought

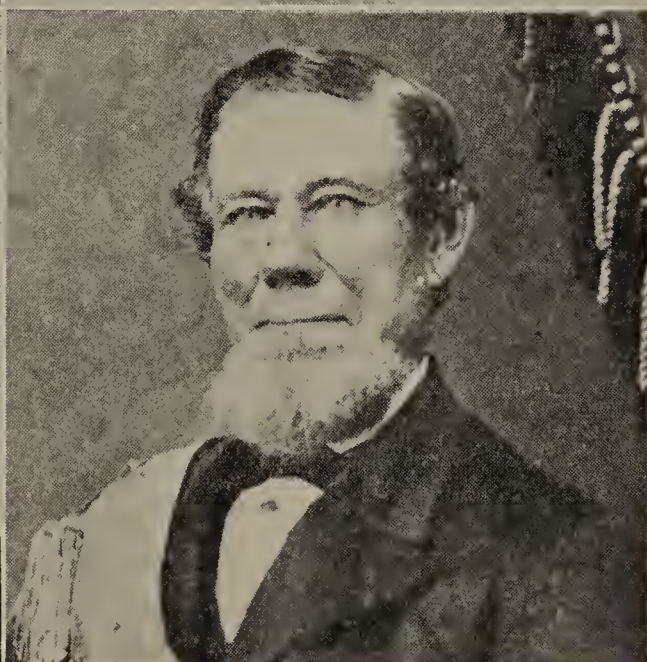
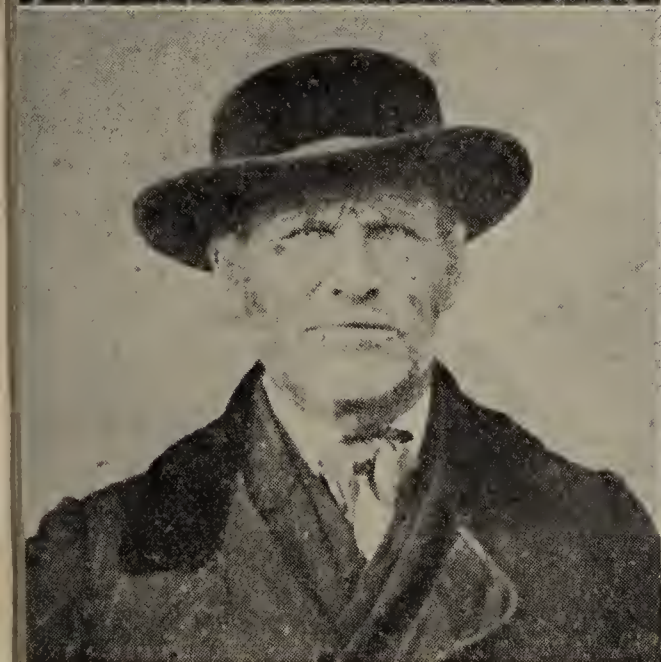
the interest of his brother in the Cleveland place and not long after his uncle's death became the sole owner, while Amos went to the farm of Francis Burns, one of whose daughters was his wife. Jonathan Cleveland was interested prior to 1821 in Lot 72, on the Anson boundary, where his brother, Luther, had first been owner and seems to have resided there a few years.

The eight daughters of Jonathan and Polly Cleveland were born over a period of 19 years. Four remained in Embden. Mary (1793-1831) the oldest died unmarried. Esther Stevens Cleveland (1812) married Samuel Clark, Jr., over on the Canada Trail. Their son, Hiram S. Clark, went to Crompton, R. I. Abigail (1795-1877) married Henry Daggett, who became a resident of Embden but was later in Penobscot County and then in Pennsylvania. Dorothy C. (1797-1859) was the wife of Henry's brother, Matthew. Their children included well known residents.

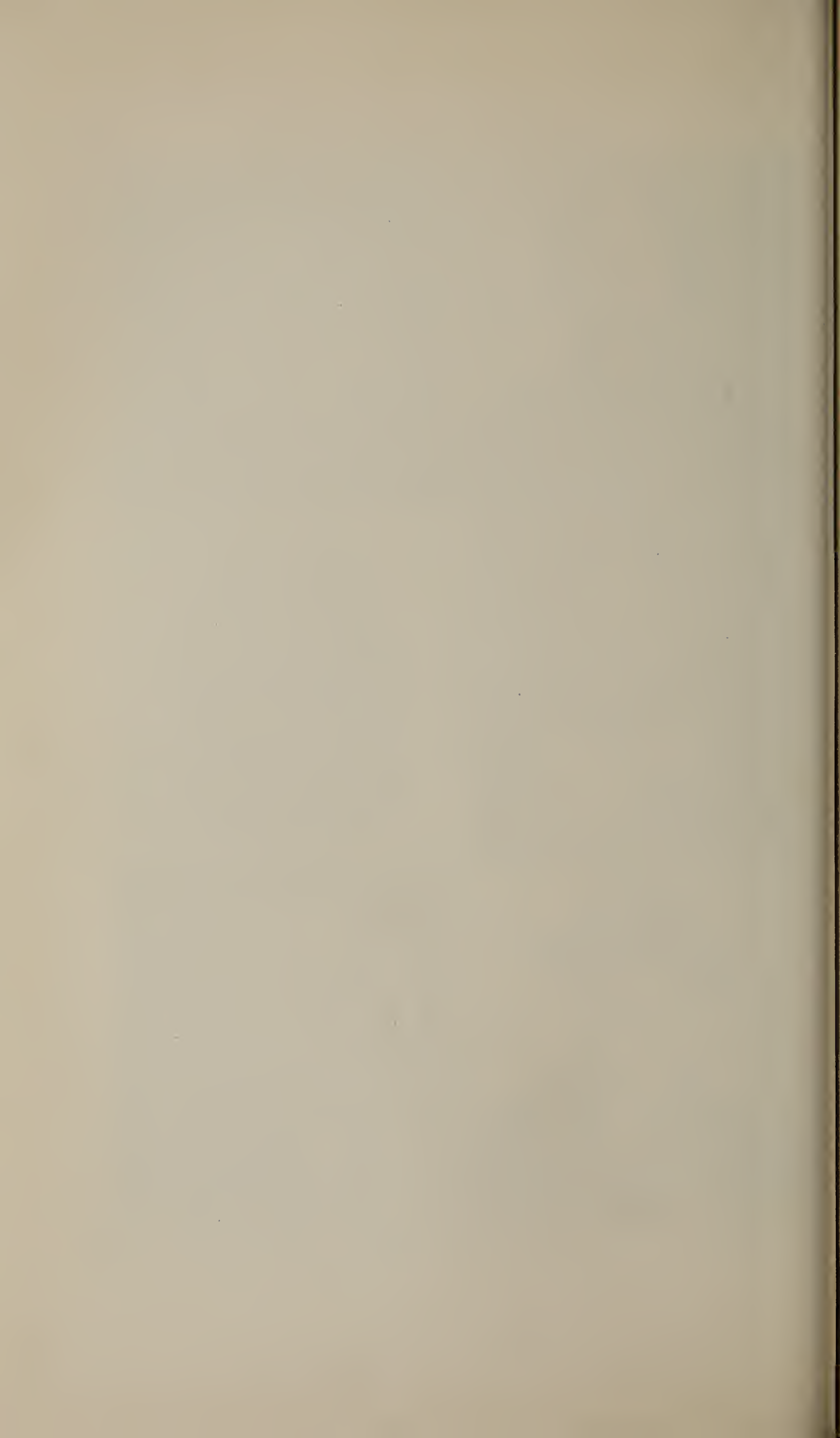
The other four Jonathan daughters were: Elizabeth W. (1800) who wedded Alfred Butler and died at Bayham, Canada; Rachael B. (1802-1882), Mrs. Samuel Rollins, of Chesterville, Franklin County; Anna T. (1807) who married (1) Joseph Marston and (2) Robert Scribner, both of Lexington; and Mercy Burns Cleveland (1809-1869), a twin sister of Joseph. Her husband was Calton Osgood Morton (1812-1842) of Brighton.

The Timothy Clevelands in their second generation went afield and were among the first emigrants westward. Their children and children's children now represent many households in the Mississippi Valley. Timothy, Jr., (1795-1866) paid early court to Sarah W. Pierce, daughter of Lieut. John Pierce, just come to the farm north of them. After marrying in 1817 Timothy, Jr., and his bride started for Ohio with David and Jesse Hilton, of Solon and their wives — Betsey and Hannah Gray (cousins of Timothy, Jr.). Their son, Thaddeus S. Cleveland, of Calais, Ohio, was born in 1818 in the woods near there. His brother, Thomas Cleveland (1822) became a lawyer in Muskingum County. Timothy, Jr., and his wife had the usual big pioneer family. There are many descendants from them in Ohio, particularly in Belmont, Monroe and Noble Counties.





(FROM TOP LEFT) HANNAH GRANT, CONTENT SMITH, JANE HAWES, CHARLOTTE BEAL, CALVIN CLEVELAND AND GEORGE SANFORD.





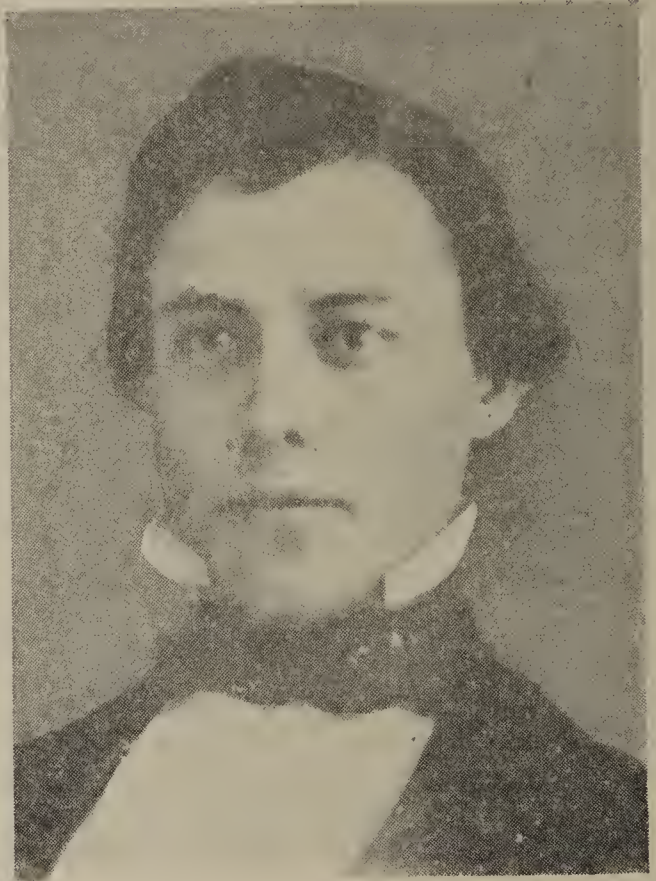
Thomas Cleveland (1801-1861), brother of Timothy, Jr., lived and died at Orrington, Me., where he was a millman, but he remained at Embden till after 1827. His wife, Mary, was one of Dr. Edward Savage's daughters. Several of their children settled at Boston and at Oakland, Calif. Calvin Cleveland (1807) also settled in that part of Maine. He married Eliza Severence at Orrington but resided at East Hampden on the opposite bank of the Penobscot and then went to Whitefield in Lincoln County. Two sons, Willard and Alva W. Cleveland went to California; George B., another son, dwelt at Danvers, Mass. Calvin's daughters were Sarah Jane (1831), the wife of Joseph Rowell, and Lucinda (1838) who was Mrs. Otis Heald of Lynn. Timothy, Sr., had one other son, Eli (1811-1870), who first lived at Bangor and as a young man saw service on a United States man of war. He became a sea captain, changed his name to George Sanford and after a romantic career died at Sacramento, Calif., childless. His wife was Nancy Hicks.

Timothy Cleveland had six daughters: Hannah (1797-1876), who in 1820 married Gustavus Grant, of Anson, and accompanied him to Manhattan, Will County, Ill.; Content (1799-1875), Mrs. Aaron Smith, who died in Kankakee County, Ill.; Jane (1803) Mrs. John Hawes, of Embden; Charlotte (1805-1894), wife of Zina M. Beal (1811-1882) of Anson and by 1850 of Embden; Ruth (1814-1894) whose husband was George Washington Walker, in his day the largest tax payer in Anson; and Sarah (1818-1886) who married McKenney Hilton and lived at Earlsville, Ill. Five of Timothy's children first and last lived in the West.

John Hawes was the founder of his branch in Embden. At his marriage in 1822 he was of Anson. His children included Joseph Caldwell Hawes (1823-1865), Eli, Franklin F., Gustavus A., who finally settled at Skowhegan, Nancy E. and Mary A. Hawes. The three last sons lived for some years about a mile above Solon ferry. Frank J. Adams, of Embden, was a son of Nancy, the first wife of Isaac W. Adams.

Joseph Caldwell Hawes had a good career in Pennsylvania. He married in 1848 Eleanor Gray (1826-1907) daughter of Thomas Gray of Anson and his second cousin. He studied at

Colby College and, while teaching at Germantown, Pa., was appointed by the city of Philadelphia to collect subscriptions for soldiers. He did this while continuing his school work but fell ill from a severe cold and died, leaving a widow and three small children. Three other children had died previously. The survivors were Albina J. (1858), Minerva McF. (1861-1883) and John Gilmore (1863-1905). Minerva was of the class of 1882 at Anson Academy and taught school in Embden, Lexington and Madison. She was much admired for her beautiful character and brilliant mind.



JOSEPH CALDWELL HAWES

The Beal family in Embden were near the Kennebec and to their Hawes kindred. Zina and Charlotte had ten children: Lucy, Barbara, James, Olive, Timothy C., Hannah, Andrew, Rebecca, George S., and Mary. Timothy, George and Andrew were Union Soldiers. Andrew died at Harpers Ferry, George at New Orleans. Timothy lived at Pasadena, Calif.

Luther Cleveland — over near his Young-in-laws, with Benjamin Colby, Jr., as his next neighbor on the east and old John Wilson by the Fahi not far away — had seven fine sons. The oldest was Luther, Jr., (1795-1897). He cleared the present Lovell Berry farm at the head of Embden Pond, but married Lona Wilson in 1818 and followed his cousin, Timothy, Jr., to Ohio. After a few years at Cincinnati, Luther, Jr., moved on to Indiana and later to Iowa. His youngest brother, Ansel (1812-1832) and William Harrison (1814-1846), a shoemaker, lived in Embden and did not marry. Their sister, Climena (1818-1902), was Mrs. George Gilman Collins, of Wausemon, Green County, Wis.



John Cleveland (1797-1836), the second oldest son, was an active man in the town. His wife was Lydia Young Cleveland (1802), his first cousin and oldest daughter of Abel. They first lived on Lot 73, west of his father and then on Lot 102, a mile north on the Mill Stream. Although John died when 39 years old he left quite a notable family. First was Lovina (1824) a very matronly woman, remembered as the wife of Hartley Green, the Dead River bear hunter. He had a wide, white beard. Hartley's son, Frank Green, was in Embden after marrying Joanna Goodwin and their son, Perley, now resides in New Hampshire.

The younger daughters of John were Diadamia (1825) the wife of Benjamin C. McKenney (1823-1902) of New Portland; Philomel, Mrs. Bryant Savage; and Lydia A. (1836) who lived in the West. John's only son was Benjamin F. Cleveland (1828), called Franklin to distinguish him from other Clevelands of the same name. His wife was Lydia M. Mullen, of Embden. Franklin enlisted from North Anson as a Union Soldier. His son, Elwin T., is one of the few Clevelands now in Embden. His home is on the east part of the old time Abel tract. Living near him is his daughter, Mrs. Ida M. Spaulding. Allen Cleveland of North Anson, is Franklin's grandson.

James Young Cleveland (1799-1868), the third son of Luther, had an exceptional record among his Embden townsmen and, during later years, in Wisconsin. His home was on Lot 70, west of Fahi Pond, a farm subsequently occupied by his nephew, Elias Cleveland, Jr. James was on the second farm north of his father and next to his uncle, Benjamin Young. He was closely associated with his brothers John, Elias, Sr., and Jefferson. They stood with one another in farm purchases, in some of which their father also had a hand. Luther Cleveland, for example bought of Nathan Daggett in 1827 Lots 102 and 103, on the latter of which Nathan had lived. Lot 102 was afterwards the Cyrus Cleveland farm and then the Robert Quint farm and Lot 103 was the Bryant Savage or Deacon Isaac Daggett farm. Luther brought his son John up from No. 73 to live on No. 102, while Elias, just coming of age, was placed on No. 103.

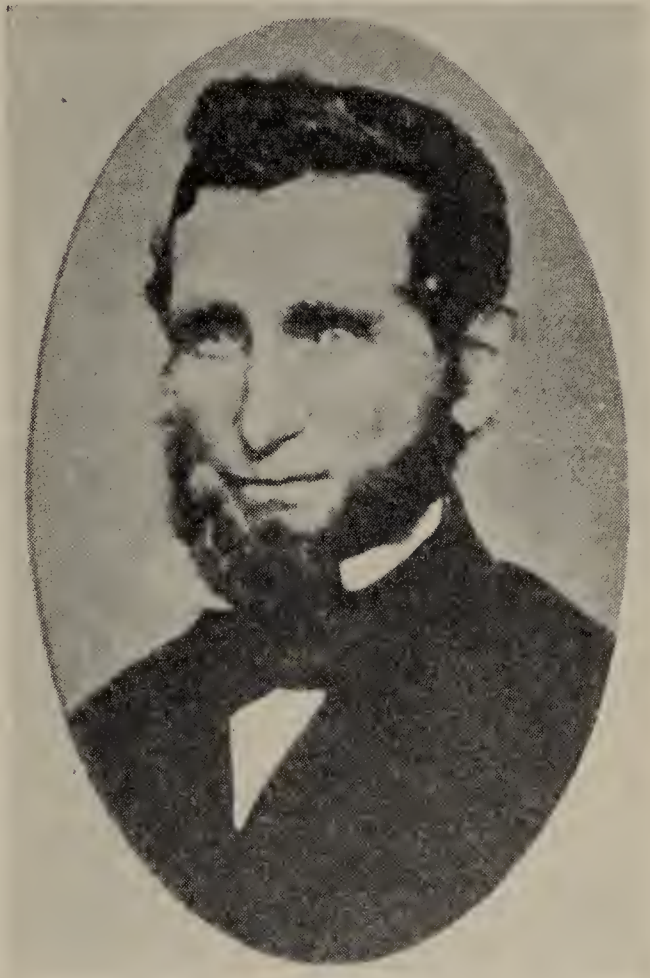
Those two farms stood out in the land transactions of the Clevelands for 15 years or more. Elias, Sr., had a sheriff sale in 1836 — about the time Timothy Cleveland was having similar difficulties on his domain — but James and Jefferson came to his rescue. The previous year they had bought of Elias “the mill site and land for the mill, then in operation, with the privilege to dig and cart gravel for the dam.” James and John in 1821 had taken over Lot 72, their father’s farm. James lived there for a few years, for he did not purchase Lot 70 of Joseph Greene till 1832. He bought of John Lot 73 about this time. Thus with an interest in the mill property on the north and an interest in Lots 72 and 73 on the Anson line James started buying intervening land up and down the east side of the Mill Stream. He paid Joseph Greene \$100 in 1835 for Lot 76, which was east of the Mill and in 1836 paid Greene \$125 for Lot 75 immediately south. During this period John Cleveland had acquired a part of Lot 74. Reference to the surveyor’s chart (page 13) will show the brothers now had almost a continuous chain of properties. These comprised about 1,000 acres. At the height of their activities John Cleveland died when 39 years of age. His widow, Lydia, was confirmed in the ownership of the Quint farm by a deed from James. Lydia and the family of her nephew, Cyrus, 2nd., were residing there into the 1850’s.

Probably Luther Cleveland and sons had visions of a profitable lumbering enterprise on their extended holdings. Their two south farms were fertile land and their two north farms, although classed by early surveyors as “middling” land, are still fairly tillable. The three tracts in between were classified as “good land” but except for a few clearings have long been used as wood lots. The small water power did not survive many years against competition from the mill that Elisha Walker developed in the 1830’s at the foot of Embden Pond. There is hardly a vestige left today of this Cleveland mill, but traces of the old road from the main highway down through the field can still be followed. The mill shed was moved up from the stream and is the ell of the present house where Bryant Savage, Isaac Daggett and then Isaac’s son-in-law, Michael Berry, lived.



James Y. Cleveland continued an influential man in Embden. As town clerk and first selectman, he was a leading citizen many years. He held other positions of trust. He had commissions as justice of the peace in Embden under appointments from Gov. Lincoln and Gov. Kent for 14 years. He departed Oct. 16, 1850, for Jordan, Green County, Wis. This was near the Wisconsin boundary and not far from Lasalle and Will Counties, Ill., where daughters of Timothy Cleveland and their husbands had settled. He was esteemed in his adopted town, even as he had been in Embden, serving at Jordan for six years as a magistrate, also as chairman of the board of supervisors.

His children, natives of Embden, made their mark in the western country. A son, Horatio Gates Cleveland (1829-1890), lived at Monroe, Wis. He was a lieutenant in the 16th Wisconsin Volunteers and lost an arm at Atlanta in 1864. His brother, Dewitt Clinton Cleveland (1831-1890), married Viola A. Morey, of Belfast, Me., and after a few years at Monroe, settled near Creighton, Nebr., "when there was not a native tree in sight." There he developed the "Cleveland farm" of 1,120 acres which became a show place in the prairie country. After his death it was carried on by his widow. Charles Cragin and Edith Marie Cleveland were Dewitt's children. Roger Sherman Cleveland (1843) a third son of James, served in the First Wisconsin Cavalry during the Civil War, was an engineer at Vallejo and raised his children in California. A daughter of James Cleveland, Thankful Blackwell (1836) married at Green County, Wis., in 1855 Walter S.



JAMES YOUNG CLEVELAND

Wescott, of Wethersfield, N. Y. He was a stockman at Monroe and at Douglas Grove, Nebr.

Elias Cleveland (1805-1874) was likewise an active man. Long after he had passed on, the neighborhood retained the picture of him as a hunchback who drove a mule. It was the only mule many Embden people of that day ever beheld. His wife was Mrs. Mary (Springer) Robbins (1793-1874) of Augusta. They had an interesting family, oldest of whom was Adaline (1831). She married Anthony L. Donohue, of Anson and Embden, who, although a farmer, had proficiency in music. There are Embden people of this day, to whom his evening singing schools, where he paraded pointer in hand before a blackboard, remain a pleasant memory. Adaline's sister, Mary (1835-1910), was Mrs. Randall F. Durrell. Near the Mill Stream side of the road and just below the residence of Charles S. Walker, there used to be a cellar hole that marked one of the several Randall Durrell dwelling places in Embden.

A son of Elias — Jeremiah Springer Cleveland (1832) — was an original member of the 4th battery of Maine Mounted Light Artillery and made a brave record. After his army service he several times journeyed West — once at least to Michigan and once to Wisconsin. His first trip, however, was with his brother Elias to Dakota in 1876 for a year. He was a resident of the town as late as 1880 but after that went west again. "Jerry," as home folks called him, then took employment with a pony express company. Living alone in a cabin in Black Hills, Dakota, Jerry, "got" an Indian who molested his ponies. By way of revenge the Indians also "got" Jerry. His brother, Elias, Jr., (1836), the youngest son of Elias, Sr., married Alma Hutchinson, of Embden in 1869 and dwelt on the old James Young Cleveland farm before going to Douglas Grove, Nebr. Six of his children now live at Comstock in the center of that state — George, Charles, Mrs. J. F. Wescott, Mrs. S. T. Stevens whose husband is the postmaster, Mrs. C. E. Granger and Mrs. E. J. Crawford. Mahlon Cleveland, another son, resides at Aurora, Nebr.

Jefferson (1807-1850), like his brother John, died when a young man. His wife, Susan Ann Wasson, of Anson, whom he



married in 1837, next married Simeon Cleveland, his cousin. Alonzo H. Cleveland (1838), carriage maker of Anson was his son. He also had two daughters — Abby M. (1840) who was Mrs. Joseph Durrell, of Embden, and Ella B. (1846) wife of Allen H. Washburn, of Embden. The two daughters of Luther were splendid women — mothers of highly respected Embden households. Sarah (Mrs. David Stevens) was the older. Abihail (1810-1866) was Mrs. Amos Hutchins.

Pioneer Abel Cleveland, although short lived, raised 11 children on his long lot, No. 141. Of these Irinda (1807), Mrs. Samuel Walker; Louisa (1809), Mrs. Alfred Holbrook; and Ruth (1812), Mrs. Abraham Burns, had many children and grandchildren. The Walkers, before going to Brighton had their home on Lot 112, now the Mrs. Willard Cross farm and opposite the Alfred Holbrook farm. Their oldest brother Benjamin (1798-1870), having married Eliza Russell of Concord in 1822, lived on the little farm that Jesse Wentworth had long ago, but ended his days at Green Bay, Wis. All three were directly east of the Abel homestead.

That property, after a short ownership by Luther 2nd, a millwright of Fairfield, passed to Jonas Cleveland (1804-1872) and his wife Susan Savage (1802-1887) who had the western half and to Asher H. (1819-1867) and his wife Lucy McKenney (1821-1887), whose house on the other half was later owned by George W. McKenney, Lucy's brother. Jonas' wife was a first cousin of Rev. Minot J. Savage. The Jonas Cleveland farm was next owned by Jonathan H. Winslow, beginning about 1864 and the buildings were abandoned a half century ago. The row of elms Jonas planted in front of the house are the largest and stateliest in Embden.

Cyrus Cleveland, 2nd, (1831), only son of Jonas that lived to manhood, married Adaline A. Albee (1831-1890). He erected buildings on the Quint farm (No. 102) and five children were born there — Ella M. (1853), Mrs. William H. Andrews; Mary F. (1855), Mrs. Albert R. Daggett; Nellie A. (1858-1907), Mrs. Reuben Farr; Dr. Fred L. Cleveland (1861) of Woonsocket, who married Eva J. Triganne and has two sons, F. Bertram and Harold Albee Cleveland of Woonsocket; and Albert N. (1865) of

Boston and Providence. Jonas Cleveland had a daughter Irinda (1835-1916), Mrs. Menzer Danforth of North Anson.

Across the Mill Stream on Lot 102 when Cyrus Cleveland's family occupied the farm, the land was overgrown with raspberry bushes. Adaline and one of the older Cleveland women were berrying there. "Mother," exclaimed Adaline mischievously, "suppose we should see a bear."

"Phaw, Adaline, you can't scare me," was the reply. But, Lo! Over the fence, near the woods, where the bushes were high and the berries luscious, up rose old Bruin and took a look around. The women ran for their lives and one of them lost her pailful of raspberries. So the tale was told for many, many years to wondering youngsters in that neighborhood.

Asher Cleveland was killed by a falling tree. Of his children was Sarah M., Mrs Jerry Wentworth. Her son, Forrest Wentworth, now lives at Madison. Her younger sister, Georgia A. (1852-1877), was the wife of Horace W. Holbrook, a cousin.

Other children of Abel Cleveland were Cyrus (1814) who settled in Sauk County, Wis.: John Quint Cleveland (1816) who lived and died at Freeman and Lois B. (1821) who in 1843 married Joseph Gordon of New Portland, afterward of Embden.

Capt. Benjamin Cleveland, the remaining pioneer brother, had a son, Benjamin, Jr., (1815), whose wife was Octavia Wentworth (1822), daughter of James L. Wentworth. This couple went to Iowa. One of their daughters Lydia F. (1844) married Sumner F. Wiggins and her sister Hannah B. (1845) married Charles Wiggins. Both families resided at Hardin, Iowa. Ellen A. Cleveland was Mrs. George Savage of Wright County, Iowa. Their brother, Elden S. Cleveland (1849), resided at Jordan, Wis., near his kinsmen of Luther's family. There are many grandchildren of these families in Iowa and adjacent states.

Simeon C. Cleveland (1817-1894), son of Capt. Benjamin, was a friendly character in Embden during his older years, when he had returned from the Australian gold mines. His first wife was Esther Lawrey, of Norridgewock. They had a daughter, Emily M. (1848), who became Mrs. Robert Gratrix, of Anson, and bore a big family, whose members scattered far. Simeon lies in the Jackson burying ground of the Jonathan Cleveland homestead.



That homestead has now passed entirely out of the family. With the departure of the Jacksons, Mike Malesky, born in Poland, bought the property. He works in coal mines in Virginia but maintains his family on this Embden farm, joining them there whenever he can.

The rise of the Embden Clevelands, embattled, perhaps, even beyond many of their neighbors in subjugating the primeval forests, and their rapid exodus generation by generation for more alluring fields is an outstanding feature in local chronicles. It covers a period of more than a century and savors of the nomadic days when the children of men made a business of moving, fighting, conquering and moving again. Underlying it, of course, was the human motive of the ages in vying toward a life of better opportunity. The scions of this robust Embden stock of Clevelands, now useful citizens elsewhere, exemplify the unerring instinct of their forbears. Probably no other parent household of early Embden is so largely represented in Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska.

## CHAPTER VI

### SAW LAND FOR HIS SONS

Embden's Christopher Columbus was William Hilton (1731-after 1800) of an ancient English family. His brother and his sons were outstanding men of frontier days in Embden, Solon and Anson. A Lief Erickson there may have been in this local exploration but the romantic character of the story is none the less a resourceful boy of sixteen Berwick and Wiscasset summers. The narrative leads to an incident of Indian warfare of a kind with which numerous Hiltons had become very familiar and carries one over the Red Man's long, long trail via the Kennebec and on to Canada.

The Hiltons about 1744 took up land near the Montsweag river, in a neighborhood between Wiscasset and Woolwich where, at one time or another, were a dozen families that had part in Embden history. On July 31, 1747, Ebenezer Hilton with his sons, Joshua and William, and John Boyington, a son-in-law, who had married Sarah Hilton, crossed the Montsweag, put down their muskets and went to work in the field. A band of Indians stole between them and the muskets and thus gained decided advantage. Ebenezer, Joshua and John were killed, after a battle, the intensity of which long had a monument in an old scarred tree at Wiscasset, against which the father Ebenezer was said to have stood at bay and where, after Indians had hacked off both his feet, he fought kneeling.

William alone, then sixteen years old, was spared, but taken prisoner and conveyed up the Kennebec River to Canada and delivered to the French. In the late autumn of 1747 he was back again in Wiscasset, or Woolwich, to recount the thrilling details of his 150-mile journey with the Indians and of his escape by way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. What a story it would have made next morning had there been modern reporters and modern printing presses in that generation.

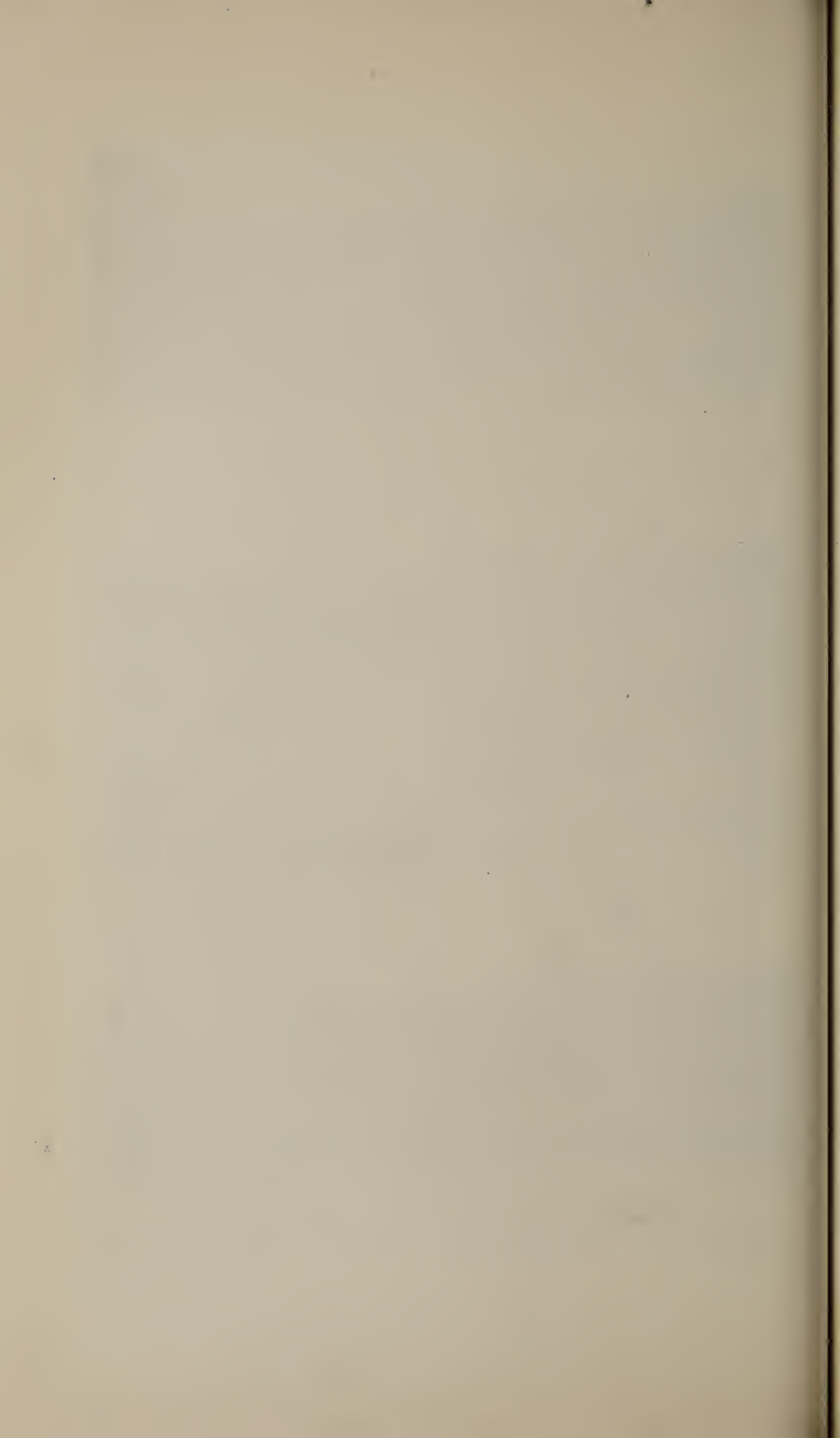
An observing lad William Hilton must have been for it is chronicled that "he noticed the broad intervalles on the west side





#### PRESENT DAY SCENES BY MONTSWEAG STREAM

Ebenezer Hilton's fort was on hill at the top left. His mill was near bridge left center. Middle right and at bottom are a little farther down stream.





of the Kennebec and was so favorably impressed with them, that thirty years later (1777) he described the places to his sons who came up river as far as what is now Anson, located the intervalles and settled them.”

This was one of the most thrilling experiences that befell residents of the Montsweag community and was much repeated among the families there and among their sons and daughters on the upper Kennebec. As the tale is told William made his discovery of the intervalles on the return journey. It is easy to understand that he could then observe and explore more freely than when tramping northward with his captors. Both coming and going, however, he must have clung close to the river, but he may have proceeded over the high Embden hills along the path that became the Canada Trail. There or along the river he beheld the panorama of undulating landscape, the picturesque islands and the intervalle acres where three generations of McFaddens were successive owners.

Sated with adventure William settled down on the farm, where his brothers and father had met their tragic end, and married Hepzibah Boyington. They had three sons Ebenezer (1753-1839) and John (1756-1835) who settled in Anson, and William (1759-1846) who settled in Solon. Hepzibah died about 1760 and by a second marriage were Samuel, born in 1761; Joseph, born two years later, who was an early settler in Embden; and Anna, born in 1767, who married John Metcalf of Brookfield (Anson). Samuel Hilton in time occupied the farm of his father and grandfather. He married Sally Gould, born at Woolwich in 1759. She was a sister of Samuel Gould, the New Portland pioneer; of Benjamin Gould, of early Embden; and of Elizabeth Gould Walker, of Anson. William resided with this son in his declining years. Before his death he made an eventful visit up the Kennebec to see his sons and daughter and half-brother and to look again upon the country through which the Indians once led him.

William's brother, Joseph, — an uncle of Ebenezer, John, William and Joseph just mentioned — had been with Wolfe at Quebec in the old French War, after which he married Anna Gray, a sister of Capt. John Gray, already living near the river.

Joseph and his large family, chief of whom in Embden was John (1788-1874) lived on a farm near the Grays. Joseph a few years later went to Temple, in Franklin county.

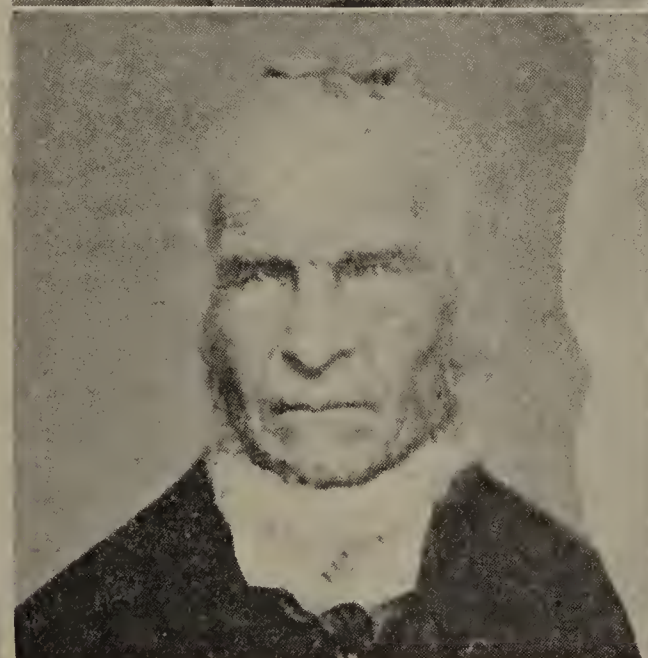
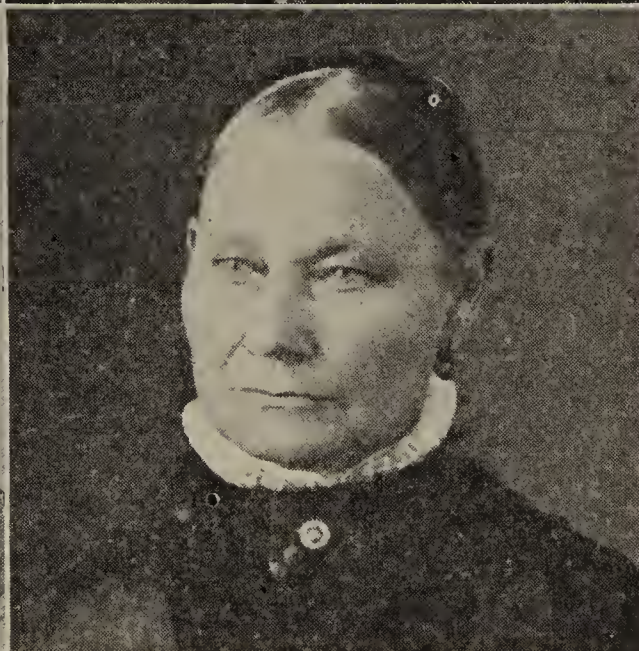
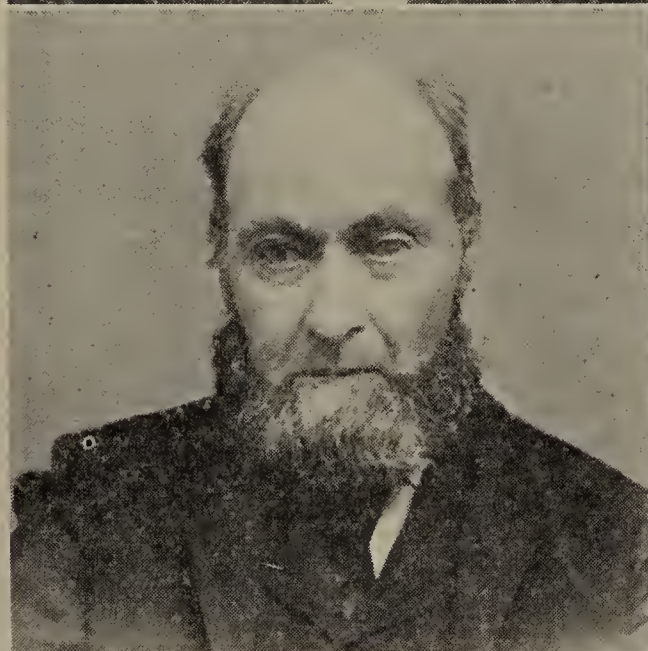
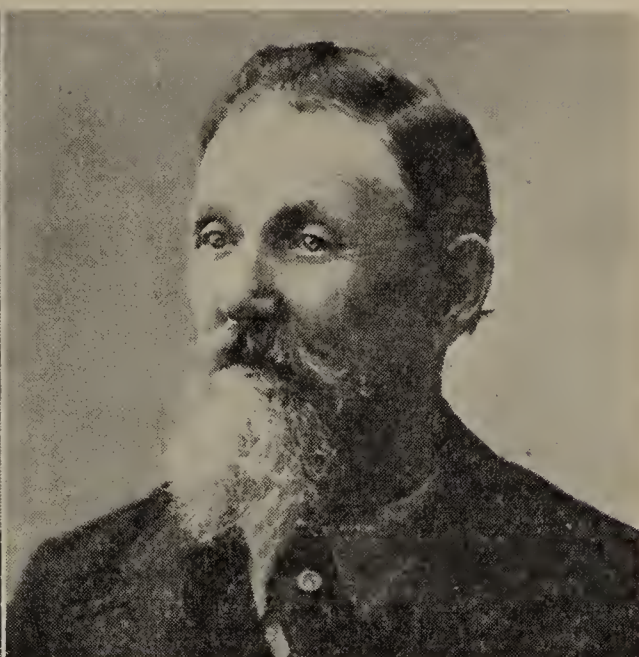
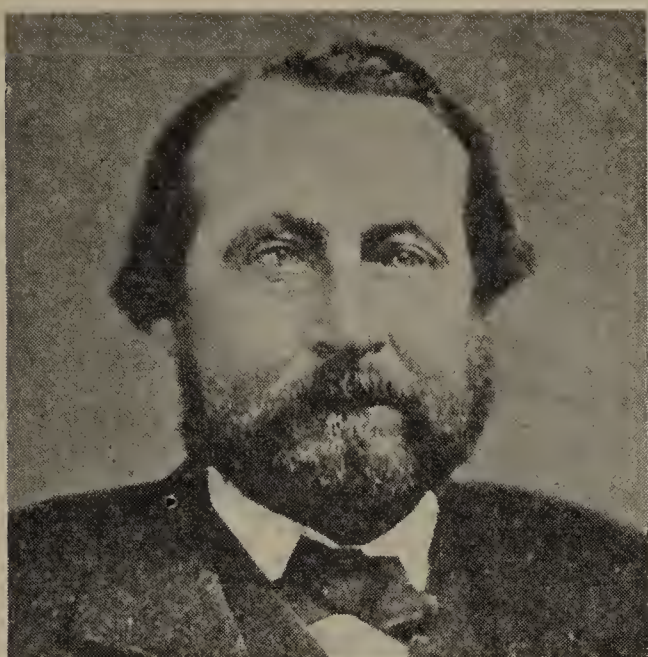
Among William's sons, who had ventured into the north wilderness, Ebenezer married Abigail Armstrong and John's wife was Rachel Gray, daughter of Capt. John. During the early months of 1777 these two sons located the intervale near Patterson bridge which their father had described to them but soon returned on account of the war. Ebenezer, after some months' service as a soldier, came back with his wife during the winter of 1779, travelling "on an ox sled drawn by a pair of wild steers." She was the first white woman to go into that section and their daughter, Betsey, who married John Patten of Norridgewock and lived at North Anson, was the first white child born there.

Ebenezer's brother, John, a lieutenant in the Revolution, returned later and by 1790 had built on the Kennebec avenue road of the present day, one of the first frame houses in North Anson.

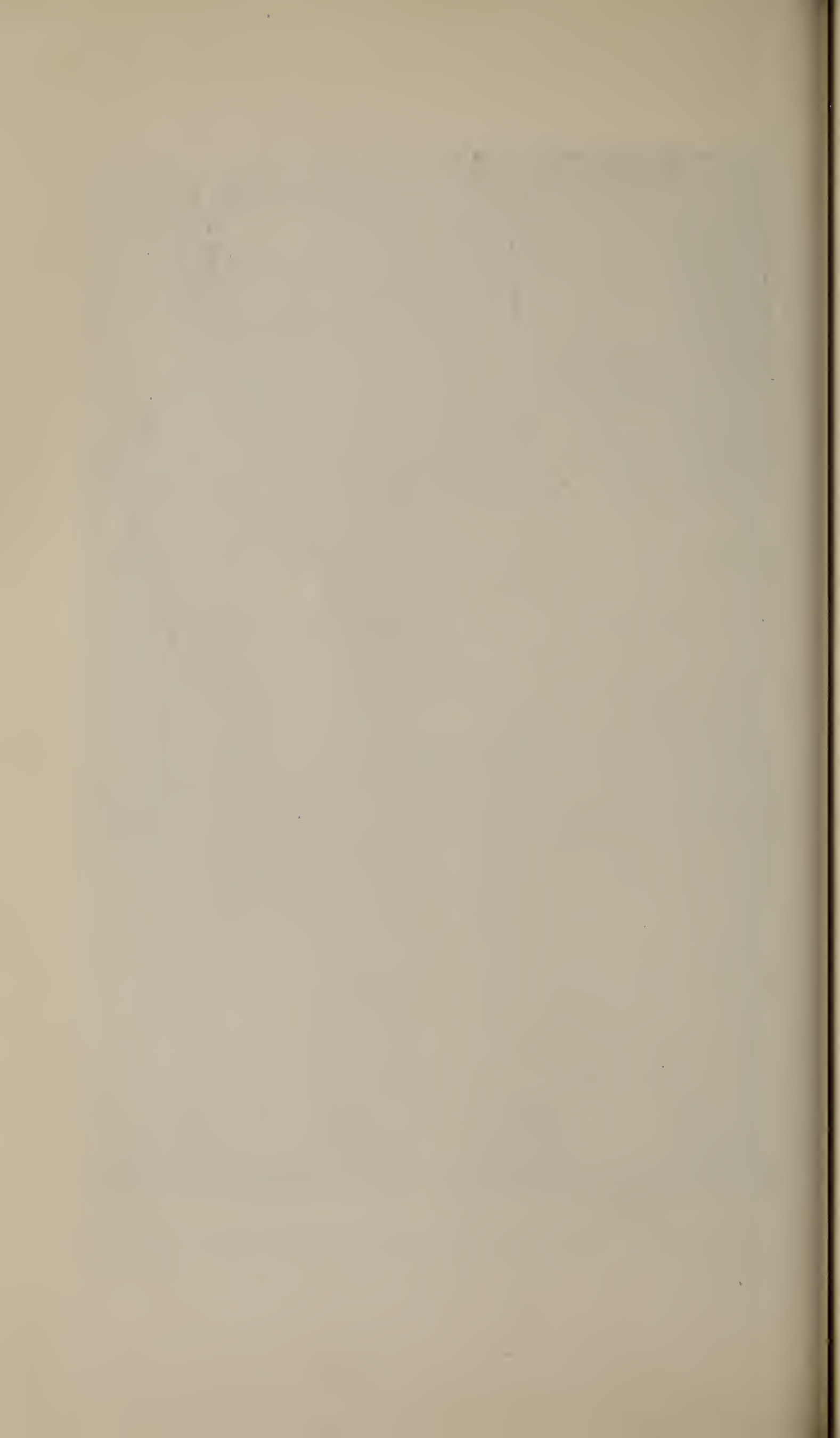
Hiltons have lived numerously in Embden through several generations and all of this Wiscasset stock. Several sons of William, of Solon, and of John, of Anson, were residents there. Several marriages were made from those two families with Embden women. But the two Joseph Hiltons, one a brother of William, whom the Indian captured; the other a son of that William and half-brother of the Solon and Anson settlers, were first in the town. The elder of these had migrated by 1805 and his son, John Hilton (1788-1874), probably returned from Temple, when he purchased Lot 31, southeast of the Fahi and established a family there.

This John married in 1813 Lucinda (1789-1886), daughter of Lieut. Elemuel and Anna (Hilton) Williams of Anson. Lucinda's mother was a niece of John's father. After this marriage John Hilton was drafted at Starks for militia service on the Maine Coast in the second war with England and, upon his return was drafted for a second tour to Edgecomb. For a total of 88 days of service he got a grant of 40 acres of land in 1850. He became a resident of Farmers' Grove, Wis., in 1851, which





(TOP LEFT) AMOS HILTON. THEOPHILUS HILTON, McKENNEY HILTON, SARAH (CLEVELAND) HILTON, JOSHUA HILTON, SARAH (HEALD) HILTON.





was near York in Green county. Lucinda Williams died there. Their oldest son, Daniel, lived with them near Fahi Pond. His first wife whom he married in 1838, was Susan R. Wentworth (1818-1840), oldest daughter of Andrew Wentworth; his second wife was Mary Durrell, daughter of Joseph, who owned the Jeremiah Chamberlain farm. Another son, Parker L. Hilton, married in 1840 Ruhama Dunlap, daughter of Archa. A daughter; F. Amy Hilton (1822-1891), was Mrs. David Lane of Embden, and her sister, Polly (1827-1911), was Mrs. Elam Stevens, a noble woman. The two youngest Hilton sons, Gustavus and James T. (1830-1899), married and resided in Wisconsin, the first at Janesville and the other at York. The names of John Hilton, with his sons Daniel and Parker L., were mentioned considerably in town meeting records. John, sometimes written "Lieut." John was one of a town committee in 1830 "to locate suitable burying yards to be of no expense to the town."

Most Hiltons in the three towns at some time had military service from the French war and the Revolution on. William born in 1782, and Ebenezer, Jr. (1790-1877), the only sons of Ebenezer, were soldiers in the Aroostook War. Ebenezer, Jr., lived at Anson on his father's farm, but William sold his place by the North Anson trotting park in 1828 and went to Starks, where Benjamin Hilton (1740-1802), their uncle, resided with a large family close to the Anson line. William was a member of Northern Star Lodge of Freemasons in 1820.

Pioneer John Hilton, of Anson, had a larger roster of sons and daughters than Ebenezer and most of these settled higher on the Kennebec. Elisha (1790-1861) married Phoebe Crosby of Concord, where he resided till 1831, and then moved to Sandy Bay. Elias Hilton (1799-1880) and his first wife, Sally Wilson, of Bingham, had the farm in North Anson, taken up by his father. His second wife was Mrs. Alvena Fassett. He spent his last days in Embden near his son, Theophilus H. (1833-1917), the ferryman, while the second wife, Alvena, died in Massachusetts eight years later. Pioneer John had four other sons. John Jr., (1782-1862) went to Cincinnati in 1810, became an enthusiastic advocate of common schools and visited Maine in 1815. He returned to Cincinnati in 1816 accompanied by his brother

Theophilus (1793) who went from there to Alexandria, La. Silas (1797) married Polly Ayer, daughter of Moses, of Embden. William (1802-1881), a farmer, lived near the Kennebec River. He built the house on the west side of the Kennebec avenue road — where his son, Joel (1828-1870), resided — and was toll gatherer at Patterson bridge. Joel's son, Virgil D. Hilton (1856-1919), was identified with the publication of the Anson Advocate and a widely respected citizen.

Of these sons of Pioneer John, the family of Elias was most in Embden. Minerva (1843-1867), daughter of Elias, was Mrs. Calvin Boyington of that town and had a son, Dana, who migrated West. Oliver W. (1839-1917) married Mary E. Thompson, daughter of Capt. William and went to Gibsonville, California in 1860. On his return to Solon in 1866 he affiliated there with Keystone Lodge, of which he was tyler for 40 years. He operated a saw mill at Solon on the lower end of Fall brook until a freshet swept it away in 1902.

Theophilus, son of Elias, was known to every resident of Embden. His first wife was Fanny Thompson (1835-1880) daughter of Fletcher Thompson. His second wife, whom he married in 1889 was Mrs. Mary E. Hafford, widow of Fletcher Thompson, Jr., and daughter of Silas Hafford of Embden. The children of his first marriage were Hartwell C. (1856), Lewis (1859-1908), whose wife was Dora M. Berry; and Alice, the widow of Charles Adams, now at Solon village.

Theophilus and his ferry that crossed the Kennebec between Embden and Solon stand out in memory. He began there at 27 years of age, when he purchased the property of Mark Steward, but passed his last days at a farm on the river road. The ferry boat has long gone the way of many other water craft the world over, but Helon Hilton of Somerville, Mass., a cousin of Theophilus and of poetic temperament, commemorated her some years ago with an extended epic. A couple of selected stanzas follow:

Perhaps Theophilus was bluff  
And had his faults like other humans  
Altho his hand was hard and rough  
His heart was tender as a woman's.



The boat had but twelve inches draft  
And no one knew who did design her.  
He was as proud of that old craft  
As though she were an ocean liner.

A charming little house, by a big elm, across a road that verges the river bank, and the faithful Theophilus, emerging promptly on call in sunshine and storm to pilot "that old craft" steadily and majestically athwart the moving current of dark waters, the rattle of the sagging cable in its pulleys and the drop of landing platform on the opposite bank while the wayfarer resumed the dusty high road at a trot are pleasant items in the memory picture. Benediction to you, Oh Theophilus, on the eternal shore !

Not so many miles down the river, there was another faithful Hilton sentinel of the long ago. His station may not have been as colorful but he was an exemplar of particular fidelity. He was that William Hilton, above mentioned, uncle of Theophilus and gatherer of tolls at Patterson bridge till the Grim Reaper called him.

The children of Pioneer William Hilton of Solon had quite as conspicuous a place in Embden as those of Pioneer John of Anson. A daughter Mary (1786-1810) was the first wife of John G. Savage, who bought the Caswell farm in middle Embden. A son, Thomas Hilton (1795-1862), was an Embden taxpayer in 1825 and owned land on Seven Mile Brook, close to Deacon Joseph Walker. He bought of Widow Dolly Soule March 30, 1829, 20 adjacent acres near Gould Hill for \$40. This he sold in 1832 to his older brother, Joshua (1790-1876), whose household since 1820 had been just over the line in Anson. Thomas' wife was Sarah Howes, of Solon. He died at Lewiston. One of his daughters, Anna, (Mrs. George Boucher) also resided there.

Joshua Hilton and his family were greatly beloved during a long period of old. They belong quite as much to Embden as to Anson, not only because their farm was partly in that town but because of friends and activities there. Joshua's wife, whom he married in 1814, was Sarah Heald (1794-1881), daughter of Amos and Sarah (Fletcher) Heald. Thus Joshua's children

were related through both parents to a half dozen of the oldest families in the county. He was treasurer of the Old Brook Meeting House but he resided at the center of that famous neighborhood through its most prosperous period. Near him was the Albee homestead, with Rev. Isaac Albee (1766-1861) and his wife Rizpah Dawes, with Rev. Isaac's son, Samuel (1792-1839) and his wife Betsey Walker; with Samuel's son Benjamin Gould Albee (1822-1889) and his wife Lois Hinkley — a remarkably



MRS. HELEN ALBEE PRINCE AND HER SISTER  
MRS. GENEVA ALBEE HILTON

interesting group. Other neighbors, too, were sturdy personalities of the pioneer period, but the Albee house was a point of rendezvous. Thither came the farmers and their families frequently for an evening chat, in those days before there were newspapers, radios and moving pictures.

Mrs. Helen Albee Prince of Sanford, a daughter of Benjamin Albee, recalls those neighborhood gatherings. The "thrillers" were Indian stories then numerous in the Kennebec Valley, a half century after Indians had gone: "Until I was six years old," said Mrs. Prince, "I lived on the old Albee farm where I was born. In our family were my great-great grandfather and great-great grandmother, my grandmother Betsey and father and mother with their children. As a child I would rather sit around with the old folks and listen to them than to play. On the Hilton farm resided Mr. Joshua Hilton ('Uncle Josh' we



called him). I remember 'Uncle' Lisha Walker, 'Deacon Joe' and 'Aunt' Lovina Walker, 'Aunt' Polly and 'Uncle' Amaziah Getchell — all these and more I remember as seated around the big fireplace in the Albee household, telling tales of the early days. Then, sometimes 'Uncle Billy' Gamage and his sons would come up: perhaps Grandfather Whiting S. Hinkley would drop in and maybe 'Uncle Simmy' Paine would come over from across the river in a boat, his son rowing. Once in a while neighbors from New Portland would appear.

"One of the many stories told before the roaring backlog was regarding an ancestor, on the point of sailing from England for the new country, when a young girl in love with the lad, begged him not to go. Her father, being among those present, was quite shocked at her unlady-like forwardness, declared the only thing left for him to do was to get married, which they proceeded to do.

"There was another story of early days, regarding one of my Albee ancestors, who, when a boy of 16 or 17, was on the way through the woods to mill on horseback. He heard a scream from a log house in the clearing, and, rushing thither, saw an Indian grasping a long braid of hair on a young girl's head. The boy killed the Indian with his father's flintlock, which he was carrying, and then promptly fainted away.

"The girl's father and mother came running from the field, where they had been hoeing corn, to find the dying Indian and the still unconscious boy. Needless to say he married the maid a few years later.

"I just sat with my ears wide open (mouth, too, probably)," concludes Mrs. Prince, "taking in everything I heard."

Meanwhile Helon Hilton (1802-1883), a younger brother of Joshua, had been on the ancestral farm in Solon. His wife was Mary Ann Pollard (1808-1886). Their children included Helon, Jr., (1839-1917), the poet of Somerville, Mass.; Edith (Mrs. Frank Heald); Dumont (1841-1872) who was drowned; Chester (1842-1888), whose wife was Susan Nutting, of Embden; and George E. (1844-1884), unmarried. Helon, in 1857, exchanged farms with Joshua, and with his family went to Seven Mile Brook.

Joshua stayed on the Solon farm the remainder of his life but his children and grandchildren were much in Embden. The oldest, McKenney Hilton, (1814-1895), married in 1840 Sarah Cleveland, daughter of Timothy of Embden, lived in Anson Valley and twenty years or so afterward settled at Earlville, Ill., where both lived out their days. Their oldest child, Sarah J. Hilton, born in 1843, has been a notable woman. She married Fayette M. Paine, of New Vineyard but of the Seven Mile Brook family, Nov. 24, 1867. Her home is in Chicago. Catherine (1816-1875) was Mrs. Seth Robinson, of Bingham; Sarah (1821-1901) was Mrs. Henry Fassett Campbell of Anson.

Amos Hilton (1823-1885), son of Joshua, was a prominent Embden man. He married Havillah Berry July 4, 1849, and lived on the William W. Gould farm (Lot 131) on the cross town road. He was several times elected selectman and in 1880 represented Embden and other towns of the class in the legislature. His children were Olestine, born in 1851, who resided at Vancouver, Wash.; Eldwin (1858-1921), town treasurer, whose wife was Alice Joudry; and four attractive girls. The first of these was Carrie (1861-1899), the wife of Edwin W. Hodgdon, whose daughter, Ina M. is Mrs. Otis Razee of Ashton, R. I.; the others Etta B. (1868-1899), Hattie (Mrs. Chester E. Allen of Elmwood, Mass.), and Jennie V. (Mrs. Chester Bailey of North Anson).

Joshua Nelson Hilton (1835-1914), usually called Nelson Hilton, married Helen N. Knowlton (1836-1916), of New Portland, and accompanied his father Joshua, to Solon. He and his wife died there. Almon Hilton was their oldest son. Their three daughters were Laurette (Mrs. John J. Newell of New Portland), Hannah M. (Mrs. Eugene Lawrence of Madison) and Winifred (Mrs. Charles D. Norton).

Pioneer William Hilton of Solon was greatly respected in all that region. His record of war service and of citizenship was highly creditable. He enlisted for three years in April, 1777, in Capt. Wiley's Company, Col. Michael Jackson's regiment of the Massachusetts line and was honorably discharged at West Point in April, 1780. He first came to Solon in 1781, took up 500 acres of land, cleared several acres on the Kennebec shore and fitted



the land for a crop the next season. Returning to Wiscasset he married Katherine McKenney (1764-1816) daughter of David McKenney and the following spring of 1782 was back at Solon. His wife resided at John Hilton's while William worked the farm and erected a log cabin. There in the spring of 1783, Mrs. Hilton and their first born, David (1782-1838), were installed. A pretentious brick house, still standing, was one of William's later enterprises. He was buried on his farm, south of the buildings, near the place where he cut the first tree ever felled in Solon. W. M. E. Brown, Esq., pronounced a funeral oration over him. His grave overlooks a long stretch of the Kennebec valley. In this yard Helon Hilton of Somerville is buried. The farm is now owned by Lester Hilton a great-great grandson of William.

The younger Joseph Hilton, settler in Embden, was Pioneer William's half-brother. Their first wives were sisters. Joseph married on June 19, 1787, Sarah McKenney. Abigail Hilton, second wife of Foster S. Palmer, was their daughter. Joseph's second wife was Betsey, widow of Richard Nutter, a soldier of 1812, who died Nov. 15, 1813. She brought him a family of seven Nutter children. There was a son, Samuel Hilton (1816-1881) by this second marriage. Samuel's wife was Tamson Walker (1821-1888), daughter of Alfred of New Portland and Anson and a granddaughter of Pioneer Stephen Walker, of Madison. There were five children in Samuel Hilton's family — Ella Tamson (1852), wife of Silas Brown; Nahum Quint (1845-1918); Polena May (1861-1909), who was Mrs. Orion F. Luce; Emma S. (1857), who married (1) Ai Hilton and (2) John Morrew of Norridgewock; and Frank (1859-1879). Samuel Hilton, the father of these children, was left an orphan when very young. Nahum and Judith Quint adopted him. Samuel was a farmer in Anson.

Waterman Hilton (1815-1887) came to Embden before 1840 and dwelt on the Stephen Chamberlain farm. He came from Wiscasset and belonged to one of several Hilton families there that did not come north with the sons of William, the son of Ebenezer. Waterman Hilton was twice married — in 1848 to Diadama Clark, daughter of Joseph Clark, the lumberman, of

Bingham; and in 1871 to Mrs. Parmelia Carver, of Solon. His oldest son, Homer Hilton, married Fannie Lishon of Anson, in 1878. Two other children were Edwin and Roxanna. Waterman and his two wives lie in the village cemetery at Solon.

The Hiltons in Somerset county comprised many early families. There were 27 households of that name in Maine when the 1790 census was taken. Those above mentioned were from settlers in three towns, but they had kinsmen in adjacent towns, particularly Starks with whom for many years they were closely associated. The Starks branch was founded by Benjamin (1740-1802), a younger brother of the elder Joseph, of Embden. He had land at Montsweag stream, near his father Ebenezer, in 1779, which was 13 years after he married Susannah Harnden, but he came up the Kennebec in 1782 as far as Norridgewock and located in Starks on a small tributary of the Sandy river, about a mile from the present road. Edna E. Hilton, of Anson, one of his descendants thus described the location: "There is an iron bridge across this stream where the old dam was located. Near the stream, a short distance from the road are buried Benjamin Hilton and his wife, Susannah; also two sons, Richard Hilton and wife and Samuel Hilton and wife. This land has always been in the Hilton name. It is now owned by my uncle W. B. Hilton and the heirs of Bert Hilton."

The Hilton families in Embden supplied many emigrants, but the older people clung to their homesteads. It was the younger people who moved on and often moved very far. Their marriages were with the oldest and most respected families of the pioneers. And while Hiltons, even as many others of the old American stock, have followed the star of empire in numbers, their sons and daughters are still substantial people of the community.

Back in England Hiltons were serving in high places during the Scottish wars and Hilton castle became "the memorable residence of a long and brilliant line of war-like Barons." Two centuries and more ago their scions were at Portsmouth, Exeter and Kittery, having prominent part in colonial affairs. One of these was Col. Winthrop Hilton, hero of many exploits, whom the Indians got while he was at work on his "masting business"



in the New Hampshire forest and "left a lance in his heart."

Dudley Hilton, his brother named for a maternal grandfather, the second governor of the Massachusetts colony, was killed by Indians the same day. Half a century later, in 1760, Martha Hilton daughter of a judge of the Superior court, became the second wife of Governor Benning Wentworth, famous in New Hampshire annals. Their romance "caused much excitement at the time" and had decidedly dramatic features. Longfellow immortalized her memory in his poetic fiction, "Lady Wentworth." She presided for a long period at the old Wentworth mansion by the edge of Little Harbor, just outside of Portsmouth, one of the great historic residences of colonial New England.

## CHAPTER VII

### PREACHERS AND WARRIORS, TOO

The Ebenezer Hilton hill and blockhouse by Montsweag stream looked over from Wiscasset into a teaming Woolwich neighborhood. Up and down the farther bank dwelt Goulds, Williamses and Walkers, while seaward were ancient communities like Arrowsic and Phippsburg where dwelt the Grays and McFaddens. In that direction by Nequasset creek as early as 1734 with a homestead of 300 acres was James Savage from Coleraine, Ireland, by way of Londonderry.

This family was part of the great migration of Scotch-Irish at that time to America. A son, James, Jr. (1715-1805), met Mary Hilton (1723-1825) daughter of Ebenezer, perhaps at Berwick as the Savage and Hilton families were moving toward the Kennebec. They were married in 1742 and at least seven of their seventeen children were represented among the settlers of Embden. Their father, James, Jr., although his name had been placed on a list of Royalists, served in the autumn of 1779 on the Penobscot Expedition. Their mother, Mary, was a familiar figure at Woolwich, even after she had reached the age of 100 years, as she walked the roads, knitting as she went along.

Sons predominated largely in this Savage family and only one of the six daughters went to the upper Kennebec wilderness. This was Hannah, wife of Thomas McFadden and mother of an early group in Embden. Her sister Lydia (Mrs. Daniel Ring) raised eleven children at Litchfield and her sister Mary, who was blind, married John Card of an old colonial line. There were six of the Savage sons who settled in Anson and Embden as follows:

Isaac Savage who married Deborah Soule in 1767. She was from Woolwich, before that from Duxbury, Mass., and a Mayflower descendant. They lived at first in Embden, probably on the Ai Moulton farm (Lot 53) near the Concord line. Their daughter, Nancy, was "of Embden" in 1809, when she became the bride of Joshua Felker, of Caratunk. Isaac subsequently



moved to the Cutts (Eugene B. Paine) farm, near the old Methodist Camp Ground. This was then within a tract of 463 acres, which his brother, Charles Savage, obtained by deed from Samuel Titcomb. The Savage family of Concord are from Isaac, through his son, Jacob 2nd. Ephraim Savage, some time resident of Embden, may have been Isaac's son, also.

Charles Savage — He was a settler at Anson in 1782. His first wife was Mary Corillard, whom he married in 1784 and Margaret Rose, his second, to whom he was married the following year. Only the daughters of Charles appear of Embden interest. Mary (Polly) was the wife of Capt. Asahel Hutchins and the mother of his brilliant family. Seth Tozier, whom Hannah Savage married in 1808, was at that time a resident of Embden. Olive, said to have been a younger daughter, married in 1832 Joseph Burns Cleveland, a son of Jonathan of Embden, and lived at Flagstaff. Margaret Savage married in 1826 Ezra Getchell. Their home was in Chicopee, Mass.

Charles Savage's land in Anson was 590 rods on its southern boundary. The northeast corner was at a point south of Seven Mile Brook, very near the present railroad bridge. Its northern line followed the Brook but a short distance westerly to David Metcalf's lot. The Charles Savage tract was one of the largest in that vicinity and relatively valuable.

James Savage (1750-1838) — He married in 1774 Annah Young of Pownalboro, and in 1780 was at Anson, probably the first of the family that far north. James and Annah Savage and their several children were a highly respected household. A son, James, Jr. (1775-1884), married Esther Moore (1780-1835) and resided on Savage Island with his Uncle Jacob. James, Jr., whose daughter, Tamson, was Mrs. Joseph Gray of Embden, died on a business trip to Wisconsin. Betsy Savage, sister of James, Jr., was the wife of Amos Taylor, some time owner of the southeast Embden farm, north of Seven Mile Brook. Their brother, Joseph Savage born in 1781, married Lucy Rogers, daughter of Capt. Robert Rogers, and lived on a parcel of the Charles Savage tract. He also owned Lot 96 on the east shore of Embden Pond, which he sold in 1832 to Ichabod Dunlap.

The children of James and Annah Young Savage were a considerable clan in the middle Embden neighborhood. Abigail Savage, born in 1783, was the wife of Col. Lemuel Witham. Their home farm was Lot 81 in the earlier years. This was near her brother, Reuben, and her sister Loviniah (1792-1825) who was Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr.

Jacob Savage (1751-1826) — In 1784, three years after his marriage to Hannah Gray, they were settled on Island B, at the confluence of the Kennebec and Seven Mile Brook and had made improvements. Nearly all the other Savage pioneers into Anson and Embden at one time resided there or within Charles Savage's tract westward. Jacob built the first dam on Seven Mile Brook, from the Charles Savage land across to the present site of the Augustine Simmons house. He had a grist mill there in 1807 which was carried out by a freshet five years later. He also ventured with a mill privilege further up the Brook, near the Hutchins' holdings, comprising acreage on both banks. Herbert Savage, husband of Jacob's oldest daughter, Polly (1783-1850), afterwards Mrs. Randall Waugh, and Jacob Savage, Jr., were associated with him in that enterprise. Jacob served in the American Revolution as mariner on the "Hancock" and Feb. 1, 1819 was on the pension roll for Somerset county.

Jacob Savage's offspring, like those of his brother James, figured much in settling the middle Embden neighborhood. These cousins may properly be regarded as founders there. Jacob's daughter, Sally, was Mrs. Isaac Salley, of Lots 44 and 45. John Gray Savage (1785-1863) his oldest son, married as his second wife in 1813 Fanny Colby. Five years previously he had bought Lot 62. Whether it was Herbert Savage, just mentioned in connection with the Seven Mile Brook mill, who paid \$170 on June 9, 1829, for 85 acres off the north end of Lot 81 (exclusive of 15 sold the same day to Moses Ayer) where Colonel Lemuel Witham had been living or his son, another Herbert, is quite uncertain. The deed to this property, north of the tip end of Mullen Cove, was given by James Y. Cleveland, then treasurer of the trustees for the ministerial and school fund. This property may have been occupied a few years by Herbert Savage



and his family and then by John Matthews, after Herbert had moved back to Anson but he was owner again in 1836 and on March 25, 1837, deeded it to Capt. Seth Ayer.

Abram Savage — He married in 1783 Patience Young, perhaps a sister of Mrs. Charles Savage. One of his sons, Joseph Lambert (1794-1884), went to Norridgewock in 1833 and was the father of Rev. Minot J. Savage and Rev. William H. Savage, famous preachers. Abram Savage married a second wife, Widow Susannah Phillips, of Pownalboro in 1801. It is doubtful if Abram lived on the upper Kennebec but Susan (1802-1887), a daughter by his second wife, married in 1829, Jonas Cleveland, of Embden, and died at North Anson. The elder Herbert Savage's children called Joseph their uncle but if Woolwich records of Abram's sons are accurate the kinship must have been through a marriage of one of Abram's older daughters.

Dr. Edward Savage (1766-1856) — He was one of the earliest Free Will Baptist preachers in Embden, where he had settled by Oct. 12, 1798, when he acquired the John Getchell lot on Seven Mile Brook. He became one of the town's most permanent and respected residents and had much influence in public affairs. The names of his children by a marriage in 1790 with Sarah Smith were entered on the Embden town books. The family had first lived in Anson. His daughters were: Sally (1794-1870) who was Mrs. Joseph Young, of Embden; Molly (1802) married in 1818 to Thomas Cleveland, of Embden, son of Timothy; Parmelia (1804) married in 1822 Jacob Williams, Jr., of Embden; Betsey (1806) married in 1833 Hiram Witham who ran the saw-mill on Witham Brook, west of Concord Corner; Joanna (1810) married in 1829 Sewall Williams, of Embden; and Martha (1818) who became Mrs. David Spaulding of Solon.

Of Dr. Edward's eight sons, six, with their wives, were: William (1791), married in 1816, Lucy Smith of Hope, Lincoln County, probably his cousin; Israel (1792) in 1813 married his cousin, Martha — daughter of Jacob — and (mirabile dictu) was running a distillery in 1823 with Harry White at North Anson; Daniel (1798) who had a farm in northeast Embden close by his brother-in-law, Joseph Young; James (1800) married in 1819 Betsey Lawry, of Anson; Elbridge Geary (1812) in

1838 married Dolly W. Spaulding, daughter of Joseph, of Caratunk, formerly of Embden, and in 1843 Almeda Smith, of Madison; and Thomas Jefferson Savage (1814-1888) married in 1835 to Sabrina Green, of Embden.

This was the personnel of the first and second generations of the Savage family, that shared in early Embden development. It was a stock of hardy people, like their Hilton kinsmen. The Hiltons were conspicuously farmers and warriors, helping alike to subdue the forests and the Indians. The war-path activities of the latter greatly retarded the development of the region. The men of the Savage family were farmers and warriors, too. But they were conspicuous as preachers of the Word. Dr. Edward, ordained in 1801, while he resided near the Old Brook Meeting House, was a notable example. He preached the militant faith to many Maine congregations. With his father, he was a soldier in the Penobscot Expedition of 1779. His uncle Edward Savage, who lived at Augusta, was serving elsewhere as a soldier on the Maine coast at the same period. After Dr. Edward was Rev. Samuel Savage (1820-1897) of Concord, many years the owner of a fine farm on the River road in Embden and a widely known preacher who died at North Anson.

Most eminent of all in the sacred calling was Rev. Minot J. Savage. And there was a brother, Rev. William H. Savage, of distinguished career. The Somerset county people of that day usually called him Henry. Both were sons of Joseph L. and Ann Stinson Savage of Norridgewock. This Joseph was a nephew of the great exhorter from Embden. Minot J. Savage's name was a household word in New England. A visit to Boston was not complete unless one had gone on Sunday morning to the Church of the Unity, where his modulated delivery and calm analysis were delightful pulpit features. He also wrote excellent poetry.

The brother William was a graduate of Bowdoin, became a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Delaware College and, after brilliant service in the Civil War as an officer of a company he organized at Portland, Maine, graduated in theology at Andover Seminary and preached for nine years as a Congregationalist at Holliston, Mass., Jacksonville, Ill., and



Hannibal, Mo. As a Unitarian he preached many years longer at Leominster, Watertown and Hyde Park, Mass.

Dr. Edward Savage's place on the Brook road to New Portland was an important center. He had a fertile farm, which included quite an acreage also in Anson. He bought in 1806 some land from Rev. Isaac Albee. Beginning as a member of the first board of selectmen, he held town office repeatedly. An occasional town meeting convened at his residence to ballot for a member of the legislature and for other purposes. His numerous children were born there. They had grown up and some of them were married considerably before 1820, when he sold his farm.

By that time the town had been through a bitter wrangle between residents of the eastern and western parts, a trouble that was carried unsuccessfully to the General Court at Boston. His next neighbor, James Adams, had sold his land and purchased anew close to the Kennebec, near where Dr. Edward's son and son-in-law had also located. With a mortgage of \$1350 and \$400 given him by Captain Cragin for his farm Dr. Edward also went to northeast Embden and acquired an extensive property at the junction of Martin stream and of the Mill stream out of Concord. Much of this, including a sawmill, was bought of Benjamin Atwood for \$215 on Aug. 4, 1821. It was land that Caleb Williams and John Williams formerly owned. A grist mill was also established there and Dr. Edward's property became an important one to that corner of the town. He was then about 55 years of age and had with him his youngest sons, Elbridge and Thomas.

The mills were of great usefulness under his management. The site, a mile and more above the Gray mill lot and the Chamberlain mill, had been utilized by two or more owners, first of whom was Jacob Williams in 1810 and in 1816 by Benjamin Atwood, his son-in-law. In Dr. Savage's time or not long afterwards there was competition. Isaac Temple then or a little later had a sawmill, probably on the site of the old Chamberlain mill and lived in the house where Walter Thompson now resides. Part of this Thompson house is made of lumber sawed at the Temple mill.

After a few years the preacher tired of his tasks at the mills. His son Daniel on a nearby farm, had sold out to an uncle, Charles, at Madison, and Dr. Edward began to dispose of his holdings. He first conveyed to his youngest son, Thomas, in 1834, the farm with the grist mill, with provision that he and his wife, Sally, were to be cared for the remainder of their lives. Another farm of 100 acres and the sawmill were deeded to Elbridge. A little later Elbridge sold the sawmill to Capt. John Walker, his neighbor. Elbridge sold the farm in 1835 for \$500 to Joseph Spaulding, of Caratunk, his wife's father. Two decades and more after that Dr. Edward closed his earthly career at 90 years of age and was buried at Solon village.

Following their ownership of Embden lands in the neighborhood their father had built up, during which both served as local magistrates, these brothers Elbridge Geary and Thomas Jefferson Savage had active careers elsewhere. Elbridge moved to Solon. He was interested in the militia and attained a commission therein as brigadier general. At the beginning of the Civil War, he went out as captain of a company he had organized. They marched through Baltimore with uncovered heads, out of respect to their Massachusetts comrades whom the mob had assailed the previous day with brickbats. Captain Elbridge suffered a sunstroke that incapacitated him for further service. Upon his return home he studied law, was admitted to the Somerset County bar and practiced at Solon till his health failed. His only surviving child is Mrs. Dolly Savage Jagger of Sterling, Mass.

Thomas Jefferson sold the old Preacher Edward homestead, soon after his father's death. He resided at North Anson a few years and also for a while at Madison. He died at Mount Vernon, Maine — near where there was quite a colony of former Embden families. Jefferson's son, Danville L. (1839), was a lawyer at Foxcroft, Maine, for 17 years, after which he migrated to Minneapolis. Mortimer (1851), who was Jefferson's youngest son, kept a clothing store at Dexter, Maine, but later engaged in mining in California and resided at San Francisco. Jefferson, Jr., (1838-1916) another son, was one of the first volunteers from Maine in the Civil War and participated in its hardest



battles. He was severely wounded and never fully recovered. He studied law but, because of his impaired health, was not admitted to practice. For a time he was justice of the peace and carried on a small real estate business. He was a school teacher, also, and worked for some years as a printer in the Union Advocate office at North Anson. He resided for 22 years at Skowhegan and died there. Two sons, Anson, who married Lydia Bussey, and Harold, who married Bessie Wentworth, also made Skowhegan their home.

Over in the middle Embden neighborhood of several Savage cousins, Reuben, son of James, persisted till 1824 on the Bosworth place, when he swapped it and the adjoining "Lunis Lot" with Joseph Felker, a veteran of the Revolution in Captain Place's company, Colonel Reed's New Hampshire regiment. Felker with son David had been living on Lot 62, the John G. Savage farm of that day, but now went to Lot 47, where in 1828 he was joined by his son-in-law Elder Job Hodgdon. A deed in connection with this transaction shows that Lot 47 where Reuben Savage was living in 1825 had Col. Lemuel Witham for a neighbor on the west while in 1816 Joseph Rowe was on the north (Lot 61) succeeded in a few years by Ludowich Grover.

Reuben Savage eventually moved to Lexington but he had children and grandchildren in Embden. His son, Reuben, Jr., married Abigail Stevens of New Portland. Another son, Jesse, was murdered in New Hampshire. There were several daughters, including Livonia (Mrs. Samuel Smith of Lexington); Martha (Mrs. Clifford Albee of Lexington) and Mercy, who lived at Eureka, Calif., after her marriage.

Herbert Savage had another land transaction in middle Embden, farther down the road on Lot 68, southeast of the Sand Pond which Joseph Gage of Augusta bought of the proprietors. After Gage's death, Herbert and Rufus Savage, who wrote himself as a bricklayer, purchased the farm Aug. 28, 1832, for \$250. Abigail Gage, widow, Dr. Franklin Gage, Robert C. Vose and Caroline G. Vose, all of Augusta, were signers of the deed. Probably Rufus Savage resided there but had a law suit in 1837 by which Herbert got a judgment of \$190.52 against him.

These brothers, Herbert and Rufus Savage, out of Embden belonged to a venturesome group. Rufus went to Pennsylvania, as several Embden and Anson people were then doing. Herbert married Hulda Jones and was "a horse trader and shipper." After the birth of his youngest daughter, Henrietta (1841-1921) he went to Massachusetts and lived near his youngest brother, Jacob, who was prospering as a marble dealer at Boston. While definite records are missing, it seems certain that Herbert, Rufus and Jacob and a sister, Mary Ann who married David Salley of Madison, were all the children of Herbert and Polly Savage, the latter a daughter of old Mariner Jacob's household on the island. By her second marriage with Randall Waugh of Embden, Polly had a daughter, Lois D. Waugh. The Waughs resided on Atkinson hill.

During his Embden and North Anson residences the younger Herbert Savage's family included Mandane Van Duren (1822-1912), who married a Holmes and had two daughters: Louise (Mrs. O. T. Gray) of Hyde Park and Evie (1841-1919) who was Mrs. Martin V. Pratt of Evansville, Wis.; Salome, who married in 1843 Charles Hapgood at North Anson; and Henrietta W., who in 1866 at Hudson, Wis., married George K. Redmond formerly of Embden. Their son Leo I. Redmond of Racine, is prominently identified with the Masonic order there. Mark and others that died in childhood belonged also to the family of Herbert and Hulda Savage.

The Savage mill on Seven Mile Brook was deeded April 14, 1825, by Jacob Savage to Jacob, Jr., (1782) his son — who married Eliza Cates and resided later at Bloomfield — and to Herbert, husband of his daughter Polly. It comprised five acres south of the Brook, bounded east by the farm of John Moor, Esq., and south and west by Lemuel Williams. The conveyance covered "the banks of said Seven Mile Brook and the privileges across said brook and the grist mill situated on the northerly side of Seven Mile Brook together with all the land on the south side of said brook behind land owned by John Moor, Esq., and land supposed to belong to Esau Savage together with the privileges of erecting and repairing all dams necessary to said



mill and privilege and erecting and repairing said mill and all the land necessary to occupy the same conveniently.”

This property, thus described, was then conveyed on Sept. 12, 1825, to David H. Patterson, Esq., of Madison. Esau Savage (1803-1861) was a son of Jacob and went to Waterville. His daughter, Mrs. Helen H. Leavitt graduated at Coburn Classical Institute in the class of 1848. Born on Savage Island, at the home of her grandfather, she married John Leavitt in 1853 and at the time of her death was the Institute's oldest living graduate. Three children—Mrs. T. J. Dailey and Mrs. John Dix Allen of Somerville, Mass., and Miner LaH. Leavitt—survived her. Esau's wife was Nancy Stanley. They had a son, Asher Savage of Fairfield, who owned Flora Temple “the fastest horse in America at that time.”

Ephraim Savage, another son of the Anson pioneers, was a land owner in the neighborhood of this Embden mill. He was a resident of Anson in 1807 when he purchased of Nimrod Hinds for \$90, 16¾ acres of land and an island of three acres, but was of Embden in 1819 when he sold the island to Moses Williams, for \$25 and of New Portland in 1832 when for \$600 he quit claimed to Moses Williams, Jr., four tracts of land in that vicinity, where Capt. Joseph Knowlton and Capt. Asahel Hutchins were also owners.

A creditable page in the records of the Savage families belongs to Jacob 2nd (1790-1876) and his descendants, a younger son of Isaac and Deborah (Soule) Savage. He was near to manhood when his parents moved from upper Embden to Anson. Down the road from the Cutts farm and near the Kennebec lived Samuel Getchell, a neighbor—of the family that was identified with the early history of several towns along the river—and his daughter Mary. Jacob 2nd married her. Packing their belongings on an ox cart when he was 35 years old they started for Savage hill in Concord. Their oldest daughter, Parthenia (1813-1907), who became Mrs. Nathan Healey of Concord, carried her twin brothers, Samuel and Isaac (1820) on horseback in her arms. The other children were Jotham (1815-1898), Chandler (1818-1908), Christopher Columbus, (1822), Amon (1825-1909), Edward (1829), Harriet (1830), Sullivan (1833)

and Nathan H. (1836). That was the background of a Concord family whose children and grandchildren have been useful citizens in Concord, Embden, Bingham, Anson and elsewhere.

Chandler Savage married Susan J. Berry, daughter of a pioneer from Barnstead, N. H., and lived in Anson, Concord and Bingham. Their children were Mark (1843-1906), an extensive trader at Bingham, who married first Emily F. Leadbetter and then Sarah Marita Houghton; Winslow N. (1845-1912) of Montana; Edwin R. (1850-1919) of Montana; Rose (Mrs. Charles Ames) of Dover, N. H.; Oscar E. of Ogden, Utah; Gardiner W. (1856); Lizzie W., born in 1858 (Mrs. Charles F. Leadbetter of Denver); and Olestin W. (1862-1921) whose wife was Althea D. Lane. Roy M. Savage, son of Mark, is a well known resident of Bingham. Gardner W. Savage was a resident of North Anson, where he had charge of the central office of the Farmers' Telephone. He resigned that position after 13 years on account of his health. Many patrons never knew that the man who patiently responded to their calls day after day was totally blind. His faithfulness in times of sickness and unflinching efforts to serve subscribers won him friends up and down the Kennebec Valley, wherever his pleasant, courteous voice was heard.

Rev. Samuel Savage had one son, George E. (1845-1922), who married Ellen M. Boyington soon after she taught school in his district in Embden and boarded at his father's house. They resided at North Anson and then at Norridgewock. "Clum" Savage's wife was Mary Ann Gould, daughter of William W. and Nancy (Hill) Gould of Embden. Their children were a son and daughter — Sumner, a Concord farmer, and Josie (Mrs. George Berry). Isaac Savage (1820-1906) married Jane Daniels and lived in Embden, New Portland and Madison. Among their children were Owen, who married Lydia Butts of New Portland, and has lived at North Anson; May E. (1857-1922); and Lucinda of Madison.

Nathan H. Savage married Sarah Jane Gould, a sister of Mrs. "Clum" Savage, and was a Concord farmer but lived at Norridgewock and then at Madison. Charles J. Savage, years ago driver of the Anson-Concord stage, is their oldest son. He and



his wife, Lussana G. Taylor, reside at Norridgewock. His brother, Wilbur H. (1866-1899), died at Savannah, Ga., while an artilleryman in the Spanish-American War. There were two sisters — Georgia E. (Mrs. Jared Bates) of Beckwith, Calif., and Vesta L. (Mrs. Edwin L. Wescott) of Madison. Jotham Savage was a resident of North Anson. His son Frank J. Savage was corporal in the 10th Maine Volunteers of the 60's. Amon Savage and his first wife, Rosetta Maynard (1825-1863), of Embden were also of Concord, where he lived more than 60 years. His second wife was Mary A. Felker (1842-1921), daughter of Valentine Felker. There were several children by the first marriage — Anne S. (Mrs. William F. Hayden) of Providence, R. I.; Emma who married and lived at Lincolnville, Henry, Charles H., and Addie G. (Mrs. Robert Woods) of North Anson.

The names of Savage residents of Embden and adjacent towns are by no means exhausted in the roster already given. They include sons and daughters of other pioneers and are too numerous to put down here. Bryant Savage (1831-1904) half a century ago owned the Elias Cleveland farm that included a sawmill site on the road to the foot of Embden Pond. He was born at Madison, a grandson of James, Jr., and Esther (Moore) Savage. His wife was Philomel Cleveland (1833-1889) of Embden, a granddaughter of Pioneer Luther Cleveland. Alice M. of Skowhegan, widow of Risdén D. Baker, Forrest E. (1857-1881), and Horace, a twin brother of Madison, later of Portland, were their children. Horace, recently referred to, died at the Odd Fellows Home in Auburn, Maine, (of which he was the first inmate) October 10, 1928.

Robert Savage (1832-1903), shoemaker and Civil War veteran, resided at North Anson but was known to every Embden lad whose shoes he tapped. He was a son of Robert Savage (1801-1874), also of North Anson, and grandson of that Joseph Savage, who ventured with a farm on the east side of Embden pond in the 1830's. Newman A. Savage, brother of Robert R., was also a shoemaker and a Civil War veteran.

Long years ago Senator Lot M. Morrill of Maine, was visiting Dublin. Remarking upon the beauty of a certain street he was informed that it was principally the property of the Savage

family in America. On his return he related this to one of the Savage heirs at Augusta. Steps were taken toward the recovery of this estate that for over a century had been held by the Chancery Court, its original value having been nearly \$3,000,000. There was naturally great interest in this fortune by the hundreds of Savage heirs in Maine and Massachusetts. Eventually the services of an eminent Boston lawyer were engaged. Hopes of sharing the fortune were high. The property, including a bleachery, had been bequeathed by James Savage of Dublin, in the final clause of his will, which read: "This will shall be read on the 20th day of June in every year, as long as water runs or grass grows, or until the legal and rightful heirs in America shall claim the same."

The heirs of this James Savage were two sons, James and Isaac, and two daughters, all of whom migrated to America driven thither by religious persecution. One account, however, says this James of Dublin was a bachelor and that the heirs were two nephews and two nieces. The two women settled at Newton, Mass., but the men pushed on into the Maine wilderness. James was killed and scalped by Indians but Isaac's family located at Woolwich and Wiscasset, one of whom was James, whose sons have already been mentioned. The Dublin James Savage, when very old and infirm, arranged his affairs in the interest of his kindred and set out for America. He died at Newton soon after arriving there. While the line of descent was altogether clear, many difficulties were encountered in identifying the various claimants. The laws of Great Britain, as well as aversion to awarding a huge fortune to residents across the Atlantic, were added obstacles and the Savage descendants in Maine and Massachusetts waited in vain for their heritage.

Few of the Savage name are left in the Embden of the present day. But, members of this large and excellent family were bone and sinew of the wilderness era of the town. Their arduous industry and that of their successors figured much in making the local civilization. Their descendants, who have migrated numerously to distant parts, even to California and Oregon and to the Southern States, have many reasons for looking backward with pride and admiration.



## CHAPTER VIII

### FOUR CORNERS AND IN BETWEEN

Over by Embden's northeast corner, where the Kennebec — near its greatest water power — thunders and seethes toward a placid bay; over by its northwest corner where the expanding prospect compasses Lexington and Concord hills; and also close by its two southern corners along the lower reaches of Seven Mile Brook, where fertile Embden acres balance the New Portland and Anson landscape with artistic nicety, are homestead sites of another populous clan of yore — the Williamses.

On the northeast corner, Pioneer Jacob (1760-1814) multiplied and prospered. His family was closely related to the stock from which came Gen. Seth Williams (1822-1866) of Augusta, adjutant general of the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War. These were all from a brother Benjamin, in the second generation of the American family. A mile or so below the town's southeast corner, snugly located in an angle made by Seven Mile Brook and the Kennebec, was Lieut. Lemuel Williams (1751-1820) written "Elemuel" in earlier days. Where Jacob was out of Barnstable, Mass., Lemuel, a son of Timothy, was out of Easton, Mass., via Woolwich. Lemuel's branch — descended from a brother, Nathaniel of the second American generation — throve greatly in numbers and in citizenship.

Jacob and children dwelt quite exclusively in the northeast, moving, however, into Concord and towns beyond and, of course, eventually to more distant places. Lieut Lemuel's family of Anson, while supplying several scions to that town, branched rapidly into West Embden. Moses Williams (1780-1858) — said to have been the first white native of Anson — resided seven years at Industry, where he married Martha Butler (1788-1858) but took his growing brood to New Portland and then to the southeast corner of Embden. There they became the central family in a famous neighborhood. Moses died there and his farm of islands and upland, purchased in 1811 and on from Amos Taylor, Ephraim Savage and Capt. Samuel Hutchins, parcel by

parcel, was tilled also by sons and grandsons. Their house right between roads from "The Falls" and from "North Village" at the point of junction, is a landmark.

John Williams (1787-1820), another of Lieut. Lemuel's sons, married Betsey Savage of Augusta, and resided by Seven Mile Brook on the McLean farm out of Anson. One of John's children went to Embden. This was Col. Lemuel Williams (1813-1895), affectionately known as "Uncle Lem." He and his wife, Julia H. Albee (1816-1902) had a family of five, some born on Lot 129 well up toward Black hill and near the Foss farm. One of "Uncle Lem's" sons, Fairfield Williams, (1839) in 1928 a resident of Madison, married Hannah H. Cragin in 1863 and before many years had his farm on the remaining corner of the town — far up in the northwest, on Lot 167 south of Hancock Pond. He and his wife were an educated and widely respected couple.

But the households of Williamses dotted Embden every way one crossed or recrossed its six miles square. Not the least of them was the rooftree of John Hilton, by the Fahi, with his wife Lucinda Williams, sister of Moses and John above, and his nine children. There were Williamses, also, in near-by New Portland. Capt. Samuel Hutchins and David W. Hutchins on either side of Seven Mile Brook, were sons of Mercy (Williams) Hutchins, of Beverly, Mass. Zephaniah Williams, who had a pioneer seat on New Portland Hill, was probably of this Beverly family, as, perhaps, was Joseph Philbrick Williams, of New Portland, out of Avon, Franklin county. Joseph's son, Warren Williams (1839-1914) had a notable career at Fallon, Nev., as a large stock raiser and state senator. His brother, Eugene L. Williams, practised law at Reno.

Almost adjacent to Lieut. Lemuel, but in Madison, was a sister, Sebel, (1748-1834) wife of Stephen Walker. Standing at his front door in present day Anson, Benjamin F. Walker, glimpsing the over-river location of the Stephen farm, tells of the Walker spring there, where his ancestor quaffed before the Westons purchased. From that point issued a large family of children, by blood Williamses as much as Walkers. One of them Nathaniel Walker (1791), then of Madison, married Hannah



Hunnewell, of Solon, on March 18, 1811, and went to Embden to live on a farm west of Abraham Rowe. Alfred Walker, a prosperous brother, lived in New Portland, later in Anson. One of their sisters, Olive Walker, married the pioneer Benjamin Gould. Their children and grandchildren lived numerously in Embden.

There were many others of Williams stock on the upper Kennebec. Most of them — perhaps all — were originally of one family. Its English ancestor was Richard Williams (1606-1688) of Taunton, Mass., whose people before him for many generations had lived in England and Wales. Tradition was that Roger Williams, of Rhode Island belonged to the same Williams family.

The Woolwich ancestor was Timothy Williams (1714-1770) town clerk and militia officer at Easton, Mass., before he followed his sons to lands they had located in Maine. This was in 1764, when the Williams family had been in America a century and a quarter. Timothy and wife, Elizabeth (Brettun) Williams (.....1794), settled on a farm in the neighborhood of Montsweag Stream, about two miles west of Wiscasset. The Samuel Goulds, Elijah Grants, Alexander Grays, Ebenezer Hiltons, James Savages and Solomon Walkers — whose children peopled many Somerset towns — had, in the main, preceded the Williamses there.

Thus Woolwich for 50 years and more became “home” to Timothy’s children and kinsmen. His son, Lieut. Lemuel of North Anson, died there while on a visit. Another son, Timothy, Jr., (1745-1813) married Miriam Thompson as the first wife and lived on the old Williams homestead. Nathaniel, the second oldest son (1747-1799) was a tanner and lived near the Walkers at Montsweag. His wife, Susannah, widow of James Gray, was Capt. Solomon Walker’s oldest daughter (1752-1792). The descendants of these two Woolwich brothers (Timothy and Nathaniel) scattered far and not a few of them went to other towns in Maine. Col. Timothy Williams, son of Timothy and Miriam (Thompson) Williams, settled first at Starks in 1828 and then migrated to Rockland where he operated extensively in lime quarries.

Lieut Lemuel Williams was a remarkable man with fiber of an empire builder. He was the Easton Timothy's youngest son and three years older than his Madison sister, Sebel Walker. When his parents packed out of Easton, Lemuel was 13 years old. His education was naturally limited to the meagre facilities of the frontier but his youthful spirit was exemplified when in March, 1775, he joined a company of Minute Men at Woolwich. The Montsweag neighborhood had been responsive to patriotic discussions which absorbed the colonies at that period. This Company of Minute Men had been drilling and, when word was received of the clash at Lexington and Concord, made ready for vigorous service. It was the first Revolutionary War unit that crossed the Kennebec River from the East. Arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., the day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, the company hastened on to Boston and bivouaced at Mystic, June 20, 1775. It was detached to Arnold's expedition, but on account of lack of provisions got no farther than Augusta.

Continuing in the army, Lemuel Williams was in the battles of Long Island and Harlem Heights the next year but by 1777 he had been made a lieutenant in Capt. John Wiley's company, Michael Jackson's line regiment, and was back at Montsweag Stream recruiting. While there he married Anna Hilton (1758-1850), a daughter of Lieut. Moses Hilton and a niece of Joseph Hilton, the elder, who had a large family in Embden. Three days after his marriage Lieut. Williams was ordered away to Boston. From there he went with the company to oppose the advance of Burgoyne, was in several hard fought battles and then wintered at Valley Forge.

He located at Anson about 1781, but had been on an exploring trip up the river two or three years previously, perhaps with his wife's first cousins, John and Ebenezer Hilton. Lemuel located his farm in the vicinity of what was much later Patterson bridge and near those two kinsmen. When the town of Anson was incorporated he was chosen town clerk and first selectman, having certified the inhabitants of the town on a warrant to Esquire Dinsmore to hold their first town meeting at the home of John Moore, Jr. He was repeatedly re-elected, but served also at various times as collector, constable and surveyor. Among his



particular interests were the public schools. His wife survived him, by 30 years. In 1844 she was granted an annual pension of \$261.67. She and her husband were beloved as much at Woolwich as at Anson. Their marriage emphasized the close associations of the Williams and Hilton families. Her brother, Morrill Hilton, who had been a sergeant in the Capt. Wiley Company, married Anne Williams, the youngest sister of Lemuel.

Their good old fashioned family of 18 children and 97 grandchildren has few local parallels in the annals of that prolific day. The oldest child, Moses, was born in 1780, the youngest about 1810. Of these 19 children, 11 married, and their progeny now number thousands in many parts of the land. The list of grandchildren follows with the towns where they were born:

Moses and Martha Butler, 7, in Industry; William (1781-1839), and Ann Gray, of York, 13 in No. Anson, 1 in Madison; Lemuel (1783-1846) and Dolly Dinsmore, of Augusta, 9 in No. Anson, 3 in Athens; Elizabeth and Ephraim Sawyer, 8 in Embden; Sevia, also called Alvirah (1786-1839) and William Rogers, 6 in Anson; John (1787-1820) and Betsey Savage, of Augusta, 7 in Anson; Lucinda and John Hilton, 9 in Embden; Simeon (1793) and Mary A. Tibbetts, of Embden, 5 in Madison; Joseph (1797-1843) and Abigail Spooner, 12 in New Portland; Morrill (1799-1879) and Fatima Albee, 8 in Madison; Rachel (1802) and Thompson H. Withey, 9 in Starks (1802). Total, 97.

As the list indicates Embden residents out of Lieut. Lemuel's family were Moses; Elizabeth (1784-1871), wife of Ephraim Sawyer (1772-1848) whose farm was the modern Lisherness place, adjoining Moses Williams; and Lucinda. Simeon Williams married an Embden girl but his home was in Madison.

The Moses Williams neighborhood had a distinctive place in the Embden of that day. Prominent townsmen resided all around and an influential neighborhood of New Portland pioneers was just across the brook. It was only a short distance to "The Falls," or East New Portland where there were interesting people among farmers and villagers. Moses himself was recognized in town management. He was collector of taxes and constable for two years from 1816, covering the period when Ephraim Sawyer, his brother-in-law, was selectman and justice

of the peace. When Moses wearied of the farm, his son, Henry Williams (1810), came forward to carry on and with his wife, Katherine Merry (1819-1897), maintained the standards of the pioneer home. She was from New Vineyard, a daughter of Asa Merry and Sally Bartlett, with relatives at North Anson. "Aunt Kate" was quite as vigorous a character as her husband.

An old story emphasizes their religious convictions, which included strict observance of morning prayers. The hired man was required to attend, but "Uncle Henry" was never forgetful about starting the day's work early. The end of his morning prayer was: "John yoke those oxen — Amen."

Their sons and daughters were: Joseph M. (1844-1922); Martha (1846-1884), Mrs. James L. Wentworth, of Embden; Rhoda M. (1851-1870), Mrs. Asa M. Daggett; William H. (1853-1910); Alice, (1857), Mrs. Henry Haskell; Charles (1859-1888) and Jennie M. (1861-1921), Mrs. George N. Gordon.

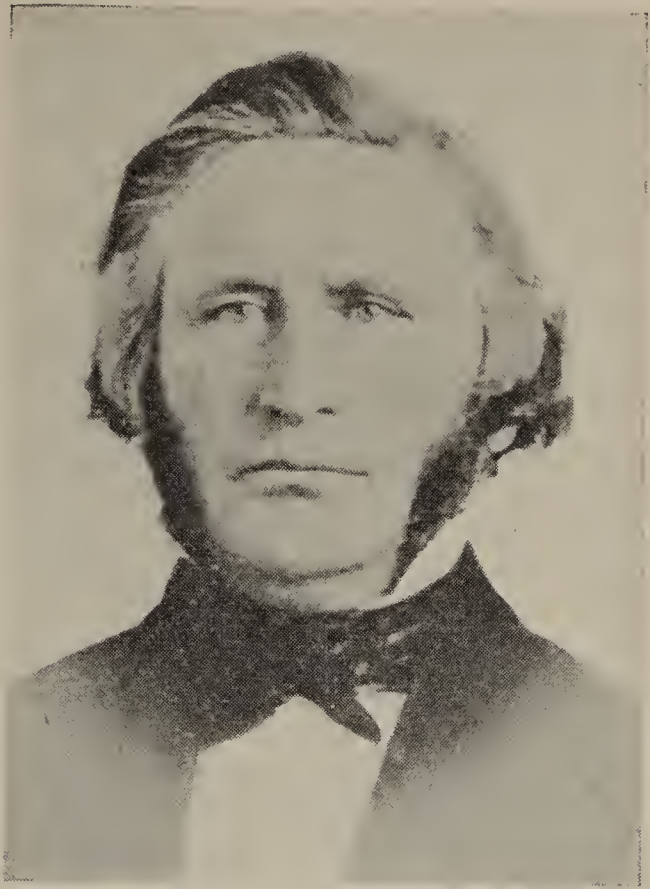
By his marriage with Julia Albee (1815-1902) Lemuel Williams, nephew of Moses and son of John Williams, of Anson, allied himself with pioneer households on Seven Mile Brook. Her sister, Betsey (1811-1899) was the wife of Given Campbell and mother of a bright group. Her father, David Albee (1788-1825), was a veteran of the War of 1812. Lemuel was a "brick and mortar mason" in his younger days and worked much at his trade. He moved to Embden in the early 1840's, after his oldest son, Fairfield, had been born. His next son, John C. (1842), who married Caroline C. Salley of Embden, daughter of Isaac, Jr., was a native of the town. His other children were: Anna H. (1846), Mrs. George Mantor, also born up near the top of Foss hill; Augusta (1848), Mrs. C. W. Wyman of Dead River; and Francis A (1852-1874), the first wife of George W. Standish of Flagstaff.

Lemuel returned to Anson and was on a farm, first south of the town line on the road to Embden Pond. He was elected a member of the Maine legislature for 1859-'60, a service that his sons Fairfield and John remembered vividly because they remained at home that winter to "look after the home and chores," having the care of a large stock of cattle, horses and sheep. "Uncle" Lem, a man of striking personality, stood over six



feet and weighed 240 pounds, without being corpulent. He had a stern appearance and a voice that sounded as though he meant what he said. It was told of him that he "would smile at a joke but seldom laughed out loud."

Fairfield Williams, his son, attended the public schools of Embden and Anson, after which he was several terms at Anson Academy when those Somerset attorneys, S. J. Walton of Skowhegan, and J. J. Parlin of North Anson, were students there. At 16, he joined the Free Will Baptist



"UNCLE LEM" WILLIAMS

Church, and in July, 1863, with his brother, John, was drafted for three years of war service, but paid the exemption, just after he had married Hannah Cragin. "Any one would have paid," said he long afterward, "if they had as nice a girl as I got when I married." During his long residence in Embden he served the town on the school board for six years. For 30 years and more and into his wonderful old age his work has been largely taking orders for nursery stock at which he has become a familiar figure with Somerset farmers.

Other men and women of capable careers came from Lieut. Lemuel Williams' huge family. One of his grandsons was Harris Williams, recently deceased, after a long business career at North Anson. Viola Berry, of Embden, was his second wife. Dr. Charles C. Williams, (1855-1928) of Los Angeles, but formerly of North Anson, was a half-brother of Harris, both being sons of William Williams. Dr. Williams began his life work as an apprentice in the Union Advocate office, worked at the printer's trade in Boston while in his teens, was graduated at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in 1881, held offices in the college corporation, including trustee, registrar and vice-president,

studied at the Harvard Medical School and, after his graduation, practiced medicine in Boston before moving to California. He has written a monumental history of the Williams family in recent years.

Old Jacob Williams, of northeast Embden — farmer, fisherman, moose hunter, captain of militia and town official — and his good wife, Joanna Dean (1764-1844) also born a Williams, were not a whit behind Lieut. Lemuel and Anna, their cousins two generations removed. They, too, raised a strapping family. The number of their grandchildren seems unrecorded but there were many of them in Embden, Concord, Caratunk and the wide world beyond.

Jacob, too, was of the Revolution. He enlisted at Easton, Mass., when a little more than 16 years old. His first station was at Dorchester Heights till the British army departed from Boston. Then he was marched away to New York and carried a musket thru the campaign in that vicinity. His service was relatively brief, for in 1779 when 19, he married Joanna, his distant cousin, and in 1781 they obtained passage on a sailing vessel from Barnstable up the Kennebec to Fort Western (Augusta). This ship was carrying supplies for the fort. From Augusta, Jacob conveyed his wife and only son, Caleb (1780-1856) and whatever household goods he had, by row boat as far as Caratunk Falls. There a year or so previously he had located on a fine intervale.

Almost from the day of their arrival Jacob lived on the fat of the land and became one of the wealthiest farmers on the Upper Kennebec. Salmon were so plentiful in the river that settlers could cross from bank to bank by stepping on their backs. So the fisherman said. One evening, while at supper, Jacob saw through his cabin door a moose loping over the intervale. He shot the moose in his tracks without leaving the supper table. So early Embden hunters said, in an item about the good supply of meat Jacob thus obtained for his young family.

Widow Joanna survived her husband by 30 years and was long represented on the Embden tax lists with substantial assessments. Applying for a Revolutionary War pension in 1828, she cited his services in her affidavit, adding "that she bore and



raised up 15 children for her said husband." By way of confirmation she attached a list with the day and date when each was born. It may be seen to this day in the Pension Office at Washington. Joanna's children, as she presented the list to the government were:

Caleb, born Monday, July 10, 1780.

Daniel, born Monday, July 22, 1782.

John, born Friday, August 20, 1784.

Richard, born Sunday, Feb. 4, 1787.

Isaac, born Monday, June 15, 1789.

Elsa, born Saturday, Aug. 6, 1791.

Ebenezer, born Wednesday, July 17, 1793.

Hezia, born Wednesday, April 27, 1795.

Cyrus, born Thursday, April 21, 1796.

Francis, born Aug. 27, 1798.

Sukey, born Tuesday, Feb. 19, 1801.

Jacob, born Tuesday, March 16, 1802.

Chandler, born Wednesday, June 6, 1804.

Leonard, born Sunday, Nov. 2, 1806.

Sarah, born Saturday, July 27, 1809.

The early deaths of Hezia, Sukey and Leonard (1806-1830) — who sleeps with his father in a private cemetery on the old farm — reduced this Williams family in Embden to twelve. There were two surviving daughters. Elsa (1791-1862) married Benjamin Atwood who operated the Jacob Williams mill till he moved to Concord. Benjamin and Elsa are the ancestors of many Atwoods including Stillman H. and S. Colby Atwood of Embden. Her sister, Sarah (1809-1837) was Mrs. Theodore Hamblet. He belonged to a staunch old pioneer family of Concord and Solon.

Most of the twelve sons of Jacob and Joanna Dean Williams resided in Embden after they married. Between 1817 and 1841 at least ten of these sons — Caleb, Daniel, John, Richard, Isaac, Ebenezer, Cyrus, Francis, Jacob, Jr., and Chandler — were Embden tax-payers and voters for varying periods. Their families near the Kennebec rivaled in numbers and capable individuals the Clevelands on the western side. But there was a notable difference in that more of the Williamses remained in

town, even though their contribution to the population of newer states was large.

This held of Caleb (1780-1856) and his wife, Elizabeth (Whitman) Williams (1781-1856) and their household. The Caleb Williams family thus became a predominating one in neighborhoods along the river, related by marriage to the Eameses, McFaddens, Berrys, Rowes, Ayers, Stevenses, Atkinses and Withams — all Embden names. These sons and daughters were:

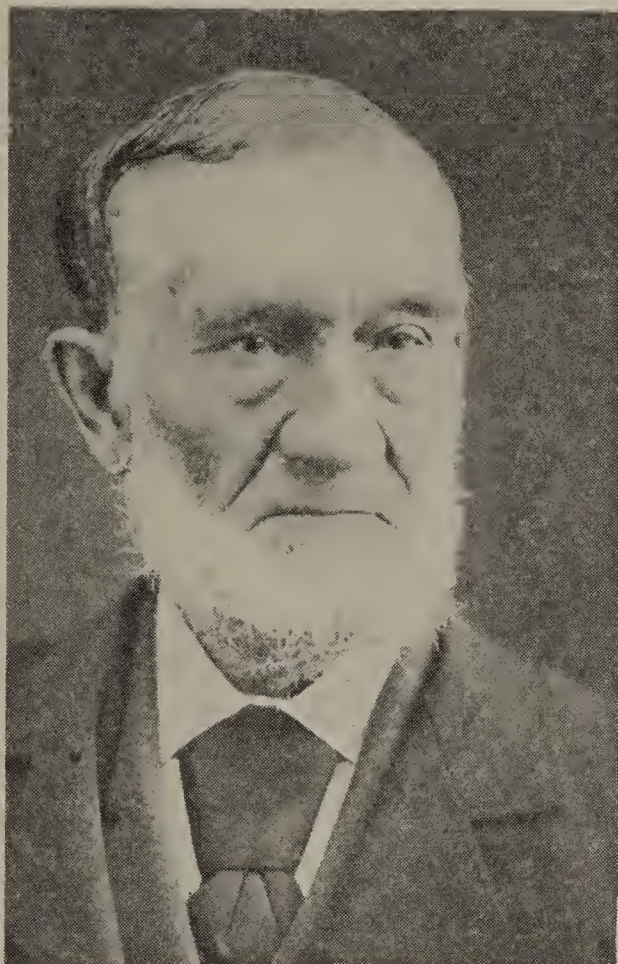
Polly (1805-1889), the wife of Jonathan D. Eames; Zachariah (1809-1898), whose first wife was Sarah A. McFadden (1810-1842) daughter of John, with Mrs. Nancy (Berry) Wells (1816) as his second; Amos (1811) who married Albina Rowe, daughter of Paul of Concord; Foster (1813-1884), whose wife was Elsie Ayer (1816) daughter of Stephen; Warren (1814), whose wife was Sarah Ann Lewis; Abigail (1817) who married William H. Stevens, son of the older Jonathan and had Caroline, Adeline, Cordelia and Milford Stevens; Albert (1822), who won Ellen Atkinson (1835) of middle Embden and went west; Cyrena (1824) who married Jotham G. Witham.

Caleb Williams, quite as much as any of his brothers, grew to the place of local influence his father had enjoyed. He bought land adjoining his father's farm and lived out his days in that neighborhood. His ownership of the Caratunk Falls farm long preceded the day when the potential value of the water rights there came to be realized. The town honored him with the best offices it could bestow.

Caleb's sons were like him, men of character and industry. Zachariah, much respected among his townsmen, resided later at North Anson. His children by both marriages were largely daughters. Cornelia (1822-1860), wife of Bradford Stevens; with a son, Marshall Stevens, of Bath now deceased; Lucy E. (1836-1901) Mrs. Charles McIntyre of Solon; and Elizabeth (1839) who was Mrs. Orin O. Vittum of Solon were by Zachariah's first marriage. His family by Widow Nancy Wells included Matilda (1843) wife of Cyrus Boothby Stevens who went to Herman, Grant County, Minn.; Sarah (1845) who was Mrs. Almon Felker; Harriet T. (1847-1877) a very successful school teacher who married Henry B. Merry, of North Anson;



Maryetta (1852-1914) who was Mrs. Zina Norton; and Webster Williams (1856), Nancy's youngest son. He was associated in business with Henry Merry and now resides at Norridgewock. He is widely known for his ownership of blooded horses that have won ribbons at many New England fairs. Webster mar-



AMOS WILLIAMS



ALBINA ROWE WILLIAMS

ried (1) Mary Lawrence, (2) Sylvia L. Pullen and (3) Mrs. Lana (Record) Salley.

Amos Williams, son of Caleb, was a substantial farmer of northeast Embden. His marriage with a granddaughter of Abraham Rowe brought many descendant families of Embden and Concord into his immediate circle. His children married into the oldest established households of that part of the town. The children of Amos and Albina Williams were: Celestia (1841) Mrs. Jerome Spaulding of Embden and San Francisco with a daughter, Hadeena May (1869); Marshall (1845-1923) of Solon, whose wife was Eunice Healy of Concord; Esther (1846) who married Milton Malbon of Skowhegan; Effie (1850) who married Charles Drew, of Solon; Freeman (1852) who



married Naomi, daughter of Elam Stevens, and resides at Haverhill, Mass.; Fred (1856-1894); Mae (1858) who was the wife of Fred Flagge; and Flora S. (1862), the widow of John E. Walker. She is a cultured and interesting woman, now residing with her son, Roy Walker, on the farm that adjoins the Amos Williams place.

Warren Williams dwelt at one period near the Caratunk Falls. There were ten children in his family — Joseph of Skowhegan, David of Hamilton, Ont., Eugene, Hattie, Rose, Ellen, Albert, Mellen, Lewis and Lizzie Williams.

Daniel Williams (1782-1874), second son of Jacob, had his home at Caratunk, where he married Abigail Maynard. They had three sons: Prescott, who raised a family at Caratunk; Nelson and John. Daniel's second wife was Eliza J. (Lane) Whitney, widow of Silas Whitney. Mrs. Archie Clark of Caratunk is one of Prescott's grandchildren.

John Williams (1784-1867) next of the ten brothers was twice married — first to Sally Maynard (1786) of Caratunk and second to Belinda, daughter of Robert Wells of Embden. Like his brother Caleb, John held fast to his Embden heritage. He cleared a farm near the Edward Savage mills. It became known as the Williams homestead on the road from the Thaddeus Boothby farm to Solon ferry. It has now been abandoned and is growing up to forest. Daniel K. Williams (1840-1918), a son by John's second marriage, was long the owner there. His wife was Margaret Berry, daughter of Michael F., over near the Concord line.

Daniel K. had a proud record of service in his locality. His sons have done well. Charles, a graduate of Anson Academy, resides at Longmont, Colo. His wife is Lenora Thompson, of Embden, an Academy classmate. Prof. Guy F. Williams, a younger son of Daniel, has been identified with educational work in New England. He was graduated at Anson Academy in 1903, at Bates College in 1908 as a Phi Beta Kappa man and took an A. M. degree at Yale in 1910. His teaching record has been a brilliant one, including three years as principal of Somerset Academy, following which he was principal of Anson Academy for eleven years. His work as an instructor has been in



Biology, Mathematics, English, History and Civics and includes three years service as an instructor in Smith-Hughes Agricultural lines. He holds a life-teaching certificate from the Maine Educational Bureau. Because of his interests as a member of the County Farm Bureau and President of the County Sunday School Association he was in demand as a public speaker. He also frequently occupied the pulpits of churches at North Anson and adjoining towns. In recent years Prof. Williams has been en-



PROFESSOR GUY F. WILLIAMS

gaged in educational work at Ashland, N. H. Chester K. Williams, deceased, a progressive Embden farmer on a large scale and Palmer A. Williams of North Anson were his brothers.

The John Williams family tree by his first marriage had sturdy Embden branches. One was a son, John Howard Williams (1810-1852), who married Roxanna Felker. She was a woman of charming personality, whom local people remember in the house of the late Francis Burns, her son-in-law, over in the Berry neighborhood, where her daughter, Mary Ann resided. Abigail Mariam Williams (1809-1856) was the second wife of Capt. Nathaniel B. Moulton, probably the most militant figure of northwest Embden and Concord in the good old militia days. A second daughter, Joanna Dean (1811-1890), was Mrs. Dennis Taylor with eleven children.

Richard Williams (1787), Jacob's fourth son, built a house about 35 years after his father erected the pioneer cabin. It was sheathed with boards sawed at a mill newly erected several miles away. The three foot shingles were split by hand and trimmed with drawknives. This was in Concord. Calvin Williams, one of Richard's children, was born there May 25, 1829.

When he became a young man Calvin Williams went to Massachusetts for a few years and upon his return married Susan C. Wells (1829), daughter of Ralph of Embden. When the eldest of their eight children was to be born it was deemed advisable for Mrs. Williams to go to her mother's home in Embden for the event.

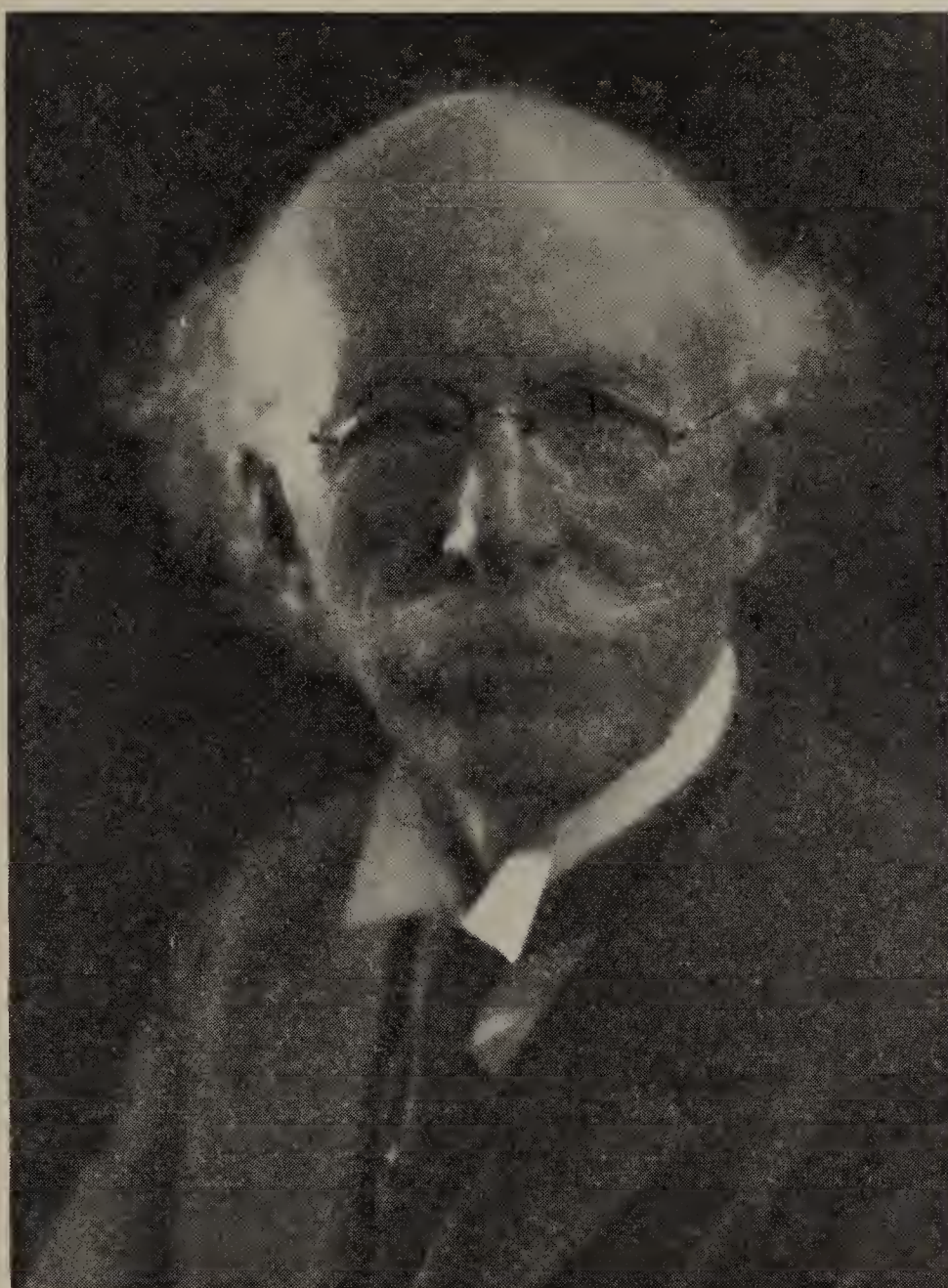
Her son of April 21, 1852, was Dr. James Leon Williams of New York, owner of "Concord Haven," splendid as a castle on the Rhine. Among his boyhood duties was that of watching his father's cattle graze in the autumn. Sometimes it was so cold he climbed on the fence to save his bare feet from frost bite, as many another lad of that day and generation had done. The Concord school facilities were not as good as down at No. 3 district in Embden, so he attended winter terms there. It whetted his desire for a larger education.

Thus Dr. Williams, native of Embden, laid the foundations there and in Concord for his distinguished career. A dentist by profession, with fame on both sides the Atlantic for research and authorship, his intellectual interests and activities have extended to various fields. His progress from the Concord farm began at 16 with two years of high school and attendance at Oak Grove Seminary. He won a money prize for the best original poem by a native American under 21 years of age. He began practicing dentistry but as soon as he had accumulated \$100 invested it in a microscope.

That was Dr. Williams' beginning for a long series of important investigations, which influenced dental practice profoundly. He embodied the results of his studies in several books, the publication of which attracted wide attention. Baltimore College gave him the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland bestowed upon him the degree of L. D. S. He was invited to lecture before the Royal Society of Great Britain. His writings have been copied into many text books. The leading dental societies of the world have voted him honorary membership.

Dr. Williams' reputation as a writer is not confined to professional topics. While sojourning in England some years ago he wrote a book on "Home and Haunts of Shakespeare." He is





DR. JAMES LEON WILLIAMS





also an artist and an oil painter and drew the illustrations for his book, "Sicily, Land of Departed Gods and Old Romance." He is an annual visitor to "Concord Haven" where he spends the summer months.

A recently published volume covers in detail Dr. Williams' remarkable life story, with an introduction by C. N. Johnson, president of the American Dental Association. The biographer, Dr. George Wood Clapp, includes examples of Dr. Williams' philosophical and ethical writings. There are also vivid pages about conditions of life among the early townsmen of Embden and Concord and paintings by Mrs. Williams of their house and near-by scenes.

The farm at Concord on which he passed his boyhood days was purchased by Dr. Williams in 1915. On the high land by the Kennebec with an entrancing prospect he erected his palatial residence. The river view there is superb and includes the charming landscape of three towns near the Caratunk Falls.

Next after Richard of Pioneer Jacob's ten sons was Isaac Williams (1789-1860). He married Rachael Heald of Bingham, in 1815 and was a resident of Embden till after 1830. Next was Ebenezer (1793-1870), who in 1816 made Mahala Richards of Norridgewock his wife, but departed from the town earlier than Isaac.

Cyrus Williams (1796-1864) was one of a half dozen Embden men who ventured notably in hotel enterprises. He lived at home for a time. Soon after his marriage to Fidelia Perkins of North Anson in 1823, he moved to the village and kept tavern there in a house on the northeast corner of the present grounds of the Mark Emery school. Cyrus sold this house to Lawyer David Bronson and purchased the Somerset Hotel of Daniel Steward, conducting it from 1830 to 1831. In front of the hotel at that time — nearly 100 years ago — was a sign post, ornamented with a picture of Washington on horseback.

When Henry Stone acquired the Somerset Hotel of him, Cyrus Williams went away to Waterville and kept hotel there for a long period. Waterville was then the terminus for two railroads — the Penobscot and Kennebec and the Androscoggin and Kennebec. Cyrus had two daughters, both of whom died young and

were buried on Graveyard Hill at North Anson — his only children.

Francis Williams (1798-1869) lived in Embden some years after his marriage to Nancy Hayward, a native of Easton, Mass., and between 1819 and 1838, had an old fashioned Williams family of 11 children. Atwell R., Harriet H., Clarissa H., Charles W., Horace S., Jason P., were born in Embden but about 1830 Francis moved to Caratunk, where four more sons and one more daughter came to them. Their oldest son, Atwell, had a family of 12, of whom Lewis Williams died recently at Caratunk. The four surviving children, Albert, Ruel, and Oliver Williams and Mrs. B. F. Wiley now reside at Caratunk.

Jacob Williams, Jr. (1802-1854), made an interesting marriage in 1822 with Parmelia Savage, daughter of Dr. Edward about the time the preacher changed his residence from West Embden to the Jacob Williams neighborhood but moved away soon after 1825. Benjamin R. Williams, residing at Brewer, Me., was a son of Jacob and Parmelia. Mrs. Addie P. Shattuck of Skowhegan was their daughter. A letter written by him in 1921 to an Embden cousin has been preserved from which the following about the Williams and Savage families is quoted:

“The Williamses of New England came from Wales, Eng., immigrants of long ago. My grandmother Joanna Dean Williams was of pure Scotch lineage. My uncles, Richard and Isaac, and my Aunt Elsa, who married Benjamin Atwood, showed this Scotch blood more plainly than any of the others. So I learned long ago.

“The original Savage family came from Normandy, France, to England with William the Conqueror. Some of them — the men — were priests and soldiers and were in favor with William and the Pope. Some of them went to Ireland with Earl of Pembroke, alias Strongbow, and took part in the conquest of Ireland. They were quite prominent there until Cromwell's time but were on the wrong side and were down until the Restoration. Then they flourished for a while and some of them were with William of Orange when he went after King James. Those that came to America about 1630 were of the Protestant faith. Some of them settled near Boston. Our ancestors came from Woolwich, Maine.



Another lot went to Virginia and settled near Richmond. Savage Station on the York and Richmond Railroad, was the ancestral home. President Tyler's first wife was one of the Virginia branch.

“A Grand Uncle of my grandfather, Edward Savage, was a bachelor and got rich in silk and linen trade in Ireland. He had one brother who came to America. He was the grandfather of my grandfather Savage, who lies buried in the churchyard at Solon Village.”

Chandler Williams (1804-1888), youngest son of Jacob and Joanna's 15, married Rebecca Hunnewell. He was living at Embden in 1841 but later had his household at Moscow, which used to be called Sugar Town. He had a son Nason, born in 1834. Chandler moved to Jackson, Calif., in 1855 and in 1871 Nason married Rosallie Worley there.

Relatively few names of the grandchildren of Jacob Williams have been given here. The list even into 1860 is too long for this history. They and their distant kinsmen from Lieut. Lemuel were a staunch and creditable percentage of the town's population. Timothy Williams, on Lot 104 in the Soule purchase in 1827, was from Woolwich and of the same family, probably an adopted son. Like other big Embden clans of the earlier years the recent generations have sought their fortunes elsewhere. Williams is now an exceptional name in the town, where sons and daughters of Jacob and Lemuel builded long and nobly.

## CHAPTER IX

### GOOD CHEER AT THE INN

Residence citadel of olden days, sedate upon its hilltop and hard by the river's swarthy current. Center of early industry, with blacksmith shop, tannery and schoolhouse clustered on a site that might have become Embden village. Hospitable tavern with roaring backlog and tap room to cheer passers-by in a procession of generations. Rooftree to a robust group of kin. Place where dwelt in patriarchal authority the master mind of a large community till the Kennebec's icy waters at the ferry one November got him in untimely grasp and bore him to eternity.

This was the old square house — just west of the present day iron bridge to Solon, built in 1909. Now otherwise painted, it was nevertheless known as Embden's yellow mansion for a hundred years and more and the seat of Pioneer Moses Thompson.

"Uncle Mose" (1768-1831) of Scotch-Irish ancestry with surpassing lands and herds was an influential townsman. His wife was Mary Churchill (1768-1847), daughter of Capt. Joseph Churchill (1744-1828) and of an outstanding family in Embden, Caratunk and New Portland. His sons-in-law and daughters-in-law were from the hearthstones of Hiltons, Hutchinses, Grays, Michaels, Crymbles, Getchells, Stevenses and Durrells — prosperous farmers from an extensive countryside.

For a decade Moses Thompson kept \$600 at interest. That was a tidy sum for an Embden farmer in the 1820's, when the town had an even hundred resident landholders. Likely enough it represented part of his profits from droves of fat cattle that he took summers and autumns up the Kennebec and along the Chaudiere to English buyers in Quebec. But his son, Reuben who married Rebecca Hilton of Wiscasset and took charge of his father's tannery and leather business, after John Bachelder relinquished that place had \$150 more. This, probably, was not altogether cash, but in some part the value of stock in trade.





THE OLD SOLON FERRY, LOOKING TOWARD EMBDEN, WITH MOSES THOMPSON BARN IN THE DISTANCE. THE YELLOW MANSION. THE NEW BRIDGE AT SAME POINT, LOOKING TOWARD SOLON.





There were only three or four others in Embden then, whose possession of money the assessors deigned to notice. Joshua Gray, a mile or so down the road, had a maximum of \$300 "on hand;" Cyrus Boothby had \$50 at interest; Andrew McFadden, \$50; his brother Thomas — possibly it was his father of the same name — \$80.

When Yankee farmers of that period fell to bragging, their ownership of cows was a favorite medium of conversation, even as in Patriarch Abraham's day it was the count of cattle on the hills. Moses bulked large in ownership of cows. Hence the oft' told tale at Moses' store of the loafer, name now unknown but familiar then to travellers up and down the valley. "Me and Mose," he used to say, "owns more cows than any other two men in town," climaxed with the explanation that Mose owned ten while he owned one.

This was quite as veracious as many another taproom tale. It was probably first told along in 1821, when the tax lists show that Moses Thompson's dairy establishment was largest, but it could not have gone unchallenged along the Kennebec — would have hardly been told at all to wayfarers from Seven Mile Brook.

Moses Thompson's yellow mansion, which at first had been assessed at \$700, was put down in 1821 at a valuation of \$500. He had two barns, worth, for taxing purposes, \$120; nine oxen, nine cows, four horses, and some twenty head of young stock. Embden town records for 1820 show there were in town 43 horses, 56 yokes of oxen, 50 houses, 66 barns and 179 cows. Headliners in the cow census that year were: Asahel Hutchins with ten; Simeon Cragin and James Pain with seven each (all farmers by Seven Mile Brook); John Gray and Caleb Williams, with six each; and Benjamin Colby, Jr., Thomas McFadden, Andrew McFadden and Joshua Gray with five each. The six settlers last named all resided near the Kennebec and were near neighbors of Moses.

Whatever his preeminence may have been in the ownership of cows, Moses Thompson enjoyed the reputation of being Embden's greatest land baron. Other noticeable holdings approximated 500 acres; Moses' acreage figured twice as much.

His homestead was 200 acres; his interest in the Gray mill lot, after considerable dealing and deeding to which his sons Nathan, John and Christopher were parties, was a little less than 200 acres more. Its location was north of Moses' homestead, from which it was separated only by the pioneer land of Jonathan Stevens. His brother-in-law, John Churchill, lived on the farm near his homestead but in 1820 got into difficulties that resulted in a sheriff sale and Moses eventually bought the property in. Other farms with Kennebec River frontage were at times under his ownership, while to the westward he held several titles, even as far as the Black hill region and near the New Portland line. When Benjamin Pierce in 1829 was consolidating lots for his big farm on Gordon hill, he bought of Moses Thompson a 100 acre tract there that Moses had purchased several years before from Oliver Kane, of Albany, N. Y. In middle Embden he bought as early as 1813 from Paul Cates of Barrington, N. H., — who came to Embden in 1810 and settled three years later in Caratunk — 200 acres, part of which was Lot 48, now known as the Orlando Hooper farm, and another part of which was Lot 12 eastward. His oldest son, Nathan Thompson, later paid the Rhode Island proprietors for their rights in this land and went there to live for a decade or more. He was succeeded there in 1830 by his brother John, who, in the meantime, had been living with his father on the old homestead.

An anecdote of Moses Thompson's activities in buying and selling livestock during the war of 1812-14 has long survived. He was a British sympathizer because otherwise he could not sell his cattle in Canada. When Capt. Fletcher heard of this he hastened up the river as far as The Forks where he intercepted Moses, taking the drove away from him, after which Moses supported the British more vigorously than ever. Just how Capt. Fletcher effected this capture of the stock from such a vigorous man is not related. He was presumably one of the sons of William Fletcher, the pioneer in Norridgewock, Solon and Bingham, and probably was associated with Moses in these livestock ventures.

Moses lived originally in Solon on a farm near the river, now known as the Rice family place. Here Nathan, the first of his



children, was born. Moses was a first cousin of Benjamin Thompson, Sr., who came from Woolwich, or Wiscasset, to settle in Madison while several of his sons established homesteads in southeast Embden. Moses crossed the Kennebec prior to 1790, first acquiring the farm pre-empted by Nathaniel Martin — although Martin seems to have lived there or in that neighborhood for some time afterward — and later buying the Samuel Fling farm that adjoined it on the south. In February of 1790 Moses' second son, Christopher was born on the hill top, where before long Moses began building his tavern, known up and down the Kennebec Valley and for many miles around. Mrs. Adella Moore of Madison, a granddaughter of Col. Christopher, describes the structure as follows:

“It was a square house with an ell. There were entrances to the main house on both the north and the east sides. At the north, one came into a square room, lighted by a window over the door. From this hall one passed to the large kitchen on the right. Near the kitchen was a room where liquors were kept and sold, for the yellow house was a tavern in which the proprietor also had a general store. The liquors were dispensed in those days through a latticed tender that still remains.

“The kitchen had all appointments characteristic of the times. The old dressers were conspicuous along with the big chest; the long settee and the open fireplace equipped with its pots, pans, baker's appliances and the like for open-fire cooking. South of the kitchen were a sleeping room and the pantry. Here, near the kitchen, were doors to the cellar, to the back chambers and to the two front rooms. Each of these had an open fireplace and they were always called the north and south rooms.

“From each of these front rooms there was a door to the east hall, where the winding stairs led to chambers on the second story. These were alike in size and shape with the rooms below them on the first floor. Each had a mantleshef and the decorations of wood were all done by hand. On the east side of the ell was a large piazza extending to the well house, where the water was drawn by a windlass in an old oaken bucket.

“Northwest from the tavern was the loom house where carding, spinning and weaving of wool and flax were done. A

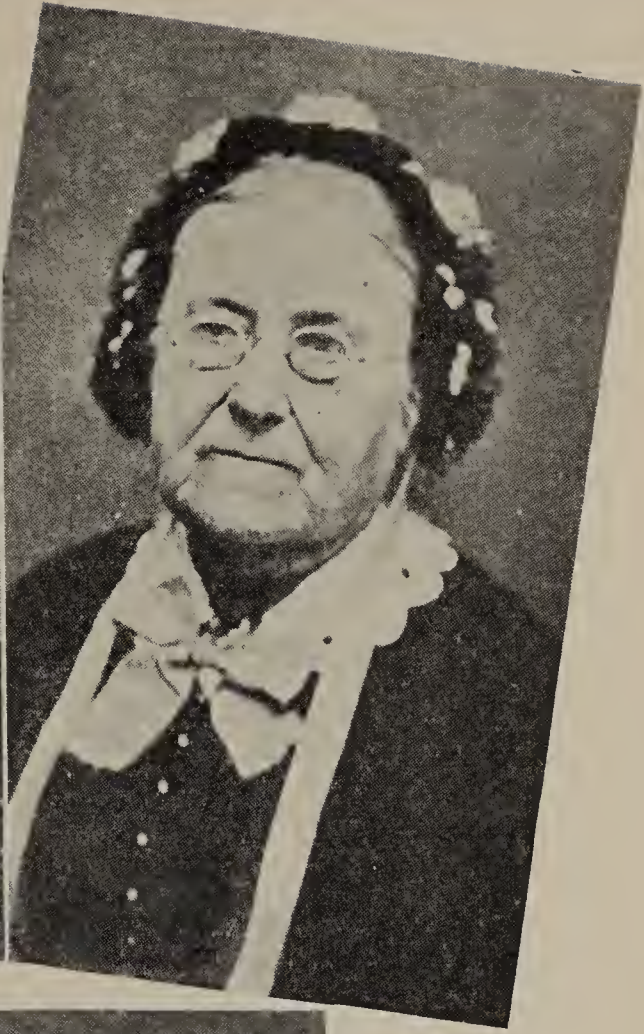
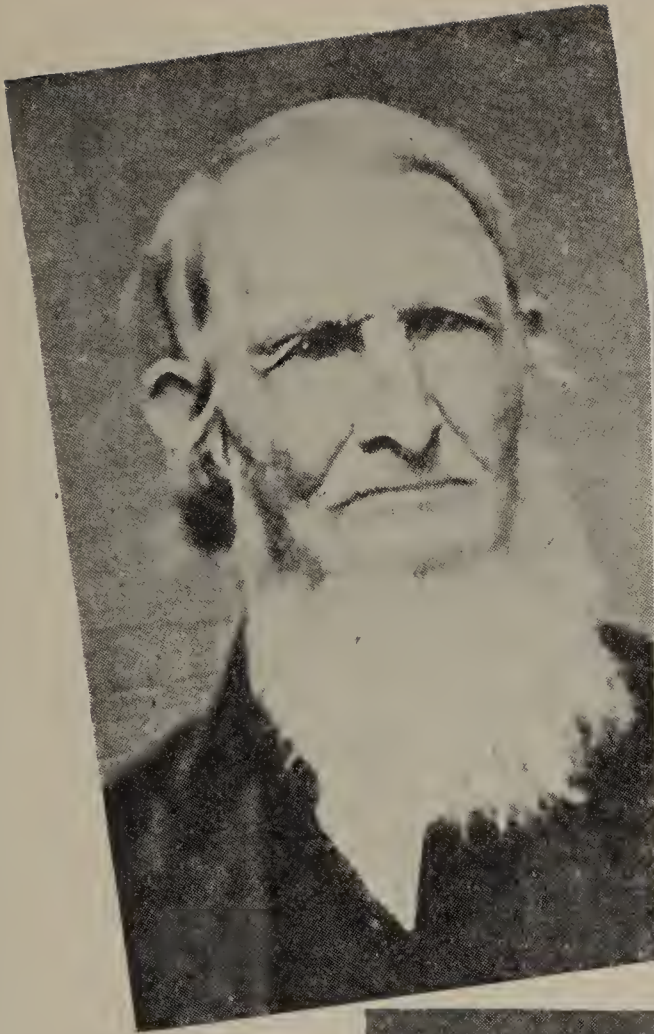
one-roofed structure where wood and farming tools were housed, extended from this building to the road. A little farther up the hill on the right was a small building with high front doors — the carriage house. Near to it stood the barn. On the opposite side of the road was the cider mill, with a small barn and a large pig house just south. A large orchard of pears, plums, chestnuts, grapes and apple trees adjoined.

“The road that led up the hill from the ferry was changed when the railroad was built through the property. Half way up the hill was a new house where in 1823 Reuben Thompson had lived with his wife, Rebecca Hilton of Wiscasset much of the time since their marriage in 1815. They kept the tannery and carried on the leather business for his father. The new house became the house where the ferryman lived for 75 years. Reuben, a tanner by trade, sold all his interest in it and the tan yards to his brother, Nathan, in 1823, except a right to live in the house and on one acre of ground.”

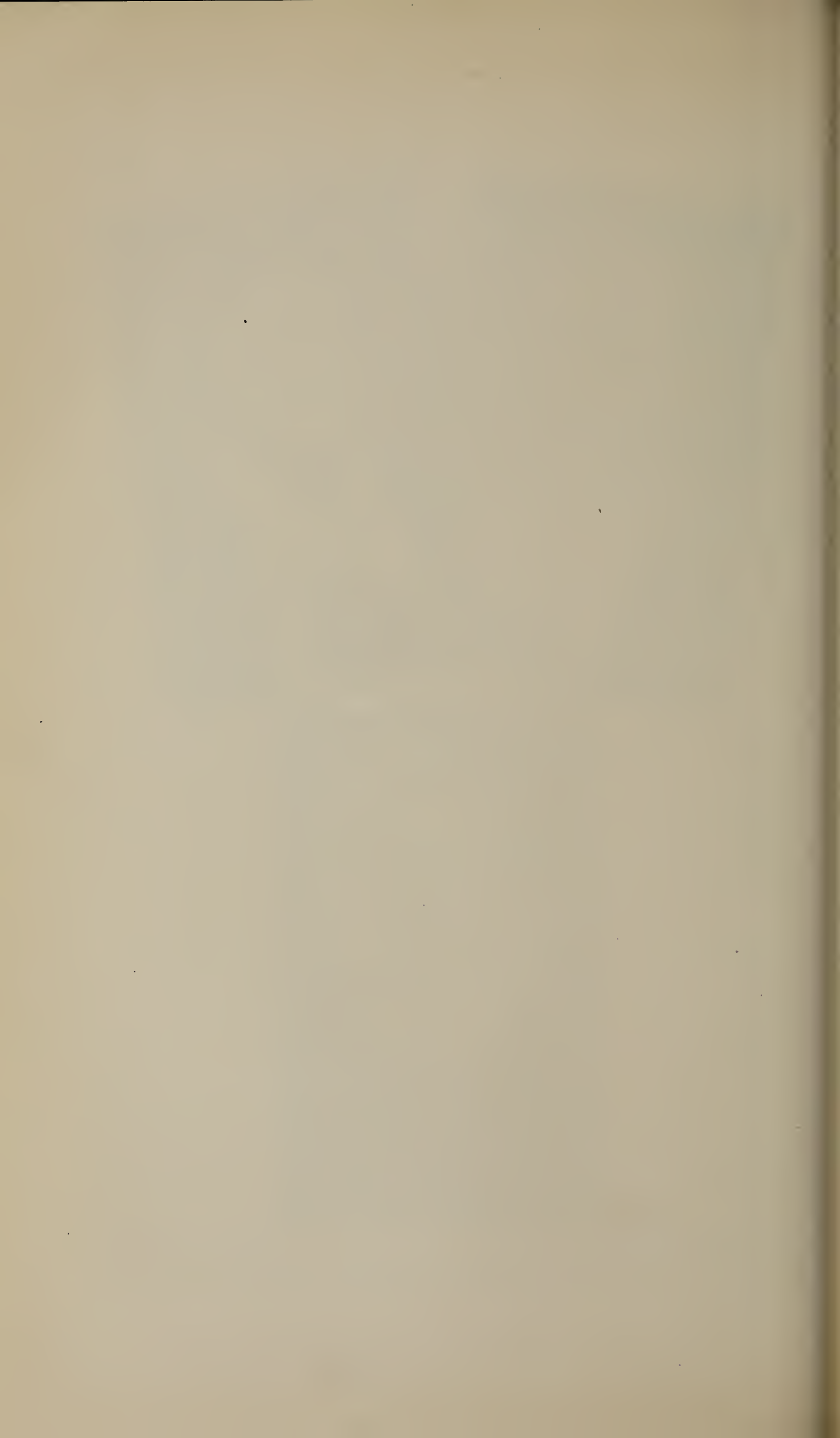
The tavern accommodated town meetings occasionally — in 1806 for the annual gathering and in 1814 for a special meeting — but apparently was not convenient to settlers in the western part of the town. Cross roads had not been opened. Moses held town office himself, now and then, beginning with third selectman in 1805, when he was also collector and constable. For several years between 1815 and 1820 he frequently presided as moderator and he had several terms as town treasurer.

While the environment of the tavern has changed considerably since Uncle Moses' day, the interior is well preserved. Most of the outbuildings and the porches have been removed. The woodwork of the living rooms and bed chambers is excellently done. There was a small ballroom on the second floor, which, in the main, is still intact. The entrance doors have been remodeled in recent times. Ansel Stevens, the present owner, a great-grandson of Moses Thompson, has great pride in keeping up the old place and Mrs. Stevens has the house delightfully furnished. The old Thompson burying ground, just south, and on the same eminence with a wonderful view of the Kennebec, is also well maintained. From the mansion one's eye sweeps much





COL. CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON      MRS. CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON  
MRS. NATHAN THOMPSON (Mindwell Michael)





of the area of farms, where Moses and his nine children resided.

These nine children were five sons — Nathan (1788-1868) native of Solon; Christopher (1790-1888); Reuben (1791-1859); Moses, Jr., (1800) and John (1802) — and four daughters — Martha (1793-1877), who married Charles Crymble; Olive (1796-1879), the wife of Joseph H. Durrell (1793-1882); Fanny (1798-1871), the wife of Jonathan Stevens, Jr.; and Mary (1812-1845), who married William Getchell (1810-1839), of the Anson Getchells. Three daughters died as children. Moses provided homesteads for these sons and daughters when they married, but all of his sons at some time lived on their father's acres, or a subdivision thereof. The homes of his daughters were upon adjacent farms or within a short distance.

Nathan, the oldest — born when his father from Georgetown had been in Solon about four years — became an active man in Embden till the 1840's when he moved to Hudson, Wis. He died at New Richmond in that state not far from the Minnesota line. Nathan came to the old homestead in 1832, the year after his father was drowned. He bought out the interests of his brothers and sisters in that property. But at times he owned considerable other Embden land. His farm prior to the death of his father was Lot 48 (the Hooper place) in middle Embden, to which he added Lot 12 adjacent to it on the east. But this was transferred to James Adams, whose sister, Rachael (1788-1816), was Nathan's first wife. East of Lot 12 was a long lot with Kennebec River frontage, upon parts of which Eli and Gustavus A. Hawes formerly resided. As Isaac W. Adams, a nephew of Rachael, married in 1861 Nancy E. Hawes and in 1864 Mary A. Hawes, sisters of Eli and Gustavus, there was a kindred ownership at that point of a tier of land from the river westward half-way across the town.

Rachael Thompson had one daughter, Rachael (1815-1818), and Nathan's descendants are entirely through his second wife, Mindwell Michael (1794-1855), whose father, George, was the first Embden settler on the Kennebec. This marriage was made in 1816. Their two daughters and four sons were:

Susan (1817-1889), who in 1843 became the second wife of her cousin, Nicholas Durrell, in succession to Elmira Berry of

Concord whom he had married five years before. They lived a half-mile south of the Thompson mansion on part of the Jeremiah Chamberlain farm. Randall Durrell lived there still later.

Cyrena (1820), who married in 1845, Albert Tozier of Anson.

Marion (1827), who married in 1849, her cousin Joshua G. Thompson (1820), a son of Col. Christopher, and joined the Embden colony at Hudson, Wis. He was a large and successful farmer in that state. They had a daughter, Ida, who was with her mother long after Joshua's death.

Nathan, Jr. (1828-1902), whose wife was Barbara Beal (1832-1910) of Embden, daughter of Zina M. Beal. They had two daughters — Mrs. Jotham Stevens and Mrs. Grant Witham, both of Embden. He lived near the old mansion.

Mindwell (1831), who married Enos Gray of Embden, in 1832 and settled in North Dakota.

Moses (1834-1915), known as "Red Mose" in distinction from "Black Mose" (1832-1898) his first cousin and a son of Col. Christopher. The names were given because of the color of their whiskers. "Red Mose" in 1861 married Hannah F. Sylvester (1837-1911), of Solon. Both are buried in the village cemetery there. They lived on the intervale just above the ferry, near Isaac Adams and had two daughters, Angie and Clarabel, the latter Mrs. Frank Eames. Both these daughters died young.

Col. Christopher Thompson lived 98 years and died in Embden. He was a stalwart figure and approximated the career of his pioneer father. Through him and his eight sons have come a major part of the descendants of Moses. Col. Christopher's wife, Annie (1795-1893) whom he married in 1812 was a daughter of Joshua and Hannah (McFadden) Gray. Thus this stock of Embden Thompsons was akin to the Grays and McFaddens down the road.

Early in his career Col. Christopher began acquiring a large farm and also took a vigorous interest in public affairs. Soon after his marriage he made a clearing and built a small house which is the ell of a house Harry Hilton has occupied in recent years. He purchased in February, 1826, of Jeremiah Chamberlain, then of Nobleborough, the latter's interest in the



John Gray mill lot and within ten years had a homestead of 175 acres. This he sold to Cyrus Boothby for \$1,800. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Solon. During the 1830's when the old-time militia laws for the training of youths was still in force, he became notable in those activities. His first commission, that of lieutenant of cavalry, was issued April 12, 1827, for B Company, first brigade, eighth division. He became captain of that company Sept. 23, 1831, and on Sept. 6, 1834, was a colonel. Likewise, Col. Christopher held many town offices, including town clerk and first selectman of Embden from 1827 to 1839 with the exception of one year. For five years he was collector of customs at Moose River. As a town leader Col. Christopher succeeded to a long service when Benjamin Colby, Jr., in old age was relinquishing supremacy.

His four daughters all married outside Embden. Climena (1813-1878), the oldest child, was the wife of Jacob Lowell just over the line into Concord, and also of Solon. Irena (1827) was Mrs. Wesley T. Patterson of Wisconsin; Elvira (1829) Mrs. Albert Veasie of Madison. Annie (1834) married as her third husband Richard Hilton, whose first wife was Adeline Thompson her cousin.

Most of the eight sons were taxpayers in Embden. Joel Thompson (1814-1891) married Delana Weymouth, of New Portland. Warren (1815-1857) had a farm just south of his father's. His wife was Maria Ayer (1814) daughter of Stephen Ayer near by. Joshua G. (1821) as stated was a resident of Wisconsin. Albert (1831-1900) with his wife Mary C. Robinson (1831-1889) resided at Anson for 40 years and one of their daughters, Etta Thompson, was Mrs. Melzer A. Eames. Christopher, Jr. (1828-1910), died at Lewiston and Moses (1832-1898), known as "Black Mose," married Jane Moore, and lived in the old Thompson mansion with his father, Col. Christopher, who acquired the property when his brother Nathan went to Wisconsin. Lyman G. (1837) resided at Charlestown, Mass., till he was past 90 years of age. Abial G. (1840), the last of Col. Christopher's children, married Hattie Haskell and made his home at Lewiston.

Grandchildren of Col. Christopher are residents in many states. One of them is Mrs. Adella Veasie Moore of Madison, a

school teacher in Embden before her marriage. Adeline Hannagan, of the Augusta Trust Company branch at Madison, is also a granddaughter. "Black Mose" had a large Embden family in the Thompson mansion.

"My earliest remembrance is of him and his family in the old mansion," wrote George C. Eames, of Bangor. "I remember well when the Colonel and 'Aunt' Annie passed on. 'Black Mose' and his wife Jane had Frank (1839-1927), Abel, Ella, Maria and Genie (Mrs. Luther Hawes of Skowhegan). The other girls married and live away. Frank and Abel inherited the inclinations of their great-grandfather, 'Old Mose,' for it was a common sight to see them driving large herds of cattle and flocks of sheep to market when they were only young men. This probably led to the meat business which they established at Skowhegan. Both have died within a few years.

"I used to play around the yellow mansion," continued Mr. Eames, "and I can see those old fashioned rooms now just as Mrs. Adella Veasie Moore describes them. She was my first school teacher. I used to pick up chestnuts under the old trees which I have lately seen still standing, as I passed in a railroad train."

Moses Thompson had planned that his son, John (1802), should care for him and his wife in their old age and on Nov. 22, 1823, when John had become 21 and a few weeks after his marriage to Clarissa Hutchins of New Portland, quitclaimed to him for \$300 half of the homestead farm. The deed carried a clause that John should "come into full and complete possession on my decease." Clarissa was the daughter of Eliakim Hutchins (1773) and granddaughter of David W. Hutchins. About ten years after the marriage John Thompson left her with their daughter Harriet (1826) and three sons — Sumner, (1827) John, Jr. (1829) and Elias H. (1831) — and never returned. Clarissa in 1846 married her cousin, James Churchill, whose mother, Mercy (1775), was a sister of Eliakim and resumed residence in New Portland. Her youngest Embden son, Rev. Elias Hutchins Thompson was a Baptist clergyman, like two or three of his Hutchins kinsmen. One of the other sons was drowned and the third went to the new western country.



Harriet Thompson never married. Shortly after Moses Thompson lost his life in the Kennebec River, John conveyed his equity in the old homestead, as well as in the Hooper farm and in the mill lot property where Col. Christopher had lived, to his brother Nathan and others.

Reuben Thompson, whom the records first disclose as operating his father's tanyard, dropped dead while catching driftwood in the river. He sold in 1823 to his brother Nathan all right in the new house on the farm owned by their father and also "all right in the tan yard, tan house, sheds and tan vats" and after that time appears to have owned little Embden property. He and his wife Rebecca Hilton (1791-1871) of Wiscasset had five daughters. The oldest Orra Wood (1817) was the wife of Capt. William Thompson, Jr., — of Embden and of the Capt. Benjamin Thompson branch — and also had five daughters, one of whom, Mary E. (1849), married Oliver W. Hilton of Solon. Adeline (1823), daughter of Reuben, taught the Dunbar school in 1848 and soon after wedded Richard Hilton of Starks. Her younger sister Frances Ann (1830), mistress of the same school the following year, soon married James Gould and lived at Wiscasset. The remaining sister, Caroline Rebecca, married Sanford Bois Stevens in 1855. He was a highly respected citizen. Moving to Madison in 1864, after his first wife's death, he lived several years with a son, Baldwin Stevens, by a second wife, Mary Spaulding.

Moses Thompson, Jr., namesake of his father, was one of the early Embdenites to venture westward. Moses settled in California. Of his family also was a Moses (1818-1902), even as with the bearded cousins in the families of Nathan and Christopher Thompson. But this third one had the exceptional name of Moses Mark Christopher Columbus — "Moses M." at home to mark him from "Black Mose" and "Red Mose." While a young man he lived in Embden, later went to California but returned to Maine in 1863. That Moses was a hail fellow, exceedingly fond of a jest and is pleasantly remembered. He had an extended career. By profession he became an engineer and surveyor and, for a time was employed in western New York, then helped lay out the Somerset railway and was its first

station agent at North Anson. He moved to Bingham in 1888 and was postmaster there during the second Cleveland administration.

This Moses Thompson taught at least one term of school in Embden. That was in the No. 6 or Wilson district in 1848. The teacher there in 1846 had been Samantha Moore (1830-1914), daughter of Robert and Dolly (Eames) Moore of Eames Hill in Madison, and in 1847, Samantha by a ceremony that Joshua Gray, justice of the peace, performed became Mrs. Moses Thompson. They were a devoted couple. Mose M. was often quoted by the country folks as asserting: "By thunder and lightning I love Samantha." After his death she lived at Madison.

Other quaint anecdotes were told of him. One of these related to his purchase of a flannel shirt, as follows:

"Said I, 'Samantha, you shrink that.' She shrunk it and by gad I stood right there and saw it gather."

Another Mose M. story was about a teamster. Mose M. noted that he had removed his ear laps when the winter weather was severe and inquired the reason. "A man asked me to take a drink," the teamster retorted, "and I didn't hear him."

While living at North Anson, they had a pet coon. When the coon bit Samantha Mose M. laughed about it. But one day the coon bit Mose M. "Now by gad coonie," he declared, "you die."

Mose M. used to say, "It is no trouble to get a skunk out of the cellar, if you only talk skunk to him." The home folks quoted that, too, as a wise crack.

"Uncle" Moses Thompson's daughters as stated, all had their homes in Embden. Mrs. Charles Crymble (Martha), mother of



SAMANTHA MOORE THOMPSON



the old-time blacksmith at North Anson, in 1834 was living with her husband just south of the D. K. Williams farm, in a section now abandoned. Their children were Lucius Connor Crymble (1826) who married Elizabeth Morrill of Harmony in 1858; Nelson (1829) who married Affa Getchell the same year; John H. (1830-1905); Martha (1832) the wife of Truman Durrell, her cousin; Charles, Jr. (1834-1921), who in 1866 upon his return from the Union Army married Fannie T. Stevens (1841-1875), of Embden, his cousin and made his residence at North Anson; and Caldo F. Crymble (1838).

Olive Thompson was the mother of 17 children to Joseph H. Durrell. These became a goodly part of the immediate Thompson neighborhood. His ancestors were from Arundel (Kennebunkport) but at the time of his marriage in 1816 Joseph had been at Solon. They lived just below the ferry on the cross road toward New Portland. Nicholas (1816), their first born, twice married as stated, had a daughter Marcia (1847), who married Samuel Pooler, Jr., of Embden. The 16 other Durrell children were: Moses Thompson Durrell (1817); John (1819); Sophia (1820), Mrs. Silas Hafford of Embden; Mary (1821), Mrs. Parker Hilton of Embden; Randall F. (1822-1916), Aurilla (1824); Rosina (1825); Truman (1826); Josephine (1827); Freeman (1828), who married Mary Merrill in 1850; Orrin (1831); Joseph S. (1833), whose wife was Abba Melissa Cleveland, daughter of Jefferson; Daniel (1834); Olive; Joel Thompson and Benman Durrell. The brothers, Randall and Joseph S., by their marriages with the granddaughters of Luther Cleveland became in-laws of Amos Hutchins and other families on the farther side of the town. Five men of this family — Joseph and his sons, Nicholas, Randall F., Joseph S. and Joel Thompson Durrell — were on the Embden tax lists in 1860.

Fanny Thompson, as the wife of Jonathan Stevens, Jr., mothered her big family almost within the shadow of her father's mansion. It included several well-known men of Embden. Her youngest sister, Mary, was short lived. She and her husband, William Getchell, rest in the old Thompson burying ground. There also lie several more of this early clan

— Moses, Sr., and his mother who was Mrs. Elms (1741-1823) by a second husband; his wife Mary and her father, Capt. Joseph Churchill. Col. Christopher and his wife with their two sons — Warren and Christopher, Jr. — are buried in the south cemetery at Solon.

Closely associated with the history of the Moses Thompsons is the story of the old-time ferry, at the foot of the hill from the tavern. It was known as "Moses Thompson's landing" when the town was asked at its annual meeting April 2, 1827, to "see what method the town will take to provide for the ferry, Embden's part, near Moses Thompson's landing the present year" and voted that Jonathan Stevens, Jr., Robert Wells and Nathan Thompson "be a committee to negotiate with Solon." This was 13 years before Elijah Grover erected his short lived bridge over the Kennebec across Caratunk Falls. Presumably "Uncle" Moses at first had privately conducted ferryage at that point until the demands became burdensome to him and his neighbors.

After 1827 there was an item in the warrant for the annual meeting, indicating that the town shared the enterprise with Solon. The meeting in 1828 "chose Andrew McFadden, Joseph Durrell and Stephen Ayer to unite with Solon in agreeing with some person to keep the ferry near Moses Thompson for the year ensuing." At the March meeting of 1829 it was voted "that the selectmen be authorized to agree with the selectmen of Solon to build a boat or make other provision as they may think proper for the ferry near Moses Thompson." Stephen Ayer on Jan. 16, 1829, got a town order of \$10 "for tending ferry the past year" and March 15, 1829, Capt. Josiah French received a town order of \$22.21 "for furnishing ferry boats."

What the outcome was does not appear beyond the town meeting record of March 22, 1830, that Joseph Gray and Joseph Durrell "be a committee to superintend the ferry." The next year Joseph Gray alone was designated by the town to "agree with some suitable person to tend Embden's part of the ferry" and the same action was taken in 1832 and 1833, except that in the latter year Joseph Durrell was named to conduct the



negotiations. After that the town meeting record failed to mention the ferry.

Because it was used more generally by Embden farmers, the ferry before many years appears to have become largely, if not altogether, an Embden enterprise. J. Whitman Eames, who lived close by, acquired the ferry privilege and operated it for several years before 1860 when he migrated to California to mine gold. There had also been other owners but that year the town assessed Austin Eames, his brother, \$600 for ferry property. Probably this was in part, for the ferry house which seems to have been the tanning house when Reuben Thompson was there as tanner. Theophilus Hilton bought the ferry from Austin Eames that same year and by 1869 the valuation had been reduced to \$450. He carried on till into the 90's as sole proprietor and sold out to "Jote" Stevens, who still resides there.

With Ferryman "Jote" the picturesque transport at "Moses Thompson's landing" waned to a conclusion. The "bee" when ten or twelve horses and twenty men were required every fall to take the heavy boat out of the water and every spring to put it back in again ceased as a community event. Embden and Solon were joined with spans of steel into accessibility, even as Anson and Madison had been decades before, and "Solon ferry" as the local folk called it, went the way of the James Burns ferry and the Weston ferry, both of which plied across the river at different points a little above Madison in the half century following the Revolution. The Bingham ferry to the Concord shore in due time was likewise relegated.

The noble river, along which plodded travellers of old to tarry for gossip and refreshment at "Uncle Moses" bar, still flows beautifully on but not as a barrier. The ferry and the landing place have faded into the forgotten past along with jovial gatherings at the hospitable tavern.

## CHAPTER X

### WHY CALLED QUEENSTOWN

Emden's earliest name of Queenstown — meaning then in particular the middle Kennebec section — held till along after 1800 and up to the town's incorporation. After a fashion in that period of indefinite nomenclature it might be regarded as a northern subdivision of Titcomb town, even as Titcomb town a little earlier was somewhat a northern-eastern subdivision of Seven Mile Brook settlement. In any event the olden neighborhood of Queenstown is the present day expanse of wood, field and river, encompassing the Moses Thompson tavern.

The author of this title for a region of natural beauty is unknown. Perhaps it came from an admirer of England's Queen, Charlotta Sophia, who had borne George III, still upon the throne, a family of fifteen children. It may be noteworthy in this connection that when the settlers' petition of 1803 for a town was before the General Court at Boston "Windsor" — name of the royal palace where George and Sophia resided — was in the final draft of the proposed enactment as the name of the new town. Some one, running his pen three times through "Windsor," as shown by parchment copy in the Massachusetts archives of the state Capitol at Boston, wrote "Emden" in its stead.

The maker, or makers of these names, Queenstown, Windsor and Emden, for a wilderness town in Maine may have proceeded with some persistent notion of loyalty, even though it was several years after the surrender at Yorktown. It is noteworthy also that Charlotte Sophia was a daughter of the Duchy of Mecklenberg in Germany, that the Georges came from Hanover, Germany, about 100 miles to the westward and that the ancient city of Emden is in Hanover on Dollart Bay.

The reason for the additional letter "b" in the spelling of the name seems a matter of conjecture. Possibly the town clerks thought the additional letter belonged there. William Jones, justice of the peace, issuing his warrant by authority of the



General Court for the first town meeting for August 16, 1804, wrote "Emden." Thomas McFadden, the first town clerk, followed his example. The town records for 1805 were written up by Benjamin Colby, Jr., elected town clerk Monday April 1, that year. He wrote "Emden" in the warrant to Constable John Wilson for the annual town meeting of that date and "Embden" in the warrant for a meeting the same day to vote for governor and lieutenant governor. He likewise wrote "Embden" in publishing the bans of matrimony. His practice

*Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

*In the year of our Lord one thousand eight  
hundred and five .*

*An Act to incorporate Township*

*Numbered one, in the Second Range of Townships,  
on the West Side of Kinnelon River in the  
County of Kinnelon puts a Town by the name  
of ~~Emden~~ Emden*

FAC-SIMILE FROM OFFICIAL TEXT OF ACT INCORPORATING EMBDEN. ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS IN STATE ARCHIVES AT BOSTON.

was followed and Benjamin Colby, Jr., may be regarded as the authority for the present spelling, the General Court in its act of incorporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Queenstown neighborhood, as this historic part of Embden can properly be called, was the home of interesting pioneers. They were mainly Moses Thompson already mentioned, Abraham Rowe and Jonathan Stevens all of whom stood out as patriarchs with many sons and daughters. It was apparently for ten or fifteen years, at least, in no small part a colony of settlers from Barrington, N. H. The Rows were from that town, as were Mike Felker and his wife, possible relatives of the

Rowes. In the absence of definite proof, it is said the Stevens family also was from Barrington, or some near-by New Hampshire town. The records are meagre regarding Moses Green, an immediate neighbor, but his wife is said to have been Mary Thompson, a sister of Moses. They had two sons and two daughters in 1790, one of whom was probably Asa Green and another Aby Green who in 1816 married Jesse Rowe. The Thompson, Rowe and Stevens progeny married and settled in the immediate vicinity and so it was that the Queenstown neighborhood between 1800 and the close of the second war with Britain rapidly grew.

Their community life, even though in a sequestered spot, could hardly have been monotonous. The beginnings of Spaulding Town (South Solon) were within eye shot, across the river. From the hills as trees were cleared away the Queenstown settlers could view the magnificent sweep of the Kennebec. Island H of 88 acres, where dwelt the senior Moses Ayer, was well within the picture. They knew his sons, Moses, Jr., and Stephen. The latter went to live in middle Embden but returned to make his home in Queenstown about 1815 for several years before going on to Solon again when he had become an old man. Across the river, too, Queenstown people could see smoke curling in the crisp morning air from the brick residence of William Hilton.

They were in intimate contact with notable men of near-by river towns. Among these was William Fletcher. He and his sons shared in the livestock enterprises of Moses Thompson, known far and wide as "the trader." Maj. Ephraim Heald came down the forest trail from Concord now and then or made the trip by canoe on the river. The distance of a few miles, as distances were then regarded, did not disqualify him from being a neighbor. There was also Rev. Obed Wilson, first of Starks but after 1802, of Bingham, a settler of commanding personality. His wife, Christiana (1782-1834), was a daughter of Capt. John Gray, just down the road. Rev. Obed was a preacher of great power and participated in politics. The Thompsons, Rowes, Stevenses, Mike Felkers, Nathaniel Walkers and Asa Greens sat now and then under the spell of his oratory,



alike in the pulpit and from the partisan platform. He was almost their fellow townsman, who often drew rein at their thresholds as he rode to and fro at his ministrations. Later he served several terms in the state legislature, the first of these while the state capitol was at Portland.

Queenstown neighborhood got a considerable impulse when Moses Thompson decided to cross from the Solon side and bought out Nathaniel Martin and Samuel Fling as the beginning of his well-rounded homestead. South of Fling was a third Kennebec frontage. It had been taken up before 1790 by John Thompson, possibly a brother of Moses, but soon passed to other hands and is now better identified as Lot 21, home in later years of Frank Donley, farmer and river man, and now the home of Allen Hodgdon. Next on the south came Lot 20, where stakes were driven by Moses Green before 1790 to cover 200 acres and more — eighty rods wide north and south and a mile and a quarter straight back into the wilderness. Long afterwards, within present memory, part of this Moses Green holding was the seat of Jonathan Eames and of Phineas.

The Jeremiah Chamberlain farm was the next one south and Asa Green succeeded to ownership there for a season, before the days of the Durrells. On the boundary between the Moses Green and Jeremiah Chamberlain tracts the present cross road by the town house and to New Portland was eventually located. That was considerably later, however, when Embden, after futile efforts to split the town into three parts and annex them to adjacent incorporation, felt sufficiently prosperous to construct it. From the rear of the Chamberlain place northward was a tier of back farms. Some were marked by early surveys between the first and second range lines; others were subdivisions of the Chamberlain, Green and John Thompson river frontage lots; two more were at the rear of the relatively short Martin and Fling tracts.

This outlines more or less accurately Queenstown neighborhood of the 1800-1816 period — except for its northernmost part, where next to the river and north of Moses Thompson, Nathaniel Stevens (Stephens on the old plats) as early as 1790 had made a land selection. This soon came into the ownership

of Jonathan Stevens, whose descendants have resided long and prosperously in that section. Bordering Stevens northward was the John Gray mill lot, frequently mentioned in Embden land deals of old. But here one is at the threshold of still another distinct community in the town's northeast corner where Jacob Williams, Dr. Edward Savage, Capt. John Walker and ultimately Timothy C. Spaulding had abiding places.

The second generation from Stevens, Thompsons and Rowe not only settled thickly nearby but took up considerable land to the northwest, even to the third and fourth range lines that bestride the middle Embden hills. The founding of a dozen or more homes in middle Embden proceeded from these young men and women and from the McFadden-Gray-Colby group a little farther down the river. The Embden Rowes, however, like the Embden Spauldings, were soon much farther afield making new homesteads in Concord, Bingham and Caratunk.

The Abraham Rowe family of brothers and sons between 1800 and 1810 was numerous in Queenstown with its cabins and bridle paths. When town clerk Thomas McFadden entered on his records June 22, 1804, the names of incorporators there were four Rowe families in the list. These were Abraham Rowe and Kitty, his wife; Isaac Rowe and Abigail, his wife; James Rowe and Betsey, his wife and John Rowe. The first three were presumably brothers. John was probably Abraham's oldest son. At Barrington, fourteen years before that the first census shows that Abraham Rowe then had three sons and three daughters and lived on a farm there adjoining Mike Felker and his Irish wife, Mary Floper.

Abraham and his family were at Embden as early as Sept. 25, 1797, when Rev. Paul Coffin in his diary mentions having called on them there. They first lived on Lot 20 (the Moses Green farm). Abigail Rowe, probably his daughter, was recorded at Norridgewock in 1800 as marrying Alfred Walker, of New Portland. But Abraham soon bought Lot 21 (the Donley farm) northward. Mike Felker, however, lived there, having come to Embden as early as 1810 and in 1816 Abraham sold him that property. Mike seems to have been popular in certain town offices, particularly those of pound keeper and field



driver. Rowe and his sons, John and Joseph, quite invariably were elected at the annual town meetings for some of the public places. At the annual meeting of April 7, 1806, a vote to divide the town into school classes (districts) carried the following clause:

“In the eastern ward (along the Kennebec River) two classes — the first class from the Anson line to the north line of Abraham Rowe’s lot and the second line from said Rowe’s to the Million Acre (Concord) line.” In other words the line between the first and second school districts ran between the Phin Eames and the Frank Donley farms. It was almost exactly the three mile point from the Anson boundary and alike from the Concord boundary.

Abraham Rowe on March 19, 1806, sold to his son-in-law, Alfred Walker, 100 acres off the west end of the Moses Green farm and this became one of the earliest back farms of the Queenstown neighborhood. It was about the same land that C. Lane owned in the 1880’s. The road up to the Lane residence was at one time a thoroughfare from a point near the Embden railroad station. It intersected the cross town highway and extended across the Lane property up to the Bowen’s Mills neighborhood and around by the Boothbys over to the Canada Trail. Alfred Walker sold this 100 rear acres of the Moses Green place to his brother, Nathaniel Walker, in 1810, the year before Nathaniel married Hannah Hunnewell of Solon. Nathaniel and his wife resided there till 1828 when he sold the property back to Alfred and four years later Samuel Ellis purchased it and was living there till after 1840. Then John Ellis owned the place for many years. Samuel was a kinsman of Alfred Walker and Abraham Rowe through Ephraim “Elise” of Embden, who in April, 1811, married Lydia Rowe of Concord.

While no list of Abraham Rowe’s children seems to have been preserved, his sons probably were John, Paul, Jesse, David, Benjamin and Joseph. Perhaps the last two were youngest. Along in 1816, Benjamin and Joseph held title to the west half of the Moses Green farm but transferred it back to their father just about the time he sold the tract north of it to Mike Felker. Some of these sons became well known men in the locality but

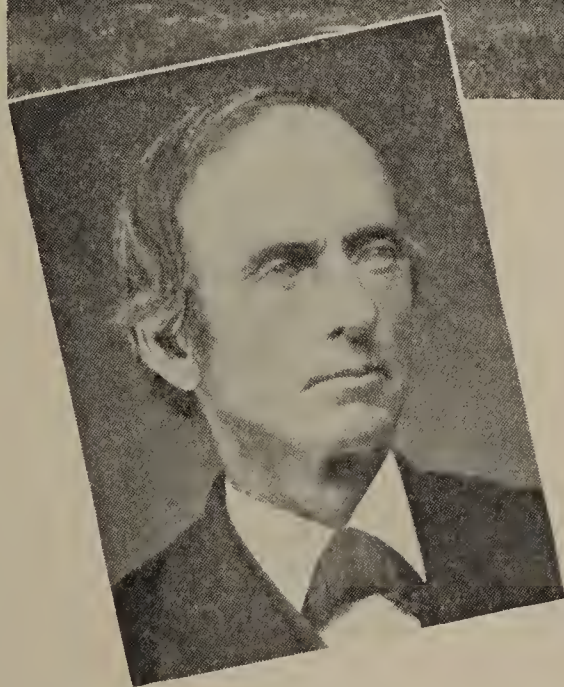
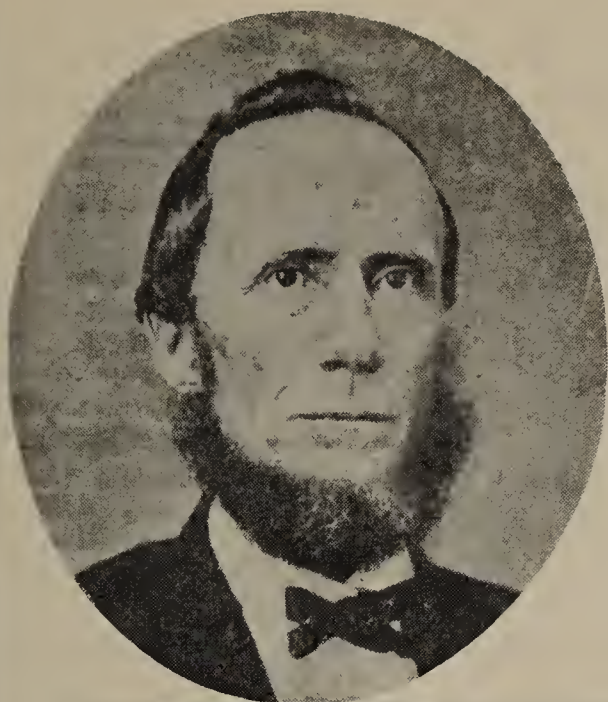
all of them dwelt for a time on farms that either adjoined or were close by the Abraham acreage.

John and Paul Rowe married respectively Thankful (1789) and Polly (1790), the oldest daughters of neighbor Jonathan Stevens. John and Thankful were married at Anson April 10, 1809. Paul and Polly were married there Nov. 30, 1810. John died in 1832 after an active career as a farmer in the Queens-town neighborhood. Paul, about the time of his marriage, was a resident of Concord on the so-called William Hamblett farm, north of the Berry place in Embden. Both families produced capable men and women.

John Rowe for a few years after his marriage lived on his father's farm and in 1816 bought the south 50 acres of it for \$200. He sold to Stephen Ayer in 1818 and the next year bought of the Kanes for \$273 a lot of 91 acres, east of the Fling lot which was then owned by Moses Thompson. This was immediately south of the farm of his brother-in-law Jonathan Stevens, Jr., who had an unnumbered lot, east of the Martin farm. When John Rowe died he left his widow with five children. She and James Adams were the administrators of his estate. Some years prior to John's death John Bacheller, his brother-in-law by marriage with Lucinda Stevens (1804), acquired a part of this farm, including five rows of apple trees. Thankful Rowe had tribulations in the support of her little family, as her husband had had in his life time. These culminated in a law suit with her brother, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., and in a sheriff sale. Their differences are attested by a deed of Nov. 2, 1836, by which he granted her a right of way two rods wide for a cart team and for other necessary purposes "to the east shed of the barn and around the same so far as to include the north side of the barn." Widow Thankful in 1847 married Joshua Blackwell of Madison and lies in the graveyard on Blackwell Hill.

The oldest of the five children of John and Thankful Rowe was Rev. John Rowe (1814-1891), a Presbyterian minister of a creditable career, who died at Springfield, Ohio. A tradition, which does not altogether agree with dates, has it that this John ran away from home when his mother married a second time. He





(Top Left) REV. JOHN ROWE, LYDIA GREENE ROWE, THE JONATHAN STEVENS, JR., BRICK HOUSE, ELAM STEVENS, POLLY HILTON STEVENS.





was then 33 years of age and an unmarried man in Ohio. His ministerial career was in the West. He attended Western Theological Seminary 1843-'45 (Washington and Jefferson College) in Pennsylvania; was licensed to preach in April, 1846, by the Presbytery of Steubenville; ordained by the Presbytery Hocking in October, 1847, preached at Burlington, Olivesburg, Gallipolis and other towns near Springfield from '55 to '67 and then was a teacher for five years.

The Daily News of Springfield on Sept. 1, 1855, carried the following notice: "Classical and Mathematical High School, Springfield, Ohio. The seventeenth session will open on Monday. The Rev. John Rowe will hereafter be an associate principal; a gentleman of high literary attainments and for seven years a successful instructor in some of the best academies of the state. Young gentlemen will be thoroughly prepared for entering the best colleges of the country. W. McGookin. John Rowe."

Mrs. Fannie Folger Grant, of Easton, Pa., one of Rev. John Rowe's grandchildren writes that "he gathered together quite a fine library and was much interested in astronomy. He buried his books in the ground to save them from the Rebels during the Civil War at which time he was at Gallipolis. The way in which he included in the names of his children the names of his brothers-in-law has always interested me."

Rev. John Rowe married late — April 18, 1848. His wife was Lydia A. Greene of the Gen. Nathaniel Greene family of Rhode Island. It is not unlikely that he met her while residing at Embden and from an acquaintance with Joseph N. Greene of Embden. They had a big family, now scattered through the middle west as follows: Laura Rowe, Mrs. James Miller of Norwood, Ohio; Mary Greene Rowe, Mrs. Elbert Keith of Delaware, Ohio; Lydia A. Rowe who died at Springfield, Ohio, February 25, 1928; John Rowe of Chicago; Barton Rowe; David Stevens Rowe of Jackson, Mich.; Jessy Rowe (1854) born at South Point, Ohio, and wife of Charles Folger, of 206 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio; and Jenny Rowe, twin sister of Jessy, living at Indianapolis with her husband, Samuel Denny; and Fanny S. Rowe, Mrs. Herbert Sawyer of Grand Rapids, Mich.

The four other children of John and Thankful (Stevens) Rowe of Embden were daughters. Mary was the wife of David W. Stevens and Fannie M. the wife of Cyrus Salley, both Embden men, although this David, one of at least three of that name, did not remain long in the town. Caroline W. (1830-1896) married John Webster and died in Massachusetts. They had a son, D. W. Webster, now a resident of Somerville. Amanda, the other daughter, married a Hayden.

Paul Rowe was called Captain Rowe, probably for service in the Concord militia. A prosperous farmer, he was interested considerably in land that his brother John and others occupied over the line in Embden. Their associations were in no small part with Embden people. At a town meeting March 28, 1836, it was voted that Benjamin C. Atwood of Concord and his land be annexed to the third school district in Embden and Paul Rowe and his land in Concord be annexed to the fourth (Berry) district in said town.

Capt. Rowe yielded his farm eventually to his son Paul B. Rowe (1827-1869), who married in 1855 Christiana C. Gray, daughter of Wesley Gray of Embden and later of Concord. They had three children, Olestine, who died in 1858; Addie M. (Mrs. George Baker) and Vesta G. (Mrs. Eugene Clark) both now of Caratunk. Hannah Hodgdon of Embden resided at length in the Rowe family and married Benson Gray, Mrs. Rowe's brother. The intimate friendship between the Rowes and Hodgdon was further attested. Ai Moulton who also lived with the Rowes twelve years married Mary, the sister of Hannah Hodgdon, and gave the names of the three Rowe children, either for their first or middle names, to his own offspring.

Paul B. married as his second wife Henrietta W. Daniels, a popular school teacher. The Concord farm at his death was sold to William Hamblet.

Capt. Rowe had several children other than Paul B., some of whom died young. Among them were Freeman Rowe, who went to California and never married; Seldon; Adaline, who was Mrs. Danville Gray of East Boston; Albina, who was Mrs. Amos Williams of Embden; Mary Ann, who was Mrs. Hartley Dunton of Concord; and Sybil, Mrs. Jotham Goodrich of Bingham.



Jesse Rowe, John Rowe and Capt. Paul Rowe were all taxpayers of Embden in 1825, but Capt. Paul was then a non-resident. Jesse in 1816 resided on Lot 22, now bounded on the north by the Embden cross road. About half of the area of Little Fahi or Mud Pond lies within that farm. It was the home place earlier in the century for Capt. William Thompson before he moved down into the John Wilson neighborhood. Jesse bought it of Capt. Benjamin Thompson. His wife was Aby Green, presumably a sister of Asa Green, a near neighbor, whom he married in 1816 and by whom he had seven children. Two of these, John Green Rowe (1823), and James Sullivan Rowe (1837), were the only sons. The five daughters were Lucinda (1816), Sarah (1817), Hannah (1818), Clarissa (1820) and Belinda (1834). Jesse Rowe was a resident of the town for many years.

David Rowe, a brother of Jesse, was a land owner before 1816, between the first and second range lines. His acreage was just north of the present cross-town road, one tract immediately west of John Rowe and another tract immediately west of Nathaniel Walker. Both places (Lots 16 and 17) are now covered with forest. Hiram Salley, son of Isaac, Sr., lived in 1834 on the southernmost of these David Rowe farms, the year that his younger brother, Cyrus, married Fannie M. Rowe of Embden.

Benjamin and Joseph Rowe wrote themselves as of Embden in 1816 with Solomon Rowe of Caratunk when transferring some land in the Queenstown neighborhood to Abraham Rowe. Solomon in 1843 was a member of the Lexington-Embden Church. Perhaps all three were Abraham's sons. There appears to be no further evidence of Benjamin's residence in the town, but Joseph had his homestead south of the present cross-town road and in the triangle bounded by that road, the river road and the present branch highway to the west connecting the two. He sold this in 1815 and some adjacent land to Stephen Ayer and went to the Dunbar place in middle Embden. The two apparently swapped farms. Joseph, like his brother John, was mentioned in the records as having a hand in the building of the neighbor-

hood roads. Both demonstrated also their interest in the public schools.

Abraham Rowe probably had other children. Elizabeth Rowe of Embden who married Samuel M. Rowe of Caratunk in 1806 may have been his daughter and a sister of Susan Rowe, the wife of Ichabod Foss. David M. Rowe of Embden who married Emily Fling of Gilman Pond, a daughter of that Samuel Fling of Queenstown who moved away early, may have been his son. They went to Wisconsin.

Isaac Rowe, brother of Abraham — possibly a son — was presumably the first settler on Lot 48 in middle Embden where he was one of a little colony of Barrington people. He married "Nabby Allen, both of Queenstown" at Anson Feb. 25, 1802. Isaac in 1810 sold to Paul Cates, also of Barrington, who remained there but a short while before going to Caratunk where he was rated as a founder. Isaac Rowe seems to have gone in the same direction, perhaps to Concord. The Embden town meeting of Nov. 5, 1804, under the fourth article "voted to except (accept) the road in the Middle Ward from Isaac Rowes' to Anson line." This was the lower portion of the Canada Trail, then little more than a bridle path. It was not made passable for wheeled vehicles till long afterward.

James and Betsey Rowe likewise came from Barrington which following the Revolution stood in population as New Hampshire's fifth largest town. They were middle aged people when they arrived and appear to have been in Embden but temporarily. Indeed most of the Embden Rowes eventually moved on so that by 1820 the families of John and Jesse were about the only ones of the name remaining.. Later marriages of the Rowes in Embden include Lyman Rowe and Lucy Ann Delling in 1859; John Lowell and Mary T. Rowe both of Concord in 1873; and Daniel Rowe and Jennie N. Wilson both of Embden in 1874.

Several men of good careers trace their ancestry back to Queenstown Rowes. Daniel F. Rowe, born in Embden, was night editor of the Boston Post in 1889-1891 and resided at Somerville. Harold M. Ellis, professor of English at the University of



Maine and a native of Belfast, came of the Rowe stock. His grandfather was the late Randall W. Ellis of Embden.

The Stevens family, marrying and neighboring with the Rowes through two or three generations, was, like the Thompsons, as much of Solon as of Queenstown. Town boundaries by river or along the surveyor's spotted trail served not to circumscribe the communities of yore. The Ayers, Grays, Stevenses and Thompsons of Embden bespoke Ayers, Grays, Stevenses and Thompsons of Solon for a century. So it was also of Embden and Concord families. Nathaniel Stevens, as mentioned, was the first of the Stevens kin in Queenstown and after him on his settlers lot came Jonathan Stevens and his wife Sarah Young. Their sons made several brisk land trades there and on the adjacent acres.

!Quite as early as Jonathan was Ebenezer Stevens of Solon. But Ebenezer was of Embden interest because of his marriage with Mary Cleveland (1772-1845), a sister of the pioneer brothers on Seven Mile Brook. Ebenezer and Mary and their children helped substantially toward peopling the new country at Solon and thereabouts. Their oldest daughter, Sarah (1798), married Samuel York. From the York residence at Brighton were children who lived at Athens and Madison. There were marriages also between the Yorks and Samuel Walkers from Embden. Other Stevens children of the Solon family were Esther, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Anna, the latter Mrs. Alvin Small whose husband went to Illinois. Ebenezer and Mary Stevens died at Solon.

Jonathan and Sarah Stevens had fifteen children between 1789 and 1815. Thankful and Mary, wives of the Rowe brothers, and Rachel (1792) were the three oldest. Rachel's husband was James Adams. He was born at Gorham in 1788 and, after residence on Seven Mile Brook, took up a farm just north of his father-in-law where David Whitney resided about 1890 and then Mrs. Ruth Cross, the present town clerk. He was a captain of militia in 1830 and, after holding several other town offices was town clerk and first selectman in 1842. James' children were Elvira (1812), Isaac W. (1814), Lucy J. (1816) and Rachel S. (1818-1842). Isaac Adams was second selectman in 1857 and

1859 and in 1841 Captain of D Company, Third Regiment Maine militia.

The other Jonathan Stevens daughters were Lucinda, Mrs. John Bachellor; Sibyl W. (1807) Mrs. Amos Y. Jones of Madison; and Sarah Y. (1816).

The Jonathan Stevens sons were eight as follows: Jonathan, Jr. (1795-1863) who married Fanny Thompson and in 1819 paid \$182 for 91 acres of land west of Moses Thompson, north of John Rowe and south of his father, Jonathan Stevens, and erected thereon a brick house; David (1797-1874) who married Sarah Cleveland (1803-1826) and as his second wife in 1828 Nancy Bois of Madison; John (1790); Elisha (1802) who in 1834 lived north of the tavern farm; Ebenezer F. (1809-1893) who married (1) in 1837 Harriet Ann Danforth and (2) Philena Ward both of Madison; Elijah G. (1812) who married Loisa, daughter of Capt. Cyrus Boothby, in 1837 and ten years later Mary T. Rice of Solon; Truman A. (1814) and William H. twin brother of Truman. William's wife was Abigail Williams.

Jonathan, Jr., and his brother Deacon David became substantial men in Embden and had a numerous posterity. But the other brothers were up and doing in the years of their residence in Embden. Ebenezer and Elisha figured in many farm transfers between 1827 and 1835. Elisha at one time owned the Dunbar and Atkinson farms on the Canada Trail. Ebenezer in 1831 got his brother Jonathan's share in the mill lot, the Joseph Young farm, and also the Jeremiah Chamberlain share of that lot that passed through the hands of John and Christopher Thompson and later of their brother Nathan. The best market for these local properties ever seemed to be within family circles. Individual advantage there may have been from the trading but an outstanding consideration probably was satisfaction in ownership of the native soil for which these neighbors had an ardent attachment. Elijah Stevens, while still a young man, went west. He was not on the tax list after 1850. John and Ebenezer ceased to pay taxes at Embden about the same time but William H. Stevens resided in the town through the 1860's. William H., known as Harrison, lived down the road from the ferry on the Donley farm of later years. He had a



son William, who was in hotel work and a daughter, Coris Ann, who met a tragic death by drowning.

Ebenezer Stevens was living at Madison in 1849 and a few years later went to Norridgewock. His oldest daughter, Marcia, married John Welch. They went to Minnesota where she died in 1898. There was a son Everett A. Stevens (1843-1895) a soldier in the Civil War. When he returned from the army he was employed as a railroad man in Massachusetts, was eventually made a railroad commissioner there and served in the office for 14 years but died at Norridgewock. There was one daughter, Ellen Augusta, by Ebenezer's second marriage. She has a daughter, Ethel M. Frost of Peaks Island.

Jonathan Stevens, Jr., and his wife had a family almost as large as his father's. Their children were: Jotham (1819) who wedded Mary Jane Houston of Westbrook; David 2nd (1820) whose wife was Naomi (1825) daughter of Joseph Gray; Alden, (1822); Elam (1825-1889) whose wife was Polly Hilton (1827-1911); Philena (1826); Marshall (1829); Bradford (1830), who in 1850 married Cornelia, daughter of Zachariah Williams; Mary (1832); Laurinda (1833); Ashman T. (1836) who married Harriet A. Healey of Concord; and Fanny T. (1838) Mrs. Charles Crymble.

Bradford Stevens, like most of his brothers, resided for some years at Embden. Later he lived at Lewiston, where his sister, Laurinda (Mrs. M. S. Skillings) was. Besides his son, Marshall of Bath, Bradford had a daughter Medora who married George Johnson of Portland and another daughter Lizzie the wife of Henry C. Bulser by whom she had eight children in Hartland. Alden Stevens made his home in California; Jotham lived at Portland. Ashman T. Stevens having married Julia A. Ricker as his second wife, moved to Dakota and then to Alberta, Canada, where his children now reside.

The Stevens men by 1860 had purchased farms north and south of the older Jonathan homestead and were living along the Kennebec all the way from the Anson line to Concord. Not long after the death of Jonathan, Jr., his farm and its brick house passed out of the family. Elam Stevens resided at the fork of the roads near the Embden railroad station and David

2nd. his brother, lived near him. Elam's family included well known sons and daughters: Ansel, Fred, Vassal, Naomi, (Mrs. Freeman Williams) of Haverhill, Mass.; Jotham who lives down the hill near the Ferry site; Benjamin and Esther. David 2nd. had no children. Elam and David 2nd figured much in the country gatherings of their day and were devoted to the game of High-Low-Jack. David 2nd was postmaster.

Deacon David Stevens, son of Jonathan, Sr., and his second wife, Nancy Bois resided above the ferry. They were a splendid old fashioned couple. By his first wife David had but one child Orlando Stevens; by his second wife there were Fuller (1828); Sanford Bois (1830) who married Caroline Thompson; Augustus C. (1832); Sidney (1834); Vesta A. who in 1858 married Charles Lewis of Fairfield and Sarah A. (1841). Sanford Stevens was a resident of Embden and married Mary Spaulding of Anson in 1850. Their three sons, all born in Embden but now deceased, were Edward Payson Stevens, of Skowhegan; John S. of Madison and Sanford W. of West Baldwin. The elder Sanford moved to Madison in 1864 and later went with his son and namesake. He was a man of exemplary life and for 60 years was a member of the Congregationalist church.

Deacon David Stevens and his wife rest in the Solon cemetery. Mrs. Carrie McFadden Hutchins of Waterville recently wrote: "I knew well Deacon David and Aunt Nancy. She was always 'so thankful' for everything. As a child I used to envy her that propensity. When dear old Uncle David died my father and mother were there and came home in the morning. I told my mother I guessed she (Aunt Nancy) couldn't find anything to be thankful about that morning."

"My mother replied: 'Oh, yes. Their son arrived home in the night before Uncle David was unconscious and Aunt Nancy said: 'Oh I am so thankful our dear boy got home before his father went.' ' Bless her dear old heart.'"

No other Embden family than the Stevenses has been more permanently represented in the town. Jonathan, Sr., and Jonathan, Jr., were among those assessed in 1817 and 1820 and up to 1835 by which date the names of Deacon David, Elisha, Ebenezer F. and John, all brothers, had been added and by



1845 there was William H., another brother. Another generation of the family was represented on the tax lists by 1861 through David 2nd., Sanford B., Elam, Ashman T. and Gorham but many of the grandsons and granddaughters of Jonathan Sr., had then gone elsewhere. Ansel, son of Elam, is now the most prominent representative of the family left in Embden. He married in 1871 Sarah F. Hall of Embden. His present wife is Cora, her sister.

The Stevenses held many town offices. The elder Jonathan was a selectman in 1807. Jonathan, Jr., was constable and collector of taxes in 1827 for the first of several terms. He was chosen repeatedly as town moderator between 1839 and 1859 and was chosen as town agent in 1847. Ebenezer Stevens was collector of taxes and constable in 1839. David 2nd. was much favored as moderator and presided at many town meetings in the 1860's and 1870's.

This in outline is the Queenstown neighbors, who were probably a hundred men, women and children in 1800. Today their descendants within the old town's boundaries are fewer than that. But through the intervening century and a quarter their issue has proceeded to many parts of Maine and to other states and cities, carrying on with characteristic industry and commendable example.

## CHAPTER XI

### GLAD HAND FOR GRAY'S GIRLS

Time was when most of Embden — once a week at least — drove “to the village” to purchase of “the traders” for household needs. This done, they tramped along the high sidewalk, skirting Elm street from the Bodfish corner to Chum Beal’s brick store, and turned in under the weather-beaten sign of “T. Gray & Son.”

Who of that day — two score years ago — forgets the sash door slamming springless to its jamb? Or the glass faced boxes, topping the southeast counter, where all comers — save lock box owners — peered through the port-hole and asked for mail? Or the unique letter wheel, shaped like a barrel, strung around with tape, but having verticle flat surfaces, or staves, each under its part of the alphabet, where transient missives were pinioned for the public view?

Who of the community, in an idle moment, could forbear thrusting a hand through the nicely cut hole and whirling the letter barrel on its axis? How delightful to view the addresses on those envelopes that waited to be called for!

Ah, but what a busy scene it was, at least once a day following the hoot of the locomotive from down toward Madison, after the gently puffing train rolled up to the terminal by the Mark Emery store a mile away and the stage coaches, making a mad run from across the tottering old wooden bridge, pulled up smartly for the sorting of letters.

And then, when this task was completed, burly drivers burst from within, bearing, or half dragging, mail bags that were slammed under the front seats. Whips flourished over the restless spans and away the wagons rumbled — one toward North Village, another to Solon and still another, a little less spectacularly, to middle Embden and Concord. Now the doors of the small porthole over the southeast counter of T. Gray & Son were being opened and the day’s grist of letters was passing to eager hands.





STICKNEY GRAY  
North Anson Postmaster

Quickly again in order came the routine of daily trade. Jugs were filled out of hogs-heads of West India molasses, bulking large in the back store. Calico and other dry goods were supplied to rural customers from shelves behind the west side counter. Present everywhere, soft footed, kindly, never failing in courtesy was Proprietor Stickney Gray (1837-1917). He kept the store. He was Postmaster for North Anson and for more than half of Embden. His father, Thomas Gray (1801-1888), had served in the same dual capacity as postmaster and store keeper for twelve years through the 60's and on. Stickney

followed his father for a similar tenure. As the years of his service multiplied he endeared himself to at least two generations of patrons. With the years, also, he looked more and more like Uncle Sam.

No rural delivery wagons in that picture! Pullman cars unknown! No trains twice or thrice daily rattling past the trotting park, through ancestral Embden acres — where Stickney Gray's forbears settled — and whistling on to Kineo.

Thomas Gray was of Anson on the south side of Seven Mile brook. His wife was Sarah Cragin of Temple, N. H., a niece of Simeon Cragin, who dwelt at the top of the long hill on the Brook road in Embden; a sister of Ephraim Cragin, who also lived in Embden on what was later known as the Purington or George B. Walker farm. The family line is notable locally, for the parents of Sarah and Ephraim were Capt. John (Captain in 1812 War) and Ruth (Heald) Cragin. The latter was a daughter of Maj. Ephraim and Sarah (Conant) Heald and mother Sarah was a direct descendant of Roger Conant, early governor of Massachusetts.

Stickney Gray of this distinguished lineage resided at North Anson village from early manhood. He attended school at Philadelphia, where his sister Eleanor (1826-1907), wife of Joseph Caldwell Hawes once of Embden, was living. His grandfather was Rev. George Gray, the farmer-preacher, who brought his bride, Rebecca McFadden, to his wilderness home in Anson on an ox-sled.

While the son, Rev. George (1766-1819), was establishing a domicile for himself and later generations in that town, his father, Capt. John Gray (1743-1825), and his mother, Elizabeth Boyington (1746-1829) from the pioneer Boyington family at Wiscasset, located their home on a fertile tract by the Kennebec in Embden. Perhaps George and his bride lived with them there for a while. The foundations of the good sized house and ell that Capt. John subsequently erected can still be seen. These were close to the first road, along the river bank and considerably east of the present highway.

Therefore it was that the Gray family had its chief seat for many years within the jurisdiction of this history. Capt. John,



whose home had been in Georgetown near Woolwich, soon became an influential man in Embden and adjacent river towns. In 1792, he was one of the committee, with Esquire Tobey of Fairfield and John Burnell of Hancock, to select the site for a meeting house at Norridgewock.

Notable men, too, in Embden were Capt. John Gray's sons — Joshua (1768-1847) and John, Jr. (1778-1851). Joshua as early as 1790 occupied the farm just south of his father. The three lived all their mature lives in Embden with numerous sons and daughters of a third generation, and lie in the graveyard on the old homestead, of which Henry Treat in recent years has been owner.

The Embden grandsons of Capt. John carried on for another generation or so before the family name began to disappear from the local tax lists. There were Wesley (1801-1855), Aaron (1805-1848), John, 3rd — generally called Squire John — (1809-1875), Obed W. (1812) and Hartley (1821), all sons of John Gray, Jr. and of his wife, Catherine Daggett (1778-1857). She was a daughter of that Nathan Daggett of West New Portland, who in the Revolution was a pilot for Count de Grasse's French fleet and had hair raising experiences. There were also two grandsons of Capt. John through Joshua Gray and his wife, Hannah McFadden — daughter of neighbor Thomas McFadden. These were Joseph (1798-1832) and Joshua, Jr. (1803-1876). Only two of the sons of John, Jr. — Aaron and John, 3rd — and the two sons of Joshua Gray remained permanently in the town.

But even though Capt. John, the pioneer, had sturdy sons — John, Jr. and Joshua of Embden and Rev. George of Anson — and these sons in turn had some exceptional sons, the Gray family was famous through quite as many generations for its attractive and capable daughters. Returning again to his ox-sled creaking over the frosty snow on the way up the Kennebec, one beholds a bevy of maidens destined to a series of interesting marriages and to the motherhood of splendid children. Before the start northward, two of the oldest Gray daughters had married. Rachel (1762-1850), the first born, became the wife of John Hilton of Woolwich in 1782, the year after he had

returned as a commissioned officer in the Revolution. They had settled on the intervale near North Anson and by 1788 had a family of three children. Hannah Gray (1764-1840), the next oldest daughter, had married Jacob Savage, mariner of the Revolution and by 1788 had a fine household on Savage Island at the mouth of Seven Mile brook.

Capt. John's six remaining maidens were rapidly mated. Betsey (1771-1862) became Mrs. Henry McKenney but married Goff Moore as her second husband and lived at Anson. Martha Gray (1773-1856) became Mrs. Stephen Weston; Susannah (1776-1835) married Luther Pierce of Solon. Christiana (1782-1834) was the wife of Rev. Obed Wilson of Starks and Bingham, whose name was given several kinsmen of succeeding generations. Twin daughters, Sally and Polly, born Jan. 13, 1785, married respectively Moses Ayer and Capt. John Burns of Madison. Moses Ayer lived on a high hill overlooking Embden Pond and had grandsons who were captains of industry. Capt Burns came from Bedford, N. H., in 1811, having commanded a company in the Revolution, and was the ancestor of many Somerset people. One is Mrs. Lizzie B. Lombard of Madison. Sally Ayer died Nov. 25, 1841, nineteen days after her twin sister, Polly.

The marriage of Rachel Gray and John Hilton was but one of several such unions between the Grays and Hiltons at Berwick, Woolwich and on the upper Kennebec during the period of pioneering. Capt. John Gray's sister, Anna (1746), married Joseph Hilton, a soldier under Wolfe at Quebec, who for a while had a farm in Embden, near Capt. John and bordering the Anson line. Joseph's father, Ebenezer Hilton, ancestor of the several Hilton pioneers in Embden, Solon and Anson, was known in his youth as Ebenezer Gray, because he had lived quite as much with Gray relatives as with the Hiltons. Following Alexander Gray and Samuel Gould, who had moved from Berwick to Woolwich as early as 1738 and taken up land on Montsweag stream, Ebenezer came with his family, built a garrison and set up a mill at the falls nearest the present day highway bridge, about two miles west of Wiscasset on the road to Woolwich. His farm, including the hill where the fort stood,



is part of the extensive holdings of Charles Henry Butler of Washington, D. C., whose pretentious farm buildings are on the other side of the highway and near the bridge.

There were Gray and Hilton marriages occasionally for many years in both the Anson and Embden branches. Hannah and Betsey, the two oldest daughters of Rev. George, wedded Jesse and David Hilton, sons of William, the Solon pioneer. David (1782-1838) and Betsey (1793-1885) were married in 1811; Jesse (1788-1862) and Hannah (1791) in 1813. All went to Ohio in August 1817 by ox-sled. David settled ultimately in Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., and died there in 1838. He has descendants in Illinois, Kansas, California and Colorado. Wesley Hilton of this family, was a practicing physician at St. Augustine, Fla., not long ago.

Capt. John Gray's grand-daughters by his son, Joshua, were three, all of whom married into the best families of Embden and became highly beloved in old time neighborhood circles of their day. Particularly was this so of Anna, the eldest (1795-1893), the wife of Col. Christopher Thompson, a prominent man in the county. Hannah (1808-1885) in 1825 married Joseph Boyington and Martha, youngest of Joshua Gray's children, married in 1829 Fletcher Thompson of Madison, Embden and North Anson and had a very interesting family.

Granddaughters through the Captain's son, John, Jr., married mostly away from Embden. Christiana (1802) married in 1824 James Daggett and resided some years on the Middle road. Permelia C. (1804-1847) married in 1834 James Adams of Waterville. Elizabeth B. (1811-1905) in 1831 married John Nutting of Norridgewock. Sally (1819) became in 1839 the wife of Eleazer Carver of Leeds.

Thus the Gray family neighborhood till about 1830 was represented chiefly by Joshua, his two sons Joseph and Joshua, Jr., and his three daughters in the Christopher Thompson, Joseph Boyington and Fletcher households; by John, Jr. and his sons Aaron and John, 3rd. — and for several years by son Wesley — and by the James Daggett household. The Grays of this group owned and tilled some of the best farms in the southeast quarter of the town and upward along the Kennebec. Their

holdings hardly exceeded a half dozen tracts but represented relatively large values. As property was measured in his day, Capt. John Gray became a wealthy man. He is said to have received also some income from England.

Noteworthy in the list of his Embden properties was the so-called Mill Lot of 400 acres, some two miles north of his homestead. It touched the Kennebec River on the east, extending on the west far across Concord stream. The southern boundary of the Mill lot was the northern boundary of the farm Nathaniel Stevens took up before 1790. The stream traversed both lots diagonally and entered the Kennebec at a point below, from the adjoining farm of Nathaniel Martin, of which Moses Thompson became owner.

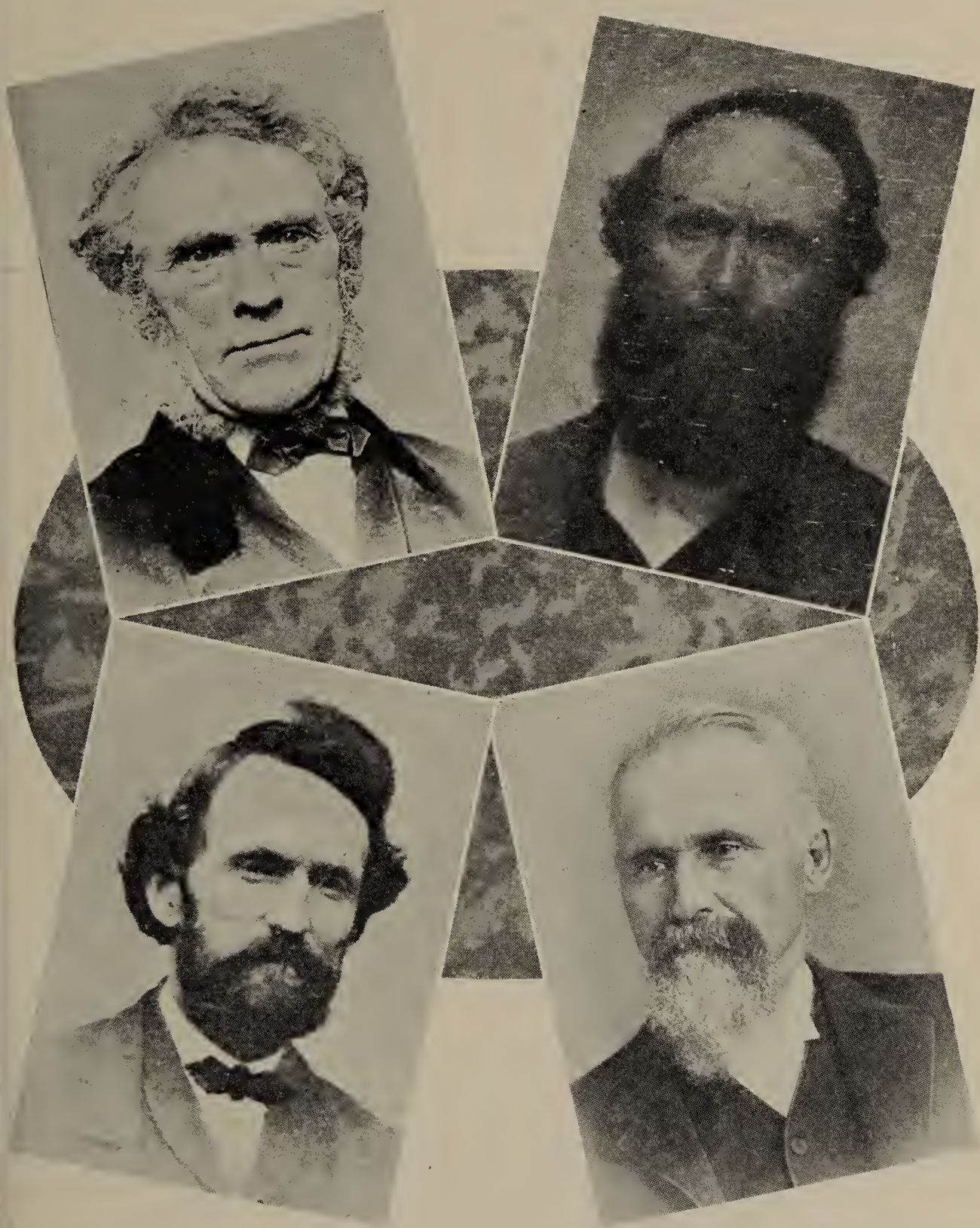
This property was labelled by Surveyor Samuel Titcomb on his 1790 map: "Mill Lot laid out for John Gray and others," but Capt. John appears to have been the moving spirit in the Mill Lot transactions. Probably the mill there was the first in Embden but in later years the Edward Savage Mills, farther up Concord stream with saws for lumber and a stone for grinding grain served the community. Across the Kennebec River in Solon was Buswell's mill upon Fall brook, for which quite a population gave hearty thanks. When Buswell's mill was established, neighbors celebrated the event with a dinner and a local parson who lived twelve miles away, announced triumphantly after he had returned with a bag of meal:

"We've got a mill in our own door-yard."

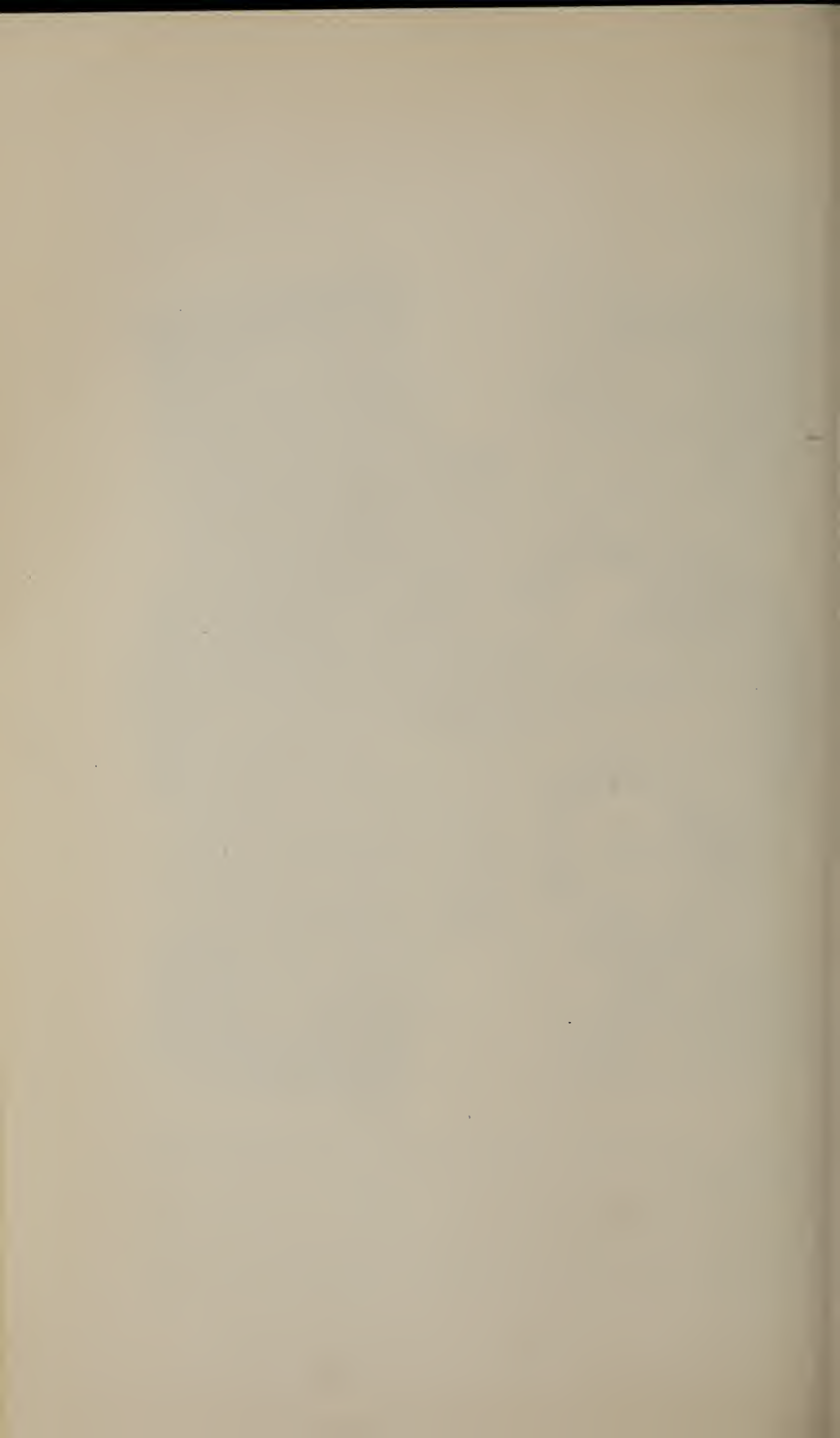
Eventually the 400 acres of land in the Gray mill lot was divided among relatives and neighbors. Old Moses Thompson, with his sons Christopher and John Thompson, in 1824, acquired the north third of this lot. Christopher, as already stated, was a son-in-law of Joshua Gray. Capt. John, however, seems to have owned the remainder of the Mill lot well up to the time of his death in 1825.

As the years rolled on and sons and grandsons grew to manhood there were subdivisions of farms and other family deals. These had to do in part with the John Gray homestead, known as Lot 18, just south of the McFadden place which Capt. Joshua Gray, Jr., acquired by deeds from the heirs of his grandfather;





(Top Left). SQUIRE JOHN GRAY. HARTLEY GRAY, HIS BROTHER. WARREN GRAY, THEIR NEPHEW. ENOS GRAY, SON OF CAPT. JOSHUA GRAY.





with the Joshua Gray homestead which lay south of John, (his father) and with an interior farm, comprising the west half of Benjamin Colby's 200 acre lot farther down the road, known as Settler's Lot No. 17, and 44 acres west of it.

Eventually when John Gray 3rd (Squire John, as he himself insisted on being called, son of John, Jr., and grandson of Capt. John) became old enough to manage a farm and in 1839 had taken Caroline M. Chaney (1822-1903), of Solon, as his wife, he became owner of part of the Thompson or Hamilton settler's lot in 1790, south of his uncle Joshua Gray. Moreover Squire John's brother, Wesley, just before he married in 1823 Malinda Colby, a daughter of Benjamin Colby, Jr., had bought the west half of 200 acres that Benjamin Colby, Jr., had taken up as a settler's lot in southeast Embden. Prior to Wesley's day that acreage had been owned by David Young. Wesley resided on it for several years.

So it was that various Grays — during their heyday in Embden — owned a farm frontage of two miles extent on the Kennebec. This was about one-third of all such land between the Anson and Concord boundaries. Their holdings were in large part within the area between the Kennebec River and the east shore of Fahi Pond.

The restless spirit of a century ago which possessed so many families in New England gripped also several descendants of Capt. John Gray. They began to migrate to adjacent towns; some moved into the distant West and even to the other side of the Pacific Ocean.

Wesley Gray — as well as Obed W. and Hartley, other brothers of Squire John — was an example in that regard. This oldest son and his wife, Malinda, raised thirteen robust children but, before her death, had established a home in Concord. None of these children remain in Embden. Warren Gray was their oldest son. Christiana C., one of their daughters, was the first wife of Paul B. Rowe of Concord. They were married in 1854. The youngest son of Wesley was W. N. Gray, who, went from Concord to Stoneham, Mass., where he had a long business career.

For his second wife, Wesley married Susan T. Thompson and by her had two children — one Mrs. W. H. Strickland of New Portland; the other Walter F. Gray, who settled at Park Falls, Wis. At his death Wesley Gray was brought to Embden for his long rest and sleeps under a crumbling tombstone in an unfenced field at the right of the River road some two miles above North Anson.

Obed W. Gray in 1835 wedded Deborah S. Smith of New Vineyard and resided at Industry, not far from Starks and the neighborhood of the McFadden brothers, who went there temporarily from their Embden homestead. The children of John Gray, Jr., were familiar with New Vineyard and Industry, because their mother, Catherine Daggett, had many relatives there. Obed's older brother, Aaron, in 1829 married Reliance Tolcott of New Vineyard. Hartley Gray, after marrying Lovina Fish of Leeds, in 1850 settled at Monmouth and died there.

Squire John Gray, the only other son of John, Jr., dwelt in Embden all his mature life, as his father and his grandfather, Capt. John, had done and became a man of much local consequence. He and Caroline Chaney had four children:

Charles L. (1842-1870), Harriet E. (1846-1870), who never married; John Sherman (1849) and Charlotte (1853). Charles was survived by a son, Dr. John Gray of Portland. John Sherman Gray has had an extended career on the Pacific Coast as a lumber operator. His wife, Clara Jewett of the old Solon family, died in 1926. They were long accustomed to visiting Maine at five year intervals to renew acquaintance with friends and kindred. Sherman's youngest sister, Charlotte, married Frank F. Caswell of Embden. They have dwelt in recent years at Norridgewock.

Squire John Gray's widow, Caroline, who was 13 years his junior, accepted Erastus Walker of Embden, grandson of John, the Anson pioneer, as her second husband. These were all of the family line of the three John Grays of Embden with a great grandson, Dr. John, the Portland physician, as mentioned.

While the Johns allied themselves with old and patriotic Daggett clan of Franklin County and were first to venture afar the Joshuas held more steadfastly to their Embden heritage.



Their marriages in the second and third generations were chiefly with families along the Kennebec. Joshua's wife, as told, was a daughter of Thomas McFadden, near by, which brought his children several uncles and aunts in the immediate vicinity — Flings, Clevelands, Thompsons of lower Embden, Youngs and Lowells. Joshua's daughters, as told, also made Embden marriages with Boyingtons, the Thompsons near the Ferry and also with those of lower Embden. Thus the Joshua Grays counted most of the prosperous farmers in that part of the town as their kin.

Joshua and sons, Joseph and Joshua, Jr., maintained themselves long and well as Embden farmers. In the spring of 1820 when Joseph, then 22 years old, had married Tamson Savage — daughter of James and Annah (Young) Savage of North Anson — the home farm was divided for the benefit of the new couple. Although the father was but 52, he executed carefully drawn deeds then and again in 1826 for sharing the farm and buildings. The other son, Joshua, Jr., wrote his name as a legal witness of the arrangements. Joshua, Jr., at one time captain of the Embden militia was married on July 31, 1828 to Betsey Williams (1807), daughter of Caleb and their household became a notable one in all the country side. Joshua, Sr., bought other land in east Embden of the proprietors, so that he and his two sons dominated in the ownership of that community.

Joseph Gray died young and a decade before his father. His family was an outstanding one, however, for it included Joel Gray (1830-1874) who became a prominent business man. Joel married Elvira Drury. He went to Boston, like several other Embden youths of that period. Engaging in the hotel business, he became very successful. His principal venture there was as proprietor of the famous old United States Hotel. About the same time his cousin, George A. Ayer, also a native of Embden, conducted a hotel on the site of the present Bowdoin Square Theater.

Joel Gray was identified with numerous other large enterprises. He built and owned the first Carrabassett Hall at North Anson in 1870. It was the most conspicuous structure in that village and was long the principal gathering place in all that



JOEL GRAY

region for meetings of importance. The hall was burned in the big fire that swept the village many years ago. When Joel died his remains were conveyed by train from Boston to Old Point — then the end of the Somerset Railway tracks — where a procession was waiting as an escort to North Anson and Carrabassett Hall and thence to his last resting place. The hall was impressively draped for the funeral ceremonies, attended by a great throng of people from Embden and adjoining towns.

The deceased had been an urgent advocate of the building of the Somerset Railway and has been credited with persuading the town of Embden to subscribe for \$40,000 of bonds.



Notwithstanding the years of financial stress in meeting those obligations, Joel Gray's vision of advantages the railway would bring to the agricultural town was justified. It furthered a market for the town's products and enhanced values. These and other benefits were long lost sight of in the general disappointment that construction of the line to Embden was many years delayed.

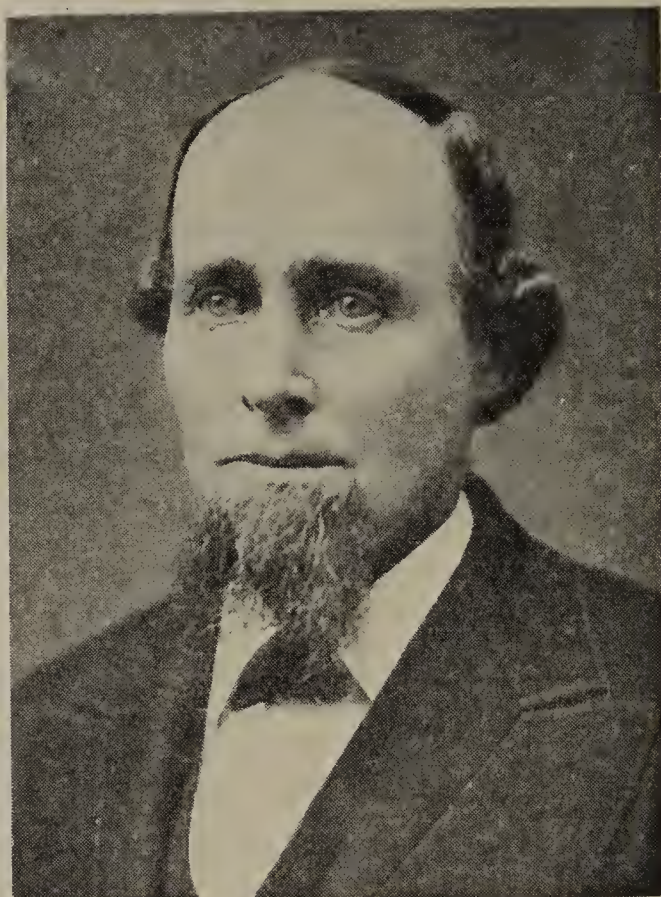
Joel Gray, dying at 44, left a monument to himself in Embden. To this day who, motoring up the Kennebec River road, fails to note the Joel Gray house with the mansard roof, not far from the Embden station? He erected this house, by far the most pretentious residence in Embden, with barn and outbuildings in keeping with it. This house was on the farm of his father, Joseph, where his grandfather, Joshua, had also dwelt. It had been well cultivated and with some additional acres was many years regarded as one of the first properties in Embden.

The farm had an unusual history. Four years after the death of Joseph Gray in 1836 his widow, Tamson (Savage) Gray, married Jonas Thompson, who lived till 1860, whereupon Tamson Thompson for more than a decade was the owner of the farm. In that time it had been increased from 175 to 275 acres. In the early 1880's, Joel's widow, Elvira H. Gray, held title to the property and for two or three years resided there. It had then been reduced to 160 acres, with David Stevens 2d living on the farm immediately north. But in 1888 the purchase of this holding, by Randall W. Ellis (1831-1907) of Belfast brought a welcome townsman.

Mr. Ellis and his wife were accustomed to taking long carriage tours throughout Maine and even to Massachusetts. On one of these trips they were much attracted by the sightly buildings of the Joel Gray place and decided to buy it, leaving the Belfast farm to their son, Harlen. In this new establishment at Embden, Mr. Ellis conducted one of the finest and most profitable dairy farms in the state. In 1895 he was joined by his son, Harlen, and family and still later another son, Irvin, came to North Anson, where both of them now reside.

Mr. Ellis was prominent in politics as well as farming. He was born at Temple, in Franklin County, the third and youngest child of Rev. Gilbert and Anna (Mitchell) Ellis, and seventh in descent from Lieut. John Ellis, an early settler of Cape Cod where he was a builder, trader and innkeeper at Sandwich and served as commander of the Sandwich Military Company in King Phillip's war. Rev. Gilbert Ellis was a Methodist minister who occupied many charges in Maine and was one of the founders of the East Maine Conference.

Randall Ellis married Amanda Abbott (1832-1897) of Temple and bought his first farm at Northport, Me. He helped organize the Republican party there and was elected in 1863 to the state legislature. Following the political scandals of the second Grant administration, he joined the Greenback party



RANDALL ELLIS

and united with the Democrats in 1879 to carry Maine. The same year he was elected by 2,500 majority as a fusionist to the state senate, of which he was an active member during the exciting "count-out" controversy of 1880. He promoted legislation for the benefit of agriculture and in 1887 was elected member from Waldo County on the State Agricultural Board for three years and in 1890 was its president. As a member of that Board he prepared several important papers bearing mostly upon problems of the dairy farmer.

With the decline of the Greenback party, Mr. Ellis aligned himself with the Democrats, but refused to follow them on the Resubmission issue in 1904. He was Democratic candidate for state senator from Somerset in 1903. He regularly attended sessions of the legislature as a lobbyist for prohibition and



agricultural education. A clear, deliberate and impressive speaker, he was recognized as an effective political debater. He served in 1892 as town clerk and first selectman of Embden. Mr. Ellis died of pneumonia after a short illness in the Joel Gray mansion. He and his wife are buried at North Anson.

Harlen B. Ellis kept the Embden farm till about 1915, when he sold it to Joseph Garrette and moved to North Anson village, where he is agent of the American Express Company. His brother, Irvin H. Ellis, was postmaster there from 1916 to 1924 and manager of the Farmers' Union. Their sister, Flora, married George Collins and died at Belfast. Her only daughter, Flora, lived with her maternal grandparents in Embden till her marriage in 1902 with Earl G. Larrabee of Kingfield.

With the death of Joel Gray and the passing of his ancestral farm, as described, the Gray name almost entirely disappeared from Embden. Not many years ago one of the spacious rooms in the mansard roof house was used as a dance hall for the entertainment of young people from Embden, Concord, Solon, Anson and New Portland. The Joel Gray estate was valued at about \$40,000. His widow married Daniel Durgin. His only son, Joel H. Gray, married Viola Vittum of Solon and built the Gray Tavern in Solon village. He died in 1925 but his widow still operates that hotel, on the walls of which hang pictures of Joel Gray and several of his family.

Joseph Gray and Tamson Savage had four other children besides Joel, their youngest. Anna (1821) married Calvin Danforth of Madison, in 1843. Naomi (1825) was the wife of David Stevens who tilled the adjoining farm.

Capt. Joshua Gray, Jr., brother of Joseph, and the elder Joshua's only other son, lived and died in Embden on the farm his grandfather, Capt. John Gray, "took up." "Aunt Betty" (Williams) Gray, his wife, survived him. Their children, however, travelled far. Marshall Gray, a son, resided in Pennsylvania but when his father died, returned to Maine with his wife and three sons. He resided for a time with his mother in Embden. Later a residence was purchased at North Anson and "Aunt Betty" lived there the remainder of her days. Joseph Gray, brother of Marshall, married Elizabeth Smith,

from over Dexter way, and also went to Pennsylvania to live. They had no issue but brought up one or more of Marshall Gray's children. This Joseph Gray was brought back to Maine for burial.

There was still another son of Capt. Joshua and Betty Gray — Enos who married Mindwell, daughter of Nathan Thompson and settled in North Dakota. Emogene, daughter of Enos Gray, is deceased. Oscar F. Gray, a son, resides at Casselton.

Capt. Joshua Gray had two daughters, Lizzie (Gray) Miller and Helen (Gray) Hilton. Mrs. Carrie E. Dickenson, living at Neatogue, Conn., is a daughter of Lizzie.

The Anson branch of Grays, headed by Rev. George, has been more prolific. It comprises many names known to Somerset county people. Several of these Grays married Embden women. Rev. George, as already told, married the daughter of an Embden pioneer. Stickney Gray, already mentioned as a grandson of Rev. George, married June 2, 1862, Ellen Caswell (1844-1913). She was a daughter of John Caswell of Embden, and his wife Caroline (Fuller) Caswell, a descendant of Edward Fuller who came in the Mayflower.

Stickney Gray, and his wife, left three children — Mrs. Evie H. Robinson and Mrs. Marion Hartwell of North Anson, and Uhler Gray of Malden, Mass. Mrs. Robinson, a highly gifted woman, has inherited qualities of the Grays, Cragins, McFaddens and other pioneer families from whom she is descended. As a student and writer on historic subjects Mrs. Robinson has a wide reputation.

Daniel Gray (1790-1842) the oldest son of Rev. George, married Deborah Dudley, daughter of Eliphalet and Mary (Gilman) Dudley descended from Gov. Dudley of Massachusetts. Daniel and his wife moved to Ohio. Their eight children all lived in the West. One son, Joshua R. Gray, was born near Graysville, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1828, migrated to Wedderburn, Australia, in the Province of Victoria during the rush of the 1840's and became a wealthy man. A son of Joshua R. Gray was postmaster of Wedderburn. Other children of Daniel Gray settled in the Iowa towns of Harper, Richland and Talleyrand, Keokuk County.



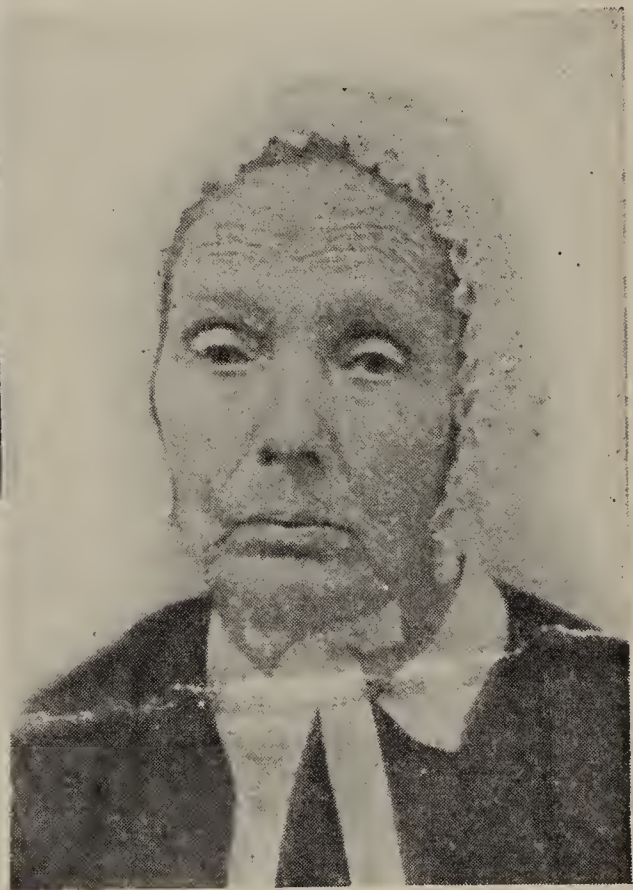
But Rev. George Gray's eleven children set up their households in even other distant parts. It has already been told how Hannah and Betsey after marrying the Hilton brothers went

with an ox team caravan to Ohio in August, 1817. There were two younger sons, Joshua, (1811-1860) and Abial, (1813-1852) who settled in Alabama. Both died before the Civil War. Joshua, after



NANCY BUNKER GRAY

marrying Martha Cowan of Sidney, hung out his shingle as a lawyer in Alabama. Abial married Sarah O. Dickinson of Alabama.



BETSEY GRAY HILTON

The third generation from Rev. George continued the march westward. George B. Gray, brother of Stickney and son of Thomas, lived in Anson but went later to Ruthville, Idaho, where he died in 1902. His wife was Abbie W. Bunker. The Grays of Anson and the Bunkers were intimate friends and neighbors and there were several marriages between them. Robert Gray (1803-1859) — a son of Rev. George — married Nancy Bunker (1814-1891). The late Niron Gray, (1830-1901) of Anson, remembered as an exemplar of the same sturdy religious faith his grandfather had preached long years before

him, was their son. Niron and his family were neighbors of the Paines, from whom he chose his wife Eveline (1837-1905). She was a daughter of Asa W. and Almira (Leete) Paine. Two of Asa Paine's daughters married sons of Seth and Mary (Nutting) Ayer, whose home was in Embden. Cordelia P. Paine married Joseph Ayer, who died at Charleston, Mass., June 15, 1889, Jeannette Paine married Elmore C. Ayer, formerly an employee of the United States Leather Company, at Dorchester, Mass., but now a resident of Rochester, N. H.

Niron Gray's daughter, Mrs. Daisy Cushing, is now a resident of Starks. His aunt, Rebecca Gray, was the second wife of Josiah P. Paine, a worthy son of that Rev. William Paine, who served in the Revolution and for years thereafter expounded Free-will gospel. All were intimate characters in that splendid old neighborhood of Anson where Paines, Bunkers, Cragins, McFaddens and Grays were connected by marriage ties and kinship. The cherished memories of that ancient community are shared by a far flung circle.

Thus for quite a season the Embden Eldorado of the early Grays seemed particularly alluring. There the several scions flourished in one of the most attractive landscapes of all the river valley. Rev. Paul Coffin described his "sweet ride" thither in the autumn of 1797, while on a missionary tour. "Rode to Capt. Gray's, two miles above Anson," runs an entry in his journal on September 15. "Conversed much with him and Mr. Colby on religious and other matters."

On September 20, 1798, Rev. Coffin made another entry in his journal as follows: "Capt. Gray's. Conversed freely and prayed again with Mrs. Gray. Not well. She is a lovely woman, meek, pleasant, thankful and pious. The captain secretly chose her when only seven years old and found her as mild and good as he then thought she would be."

A week later the missionary was at Capt. Gray's again and wrote: "Capt. Gray has a grand farm and much intervale. Had corn 50 bushels to the acre. He said 'I have corn as good as any between this and New York' and that a man working two days in a week will grow rich enough." A bit further on Mr. Coffin writes that "Capt. Gray is like old Esop in body and



mind, round in his shoulders and of a witty turn of thought." The next day the missionary was with Luther Pierce and wife, Susannah, Capt. Gray's daughter, a "mile above Carrytunk Falls." The day after that Luther "sat him up the river four miles in his canoe."

Capt. John Gray was not a soldier of the Revolution and, as far as known he was not a sailor in the cause of Independence. Thomas Gray, of Anson, his grandson, used to tell that George Gray and family came from England in 1755 and settled first in Connecticut and then near Portsmouth, N. H. George died soon after reaching this country, but his sons, Robert and John, carried on. They were the two oldest boys and for a while went to sea. Capt. John, who is said to have been very English, went eventually to Woolwich and Wiscasset and settled at Georgetown nearby. The Grays had been at Berwick and also at Woolwich for two or three generations before Capt. John came, but while they all may have been of the same family, it is claimed the Embden pioneer was of a separate branch. His title of Captain probably came from service with a militia company or from command of a sailing vessel.

He was chosen by Embden for several terms as selectman and as justice of the peace. His sons, John, Jr., and Joshua, were likewise honored from time to time with whatever places of trust their townsmen could bestow. Capt. John and those after him — good sons and splendid daughters — wrought with unusual character and high resolve. Their example stands as encouragement to worthy endeavor.

What a proud reference it should be to those of younger family blood who have trailed westward!

## CHAPTER XII

### THIS OX-SLED WELL LADEN

One Monday morning, presumably in late February, 1790, Thomas McFadden — at that time spelled McFaden — and wife, Hannah, stood at their front door in Georgetown, all bundled up for an eighty-mile journey. Around them were eleven young McFaddens, ranging from Mary, a buxom young maiden of eighteen, to Andrew, a babe in arms. Seven of the brood were girls, the youngest, Lucy and Grace, twins less than four years old. All were out for a bright and early start on another venture into a newer part of the new country.

Thomas McFadden (1740-1840), of Scotch-Irish stock, had purchased in 1773 the Georgetown place he was now leaving. During the interim of sixteen years he had wooed and won Hannah Savage (1745-1807) from nearby Woolwich, served for three years in the Revolutionary War, returning home, a first lieutenant. Quite half of the big McFadden family was born before the war was over.

He represented the third generation of McFaddens, who had wrested a livelihood from rugged gateway towns of the Kennebec Valley. First was Andrew, his grandfather. Born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1675, this Andrew crossed the narrow channel to northeast Ireland which was the early home of more than one family whose descendants went eventually to Embden. He settled at Garro in the county of Derry, on the river Ban at a point called "Summersett." There he belonged to a band of Protestants, whom the Londonderry Catholics besieged vigorously and in 1718 Andrew McFadden sailed away to the land of promise.

With Andrew was a son James (1701-1754) — the father of Embden Thomas. They located on Somerset Point probably named for their ancient home at Summersett in Ireland. It is the Senters Point of the present day in Merrymeeting Bay. An Indian war followed after three or four years, so that Andrew fled with his family to a garrison at Arrowsic Island and there



spent the remainder of his days. About that time his son James married Rebecca Pierce (1701) of a family in Massachusetts. He and his wife resided on Arrowsic Island and there Thomas McFadden, along with several brothers and sisters, grew to be a young man.

And now Thomas McFadden, after the example of his father and grandfather, was moving on in search of a larger opportunity. The autumn before the February morning in 1790 he had traded his Georgetown farm with George Michael, one of the earliest of Embden settlers. He obtained in exchange Lot No. 18, situated close by the Kennebec and known ever since then as one of the most desirable farm properties in that vicinity.

The picture of the departing McFadden family was entirely typical of the pioneers of that day, bound for the upper reaches of the big river. Their conveyance was a long ox-sled, which stood in the front yard, fully packed with their worldly goods. There were household utensils of many sorts, a little furniture, some bedding, a few bags of seed corn and other grain and forage for a horse, a cow, a yoke or two of oxen and whatever other livestock had to be taken on the migration journey.

With visiting former neighbors from Georgetown and Woolwich and with traveling eighty miles and more it was toward the end of the week before this McFadden cavalcade — which had been joined by others en route — pulled along the winding channel of the Kennebec up toward the Seven Mile Brook outlet marked by Island B, otherwise called Savage Island. All the way up was over a winter road. It was on the river ice, from settlement to settlement, with passageways “swamped” through the forest at waterfalls and rapids. By February the road was well trodden. There was a good volume of traffic. One vexing problem, however, was to hit upon wide places in the road for ox-teams that had to pass.

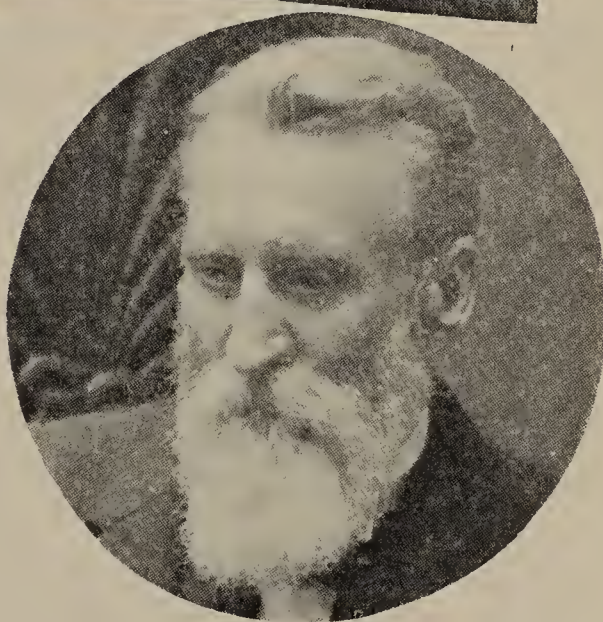
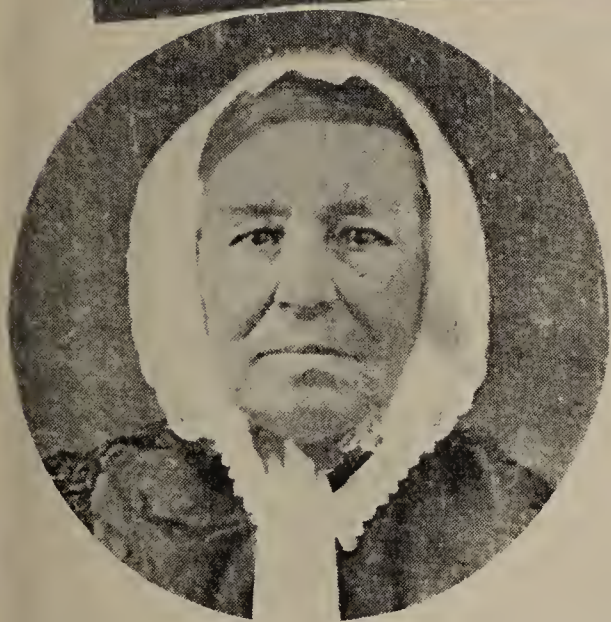
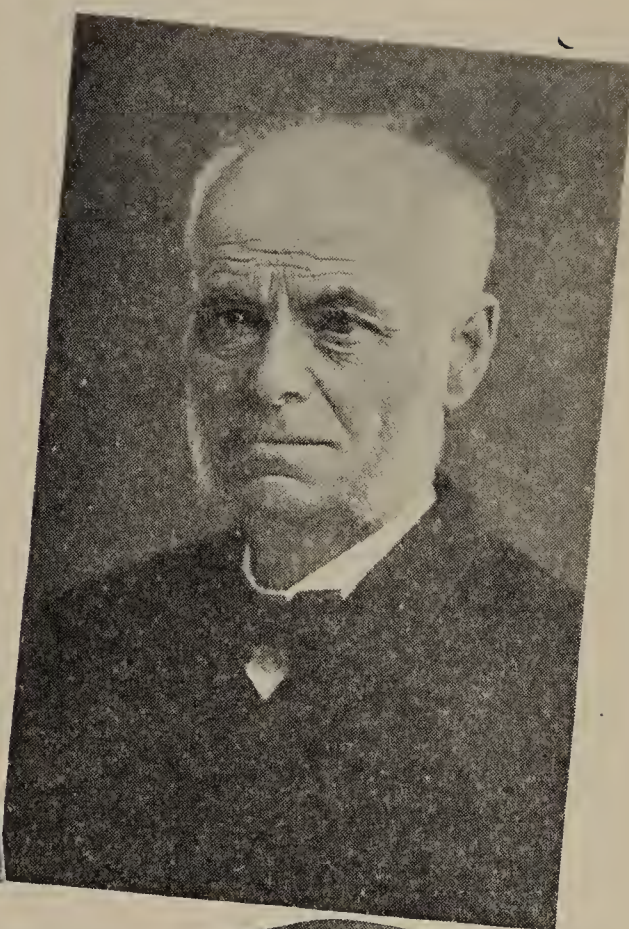
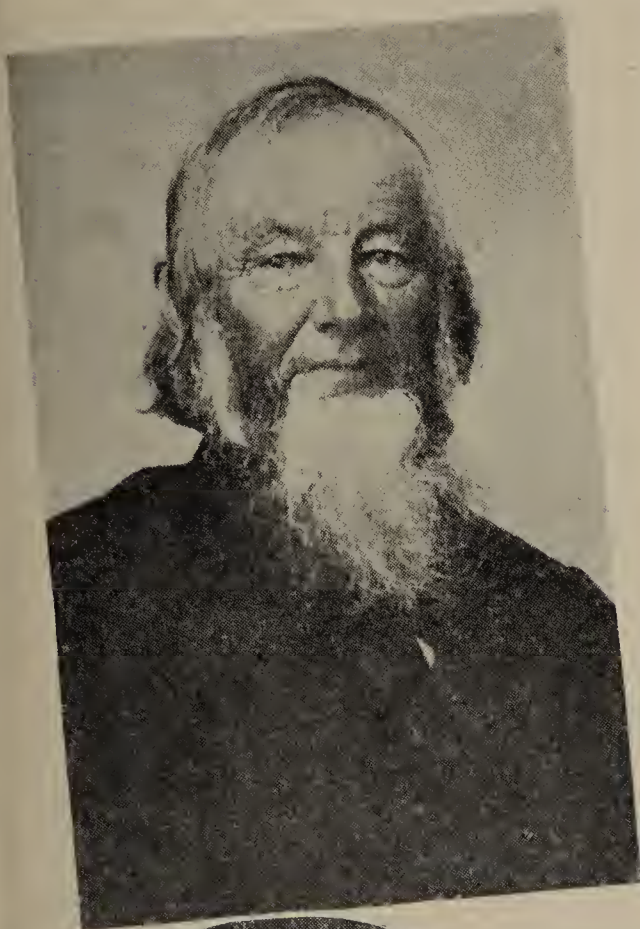
Stopping places for noon-day meals and for the family's lodging at night were made at cabins where there were friends or relatives. That was not difficult. At Hallowell, Augusta, Vassalboro, Fairfield and Bloomfield were numerous settlers who had preceded the McFaddens from the lower valley. There was splendid hospitality all along. The travelers bore tidings

from Arrowsic, Georgetown, Bristol, Dresden, Woolwich and Wiscasset and from the several settlements they traversed on their pilgrimage northward. On the McFadden ox-sled, also, were many little articles that traders down-river had been requested to dispatch by the earliest convenient transport, to say nothing of keepsakes sent along by kin as evidences of affectionate remembrance.

So the McFadden ensemble, with their bevy of attractive maidens and James, John and young Thomas — lads of twelve, seven and five years respectively — were welcome at every stopping place along the winter road. Rebecca McFadden (1768-1844), the oldest daughter, had gone up the river two years before as the bride of George Gray — the same George who was to become a Free-will Baptist preacher in the Seven Mile Brook region. As a matter of fact George and Rebecca, married in February, 1788, had taken their honeymoon trip on father John Gray's ox-sled, when it was bound on a similar expedition during the favorable late-February period of winter from Georgetown to the Embden Eldorado. All of Capt. John Gray's family — which included six or seven attractive daughters — after having made this journey in 1788, were now established at Embden on a farm next to that which Michael had traded to Thomas McFadden.

Friday night or Saturday night was given over to a visit with the Jacob Savages, who had been living for about six years on Savage Island — nearly east of the present village of North Anson — and had a pretentious pioneer establishment. Jacob was Hannah McFadden's brother, as were Dr. Edward and Isaac Savage of Embden; James of Anson, and two or three others not far away. There were Hilton relatives, too, for Hannah's mother was that Mary (Hilton) Savage who had been a veritable mother in Israel to Woolwich people of her day. Mary was a daughter of that Ebenezer Hilton of Berwick and Wiscasset, whom the Indians slew, and a sister of that William Hilton who, when a captive of Indians on the trail to Canada, up over the Embden high hills, spied the fertile intervalles. Accordingly John and Ebenezer Hilton, near the latter day Patterson bridge;





(Top Left) ANDREW McFADDEN, OZIAS H. McFADDEN, HIS SON;  
HANNAH McFADDEN GRAY, HIS SISTER; LAFAYETTE YOUNG, LAST  
SURVIVING GRANDCHILD OF PIONEER THOMAS McFADDEN.





William Hilton of Solon and Joseph Hilton of Embden were Hannah McFadden's nephews.

Thomas McFadden, too, had relatives and kinfolk on the way. Daniel McFadden, a cousin, and several others of the family were settlers at Vassalboro. His mother was Rebecca Pierce, as has been stated, and her people had already plodded with ox-sleds along the winter road. David, Calvin and Luther Pierce, her young nephews, of whom only Luther was married, were then at Titcombtown, the modern Anson. Surely the McFadden relatives would not pass till they had learned how these lads were faring.

Thus there were relatives galore and family reunions compensated for the privations of a long ox-sled journey. The Hiltons and the Savages, as well as Thomas McFadden were Revolutionary veterans. From the struggle at arms, all had sprung to the subjugation of the wilderness. By the light of roaring backlogs as family visited with family, there were evenings when these weather bronzed men fought once more on the fields where Independence was won. They were also all grandsons of the trans-Atlantic emigrants. The Savage family came from the same Londonderry as the McFaddens. The Hiltons were from a nearby English county. Items of the migration into the new country were still fairly well remembered and still supplied interesting themes for conversation.

Their week's eventful journey done, the Thomas McFaddens passed to their new domain at Embden and settled down. The twelve children became thirteen of whom nine were daughters. Attractive and capable girls they were and suitors thronged from both the Embden settlements for the hands of these McFadden maidens.

Mary (1770) was twice married. Her first husband was John Dinsmore; her second John Heald. She became the mother of three sons.

Abigail (1772-1863), the third oldest, became the helpmeet of Samuel Fling, a son of Morris Fling of Anson. Samuel's farm was only a little way up the Kennebec from her father's. Abigail bore her husband in the course of years a family of ten fine children in New Portland.

Hannah (1774-1857), named for her mother, married Joshua Gray, also their immediate neighbor. It was the same Gray family her oldest sister, Rebecca, had married into and the sisters thus became also sisters-in-law. She had five children who grew to be notable men and women.

Timothy Cleveland from West Embden accompanied his father Joseph, in 1790, on a prospecting trip up to Caratunk and by that time was acquainted with Jane McFadden (1775-1823), whom he married three years later. They reared an exceptional family of nine Clevelands over by Seven Mile Brook.

The next daughter, Lydia (1780-1848), wedded Benjamin Thompson who had a farm for a few years near Fahi Pond and then moved to Madison. She died childless. Lucy (1786-1864), a twin sister of Grace, who survived her by twenty years, was the wife of Benjamin Young, one of the first of several brothers and sisters to come from Madison to Embden. Their eight children — Andrew, David, Almeda, Mary, Lucinda, Cephas, Marcellus and Lafayette — were part of the second generation of that creditable name in the town's early annals. They lived on farm No. 71, southwest of the Fahi. Their youngest son, Lafayette, born February 16, 1823, was the last living grandchild of Thomas McFadden. He died in Los Angeles, when twenty days beyond his 100th milestone. Two of his Embden cousins, although strangers, recognized the old man, then blind, while he was groping his way there along the street, and a pathetic reunion followed.

Grace McFadden (1786-1854), the twin sister married Jacob Lowell (1743-1843) in 1806, and they had nine children — William, Lucy, Jacob, Lydia, Jotham, Albert, Jane, John and Martha. It was a notable family in Concord and Solon. Lucy Lowell married John Dinsmore, Jr., of Concord, and John Lowell married Anna Dinsmore of Solon, John Dinsmore's sister. Jane married Heman Whipple, one of Solon's highly respected business men. Martha Lowell married William Tibbetts of Solon. Jacob Lowell, Jr., married Climenia Thompson of Embden.

The youngest McFadden daughter, Martha (1791-1835), in 1810 married Reuben Savage, a son of James at North Anson.



Meanwhile as he became a prosperous farmer of pioneer days, little wonder that Thomas McFadden, then well into his sixties, dominated the new Embden when its first town meeting was held on August 16, 1804. With brothers, uncles, cousins and in-laws — Hiltons, Savages, Clevelands, Pierces, Thompsons, Youngs, Grays, McKenneys and Flings — he held a voting majority in the hollow of his hand. But he had also been a public spirited settler and his election as the first town clerk and chairman of the first board of selectmen — with Dr. Edward Savage, his brother-in-law, then of West Embden and Capt. Benjamin Thompson, his son-in-law as the other two members of the board — apparently gave general satisfaction.

Thomas McFadden married a second wife, Ruth Spinner, in 1808. He outlived her by a quarter of a century and more and died on his pioneer farm in Embden. He was a man of exemplary character, industrious and frugal — an outstanding figure in the town's early history. Until fifty-five years old he was a Calvinist but then became a Universalist. He spent much of his last twenty years on earth studying the Bible and became a great controversialist. He could quote chapter and verse and page and column and position on page and in column.

Indians were living on Lot 18 when Thomas and Hannah McFadden went there to reside. Chief of these was Nicholas, who became very friendly with Andrew McFadden, their son. Andrew used to relate many anecdotes about these Indians and insisted that the spirit of Nicholas, after the old chief passed on, was always with him and gave him power in relieving pain which Andrew was credited with having in wonderful degree.

Although men and women of McFadden blood were numerous in early Embden, and are even to the present day, it is noteworthy that the McFadden name there has entirely disappeared.

The history of his four sons, all of whom figured more or less in the local affairs of the day, with one exception led to other communities. James (1778), the oldest married Betsey Churchill but lived at Ripley and then at Bangor. Their oldest child was Lucinda. Of three sons, Thomas J. went to New Orleans in boyhood and was never heard from. Andrew (1813-1891) lived at Woburn, Mass.

Son John (1783-1864) was constable and tax collector of Embden in 1812, migrated from the town but returned and made several purchases of unsettled lands. One of these tracts had 99 acres in the reservation, set aside "for the first settled minister." John resided in northeast Embden and was a member of the state legislature in 1822. His wife was Lucy Dunlap of New Milford, some of whose brothers pioneered into the middle Embden neighborhood. They had one son, Willard Crockett McFadden (1808-1885), who married his first cousin, Lucinda; and one daughter Sarah A., whose husband was Zachariah Williams of Embden. Willard in 1833 bought of James Daggett a farm of 94 acres near the cross road, — it being south of Nathaniel Walker's and north of John Colby — but died in California.

Son Thomas, Jr., (1784-1834), married Lovinah Savage (1794-1825) a sister of Reuben, his brother-in-law. He resided a while in Starks, but for a time lived on farm No. 61 in middle Embden. After the death of his wife he kept a store at Oldtown. His daughter, Martha S. (1811-1892), was Mrs. David Danforth of Solon, and another daughter, Annah Young, married Daniel McKenney of Madison. Two sons of Thomas, Jr., were Barzilla S. (1818), who went into the Mexican war but did not return, and Sebastian S. (1827), who married in Kentucky.

The other of the pioneer's four sons and the youngest was Andrew (1788-1873) who inherited strongly from his father and, like him, was much identified with the town. Andrew married Elizabeth Reirdon (1786-1879), daughter of a Georgetown family, and, for a while, was in Starks with his brother Thomas, but returned to the Embden homestead. He was an exceptional townsman, widely known for his honest philosophy but modest and retiring. His children and grandchildren adored him but he and his wife were also "Uncle" Andrew and "Aunt" Betsey to all the neighborhood. Andrew was a member of the first legislature of Maine. That legislature adjourned, when its first winter was over, till the next autumn and was said to have been the first body of its kind ever to re-elect itself. He was a charter member of Northern Star Lodge of Free Masons at North Anson, served as its first secretary and was master of the Lodge



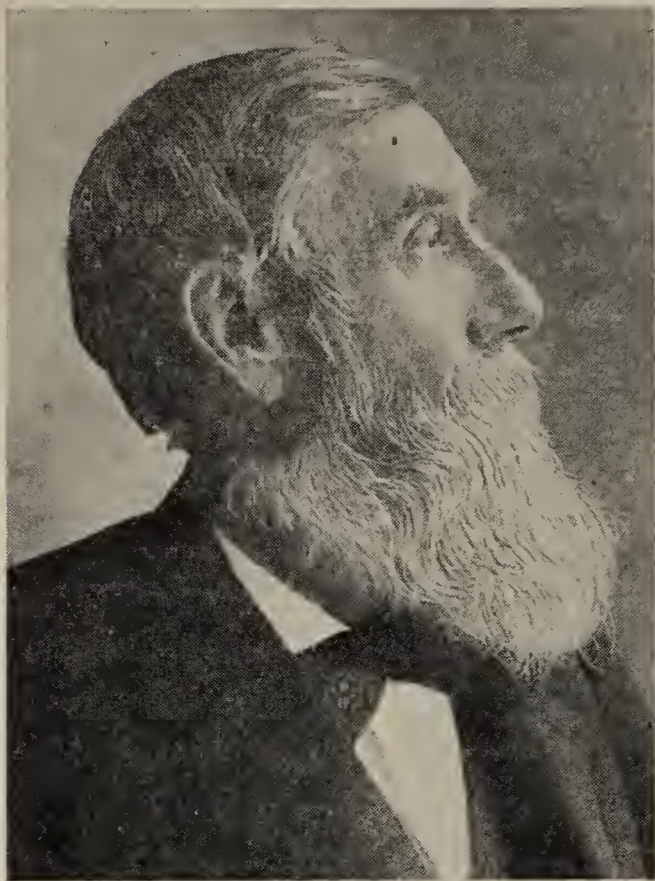
in 1824. He was town clerk and first selectman in 1835 and a member of the legislature from Embden again in 1851 and '52.

Andrew and Elizabeth McFadden had eight children, all born in Embden. One of their sons, Elhanan Winchester (1816-1893) married Zilpha Baker (1817-1878) of Bingham and then Mrs. Lucy (Howard) Weeks of North Anson. In later life he resided at Fairfield. Achsa Jane (1818-1859) married John Cragin. Angelina (1823-1918) was Mrs. David Whipple of Bingham, whose son, Hosea B. Whipple, became a well known resident of San Diego, California. Minerva L. (1826) married Samuel Haines of Saco, who, over a long period, was active in the cotton mill business there. The youngest daughter of Andrew was Mary (1830), who married Edward P. Weston of Skowhegan.

But Andrew had one son — even as his father, Thomas, had had — who clung to the Embden farm and made his career there. This was Ozias Henry McFadden (1818-1888), whose white hair and kindly bearing are remembered by many people in Embden today. He was liberal in religion, as his grandfather had been, but a staunch partisan, steadfast as a Republican and a worthy descendant of the long line of New England McFaddens. He lent a helping hand to many of the country people and won their lasting affection. He was a Free Mason and Knight Templar. For a number of years, covering the Civil War period, he served the town of Embden as treasurer and agent and in 1862 as a member of the legislature.

Ozias made an interesting marriage with Edith C. Pierce, of an influential West Embden family — daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Cragin) Pierce on Gordon Hill. As Hannah (Cragin) Pierce was a daughter of old Simeon Cragin, the Seven Mile Brook pioneer, this marriage cemented ties of long standing between the Cragin and McFadden families. Old Thomas McFadden, with all his interests by the Kennebec, owned some land in west Embden near his son-in-law, Timothy Cleveland. The mother of Thomas, it will be remembered, was Rebecca Pierce. The marriage of his grandson, Ozias, with Edith Pierce was thus also an additional alliance between those families after three generations.

The Embden farm was the home of Ozias McFadden till his health failed, when he went to North Anson to reside with Mrs. Carrie E. Hutchins, his daughter and only child. She is a



ANDREW J. LIBBY

woman of unusual refinement and personal charm, beloved by a wide circle of people. Her husband, Dr. George W. Hutchins died several years ago. Her home is now at Waterville.

Thomas, Andrew and Ozias, as shown, headed in honorable succession the Embden homestead. The memorable ox-sled journey of 1790 prefaced more than a century of devoted service to their families and to their fellow townsmen. Not a few of their offspring with the adventurous ancestral spirit traveled far in establishing homes and

fashioning their own careers. They shared in the conquest of the western states, as did so many others of early Embden. A kinsman from Georgetown lived in South America and died there.

Few Embden families have had as large part as the McFaddens in the history of this old country town or contributed more to the long, hard task of its transformation from an unbroken wilderness. Their men and women were exemplary among all the hardy Embden people who were their contemporaries.

Following the McFaddens of three generations on their fertile intervale place came the late Andrew J. Libby, another public-spirited owner who served the town exceptionally for a decade. He purchased in 1886 the McFadden farm of 540 acres, including the Hafford and Rowe lots of 140 acres and the John Carl farm of 100 more — all assessed on the town books that year at \$4,480. Later he bought other land in Embden till it



amounted to nearly 1,100 acres. On this farm he raised blooded Hereford stock and ponies. He was widely known as a cattle man.

Mr. Libby in 1891 represented Embden and other towns of that district in the State legislature. From the time he purchased this farm until his death he identified himself actively with town affairs. He worked indefatigably to help re-finance the town's Somerset Railway bond debt and with persistent faith which events fully justified. By his purchase of town orders, issued in settlement of the bonds and interest, he was a dominant factor in preserving the town's credit. At the time he was president of the National Bank at Oakland. He was one of the directors of the Somerset Railway, exerted his influence for the extension of the road to comply with original stipulations and gave the land on which stands the present depot in Embden.

At the time of his death Mr. Libby was president of the Maine State Fair at Lewiston. One of his last transactions was the importation of a famous Hereford bull from England. Complications ensued because of Federal restrictions. He was planning to cross the Atlantic to perfect the papers of his registered bull when in 1899 the end came.

He was born at West Waterville (now Oakland) Nov. 7, 1834, the son of John M. and Louisa W. Libby. He married in 1885 Abbie W. Morrison of Sidney, who survived her husband by a decade. Four children were born to them; Morrison, who now conducts the hardware and grocery business in the store at Oakland once occupied by his father; Andrew D., who has the Libby farm near Oakland village; Gertrude A., (Mrs. Lowell E. Ward), deceased; and Bert J., a supervisor of roads under the Main Highway Commission, who makes his home at Oakland.

Mr. Libby and his wife are buried at Oakland and from the windows of trains passing there travellers may see a life-size statue towering over the headstones in a near-by cemetery. It is a granite likeness of Andrew J. Libby, one of Embden's notable benefactors.

## CHAPTER XIII

### SCEPTER OF A SMITHY'S SON

Good old colonial families crowded every fertile acre in Embden's southeast corner. The area was roughly between the foot of Fahi Pond and the big river. First on the east was the elder Benjamin Colby (1750-1843) out of Wiscasset, his oldest son Benjamin Jr. (1772-1840) for many years a chief helmsman in town affairs, and several other children. Their original seat was on Colby Island later called Butterfield Island and then Moore's Island — submerged entirely since the power dam was constructed at Madison. But the Colbys had large holdings on the mainland.

A few years after the Colbys came Jonathan Spaulding and his wife, Taomis Young, to a farm close by the river. It was the east half of land that Benjamin Colby, Jr., owned in 1790, when 18 years of age, presumably by assignment from his father. Jonathan, born at Merrimack, N. H., in 1771, married Taomis in 1796 and resided a while at Farmington where some of their interesting children were born, including Benjamin Spaulding (1803-1839) extensive merchant and lumber dealer of Madison, whose widow married Goff Moore, Jr., and was the step-mother of Albert Moore, one of Anson's most respected citizens. Benjamin's son, John Perrin Spaulding (1832-1896), left that town in 1855 to engage in the grocery business. This John P. Spaulding became the Boston Sugar King and millionaire philanthropist with a remarkable record of achievements. He financed the Hoosac tunnel, was the patron of Helen Keller, gave large sums to Bates college, and was known as a commercial pillar of New England.

Capt. John Gray and Joshua Gray were neighbor settlers of the Colbys and the Spauldings on the north. A little west were John Wilson and his enterprising family. Just beyond was Benjamin Young, (1782-1843), a younger brother of Taomis Spaulding, while south of Young was Luther Cleveland, (1774-1858), a brother-in-law by his marriage with Abihail Young



(1776-1849). Benjamin, Taomis and Abihail, as well as Lydia (1785-1835), who married Capt. Benjamin Cleveland (1781-1852), and Elisha, David, Jr., and Joseph, all of Embden, were children of David Young, of Wiscasset or Woolwich — an early settler at Madison. But the Youngs, Wilsons, and Luther Cleveland, with his prominent son, James Young Cleveland, — and after some years Benjamin Colby, Jr., — were in middle Embden hard by the Canada Trail. These were exceptional communities of old American stock. Nearly all the older men had seen service in the Revolution. All these families had children and grandchildren who gave a good account of themselves in ensuing years.

The elder Benjamin Colby was a blacksmith by trade as was his grandfather, Ambrose Colby, with whom he made his home at Wiscasset Point till 1789. This was 19 years after he had married Elizabeth Foye. In that year he sold most of his Wiscasset property and with his wife and seven children was located by 1790 on Colby Island of 53 1-2 acres, in the Kennebec, and his son, Benjamin Jr., had a 200 acre lot a little northwestward. By 1799 both his grandfather Ambrose, at Wiscasset, and his grandmother were dead. Their farm, where for several years, Benjamin had lived and cared for them, was first willed to the latter and at her death, descended to him.

Benjamin had several enlistments during the Revolution. He was drafted for some of these enlistments and during much of his service was a sergeant, according to an affidavit before Justice Nathan Weston of the Maine Supreme Court dated August 7, 1832, when he was 82 years old, and filed with the Pension Office at Washington. He was on duty one month in 1775 with Capt. John Groves Company, Col. Samuel Harnden's Massachusetts Regiment; one month in 1777 with Capt. Roger Smith's Massachusetts Company; two months, beginning July 1, 1779, in Capt. Hinckley's Company, of Col. McCobb's Massachusetts Regiment on the Bagaduce Expedition and three months during the autumn of 1780 in Capt. Solomon Walker's Company, Col. Prime's Massachusetts Regiment.

Sergeant Colby pre-empted his Embden homestead in a neighborhood of army comrades. Aaron Thompson, just south in

Anson, and his brother, Benjamin, just across the river in Madison, were from Pownalboro and the near vicinity of Montsweag stream. There were other Revolutionary veterans — Wilsons, Youngs, Spauldings, Hiltons, McFaddens and Danforths — near by. Benjamin Colby and the Thompson brothers, on Sept. 10, 1777, were in the patriot company that Capt. Solomon Walker, ancestor of this writer and of most of the Somerset county Walkers, hastily assembled and led four miles up the Sheepscot River from Pownalboro, to retake a valuable mastship from the British.

That was a brilliant incident of the war along the Maine coast. Sir George Collier, commander of the frigate *Rainbow*, sailed her up to Pownalboro (called “Witchcastle” in his journal) from which point he sent out a detachment of two lieutenants and 100 men in boats to capture the mastship. This craft, loaded with masts and other naval supplies, was destined — as the British thought — for France. The *Rainbow*’s detachment captured her without difficulty, but found her aground at low tide. Once in possession on the deck they barricaded themselves with heavy planks from her cargo.

Meanwhile the alarm had been sounded and on the morning of Sept. 10, Capt. Solomon Walker with his son, Solomon, Jr., as sergeant, and William Holman as corporal, and fifteen privates, began a march to their objective. It was 2 o’clock in the afternoon, according to Sir George Collier, when they opened fire on the barricade with a four-pounder cannon taken from Pownalboro and served by Benjamin Colby, according to a statement in his pension affidavit. Under cover of darkness that night the detachment of two lieutenants and 100 British sailors, evacuated to their boats and made their way back to the *Rainbow* as best they could. Other troops under Col. McCobb had gathered along the banks of the Sheepscot and harassed the retreating force with musketry fire.

Th company was “in actual service” but one day as Capt. Walker certified in his muster roll, filed at Pownalboro a month later. In his company, other than Benjamin Colby and the two Thompson brothers, were David McKenney and William, John and Ebenzer Hilton. This McKenney family had several early



settlers in Anson and in Embden. The three Hiltons were also of families that settled in Solón, Anson and Embden within short distance of Sergeant Colby's homestead.

Colby Island, where its owner erected his house and barn, and the smaller Long Island, were midway between Jacob Savage's island at the mouth of Seven Mile Brook and Moses Ayer's island below the old Solon ferry. In early days these three big



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN COLBY, JR.  
Where town meetings were held.

islands were paradise holdings of the Upper Kennebec and the seats of successful families.

Benjamin Colby, Sr., married Elizabeth Foye Nov. 8, 1770. They had several children when they came to their island settlement in 1790 and at least one more son was born after that date. Most of them, following marriage, were residents of the town and long comprised quite a colony in its southeast corner. The names of five sons and one daughter are given in the order of their weddings. If there were others they probably did not live to maturity. The six were:

Benjamin, Jr., who became a foremost farmer in Embden, married Rebecca Thompson (1775-1857), Sept. 7, 1793, a daughter of Aaron, residing just over the line in Anson on the Will Caswell farm of later days and sometimes mentioned as a resident of Embden. They made their home for a few years on

the island but about 1830 had moved to Lot 72 and Lot 35 the present Minor Tingley farm, where their two-story house, fronted by a row of great maples, still stands. They raised a big family, from whom are many descendants, now widely scattered throughout Maine and other states.

Sally, probably the oldest daughter, married Morrill Green of Madison in 1805.

Ebenezer, who married Nancy Daggett Jan. 12, 1809, a sister of Catherine, wife of John Gray a little above the Colby farm, and a daughter of Capt. Nathan Daggett, who served as chief pilot of the French fleet during the Revolution. The sisters had been with their parents in New Vineyard but seem to have come to Embden prior to their marriage. Ebenezer and Nancy in 1817 were on Lot 32, east of and adjacent to John Wilson and extending to the Kennebec. It was all or part of the William Hamlin Settler's lot. Ebenezer purchased this of his brother Ambrose and when he sold it moved to a 35½ acre tract on Jackins brook, by Colby Island. This was part of the settler's tract that his brother, Benjamin, Jr., owned before some of it was transferred to the Spauldings and Youngs and is probably within the boundaries of the present day Delling farm. Ebenezer was an Embden taxpayer in 1825 but by 1835 had probably gone to New Vineyard. Ebenezer finally went west with Richard Pomeroy and Moses Wescott, who also married daughters of Capt. Nathan Daggett. Ebenezer's children included Nathan (1812), Ebenezer, Jr., (1814), Lydia (1816), and Harry (1819).

William Colby, who married Lucy Dennis, of New Portland Jan. 21, 1813, did not remain long in Embden but took up Lot 42 at the Salley four corners, where Cyrus Salley resided afterwards for a time.

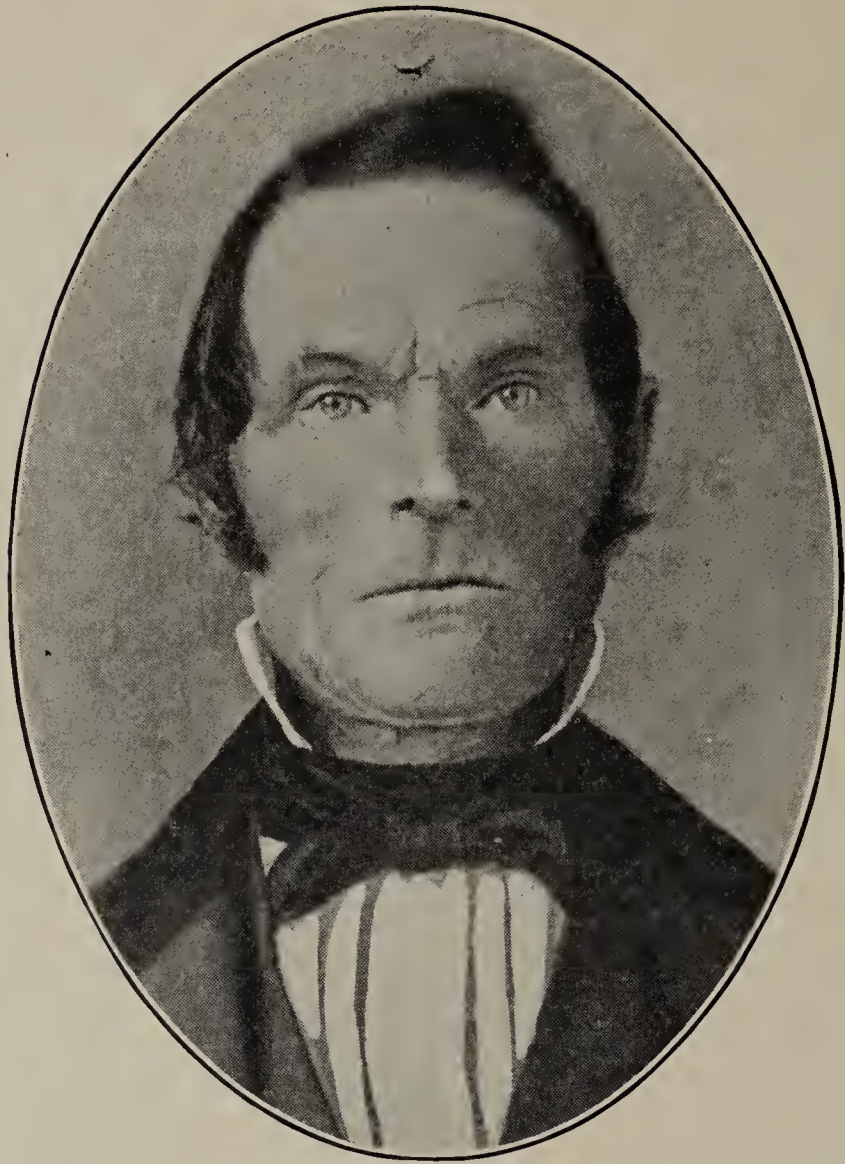
Ambrose Colby (1781-1836) had been owner of Lot 32, just mentioned. He seems to have been married twice — first to Anna McPhearson (1790-1822) of Madison, by whom there were children Betsey, John, Ambrose, Sumner and Mary. It was probably this Betsey and not a daughter of Benjamin Colby, Sr., who married Daniel Spaulding April 23, 1823, Justice of the Peace Joshua Gray officiating, and resided several years on a



part of the Benjamin Colby, Jr., tract. John Colby on Feb. 24, 1831, published his marriage intentions with Esther Getchell of Anson, and in 1833 owned a farm near the Jeremiah Chamberlain place. It was presumably the elder Ambrose, rather than his son, who on Dec. 10, 1822, married Almira Holden, daughter of the old Moose River family. Both father and son probably lived on the farm southwest of the Waterman Hilton place, known subsequently as the Elam Stevens farm. Ambrose Colby, Jr., got a deed to those acres in 1834 from Joseph N. Greene, but Ambrose, Sr., and his son may have been residing there ten or fifteen years previously and after Ambrose had vacated Lot 32 in favor of his brother, Ebenezer. This was a common practice with the settlers. Often a farmer of the early days paid first for the improvements, if there had been a previous settler, and later recompensed the proprietors.

Neighbor Joshua Gray, justice of the peace, tied the marital knot for Ambrose Colby and Almira Holden. The children by this marriage were Jane H. (1823), Philander M. (1825), Almira A. (1831), Jonas H. (1833), Spencer (1835) and Helon H. (1837). When his father died Jonas, born on the Elam Stevens place, was sent to live with his grandfather Holden, made his home permanently in Moose River and married there. George, Elmer and Calvin Colby of Moose River are his sons. Ambrose Colby, Sr., lies in the burying ground on the Henry Treat farm.

Capt. Hartley Colby (1793-1864), married Feb. 1, 1816, Sally Dennis probably a sister of Mrs. William Colby. Their children were Fanny (1817-1845), who became the wife of Franklin B. Stevens of Moscow; Calvin D. (1820), whose wives were (1) Hannah Snell and (2) Julia Baker; Joel (1821) who married Elizabeth Parlin; Warren (1826), whose wife was Julia Young, mother of Mrs. Lepha Colby Preble of Bingham, and whose second wife was Mary Dinsmore; Charlott (1828), married (1) Hiram Dennis and (2) Willard Goodrich of Bingham; Dennis (1830), who migrated to Washington Territory prior to statehood there; and Adeline (1832), Mrs. George Littlefield. Warren Colby in former days dwelt on the Tilson Spaulding farm in Anson, a little below the Embden boundary.



CAPT. HARTLEY COLBY

A conspicuous townsman along the Kennebec was Capt. Hartley Colby, — in local annals quite as prominent as his oldest brother. He has sometimes been erroneously placed as a son of Benjamin Colby, Jr., probably because as a boy he resided in his brother's household. He seems to have been the only native of Embden among old Benjamin's children. He was one of the few residents of the town to enlist in the War of 1812, one year from May 26, 1813, as a member of Capt. Benjamin Adams' Company of the 33rd. Regiment, U. S. Infantry. He was a Captain of the east Embden militia company years later and in that capacity had jurisdiction over half the town's training population.

Capt. Hartley was both farmer and lumberman and till 1832, the year of the great freshet that carried out the dam on Moosehead Lake, resided in the old Colby manor house on the island.



This flood proved a thrilling experience to Capt. Hartley's family. He was away from home at that time. The water from the Kennebec had already risen over the first floor and covered the fireplace when Waterman Hilton and his brother reached the scene in a boat and rowed the family to safety. Capt. Hartley was successful in lumbering operations and widely known for skill as a "timber cruiser" in estimating the cut of lumber on a given tract of land. He was also a "white water boatman," capable of handling a craft in dangerous rapids. After the freshet he first housed his family on the 35 1-2 acre tract by Jackins brook, where his brother Ebenezer had moved. By this time Ebenezer was leaving Embden and Benjamin, Jr., had become owner of the farm. Capt. Hartley's wife, Sally, then had title there for a while but the family soon moved to Pleasant Ridge where one night wolves followed the children home from school and tried to get in through the window. Soon the Captain moved to Bingham and then Moscow, in which latter town he died. His descendants include several well known men. Forrest H. Colby, of Bingham, a public-spirited citizen and former Forest Commissioner of Maine, is a son of Warren and a grandson of Capt. Hartley Colby. From Charlotte (Colby) Goodrich is descended Merton T. Goodrich of Monson, engaged in educational work and actively interested in historical research.

Benjamin Colby, Sr., outlived his oldest son by three years. Their intimate associations over a long period are indicated by the town record. While the son was the more influential of the two, they co-operated continually in business and in town matters. When Benjamin, Sr., was 73 years old, he transferred on March 1, 1823, the title to Colby Island and Long Island, together with other land to make a total of 68 acres, to Benjamin, Jr., for \$500 but probably continued to reside in the manor house.

The elder Colby headed one column of signatures Dec. 12, 1803, on a petition to the General Court at Boston for the incorporation of Embden as a town and his son headed the parallel column on the same page. At the first Embden town meeting in 1804 Benjamin, Sr., was elected first of the fish rives—an important office in those days when the Kennebec

swarmed with salmon and Seven Mile Brook with alewives. Vassalboro seems to have had jurisdiction over fisheries before upper Kennebec towns were organized, for the Vassalboro town meeting of March 2, 1780, voted "that no alewives shall be taken in Seven Mile Brook in Vassalboro above the Shrimp's Birth so called in said brook nor more than 30 feet below the lower pitch or falls, called Moore's Falls in said brook, said alewives to be taken at the first described place on no other days than Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week and at the said falls, called Moore's Falls, on no other days than Mondays and Wednesdays in each week." Capt. Abial Lovejoy and six others were made a committee on the lower falls and Eben Farrell and six others a committee on Moore's Falls.

At Embden's second town meeting, held also in 1804, Benjamin Colby, Sr., was moderator, a post he frequently filled thereafter. He was moderator likewise at the annual town meeting in 1805 when Benjamin, Jr., was chosen as town clerk and first selectman. The latter was repeatedly re-elected to these two offices and in 1804 was deputy sheriff. But for 30 years both father and son held one Embden office after another and were the guiding spirits during the constructive period when the building of schoolhouses and roads involved considerable expenditures.

Benjamin Colby, Jr., started buying a string of farms half way across Embden, in the southeast section, in 1821. He was then 49 years old and dominated the town as, possibly, its most influential farmer. On February 16 of that year he paid Jonathan Cleveland \$500 for a quitclaim of interest in Lot 72, where Jonathan's brother, Luther, and Jonathan himself, for a time, had resided. It was immediately south of Benjamin Young. Thus Benjamin, Jr., was in the midst of the early neighborhood out of which came two marriages between the Young and Cleveland families and many descendants. Soon thereafter he acquired farm No. 35 immediately east of his 1821 purchase, it being on either side of the Canada Trail and bounded on the south by Anson line. The present cross road westward out of the Trail to Barron's corner traverses all of the first purchase and the west half of the second one. Meanwhile in 1823, as



already told, the Colby, or Moore Island and the Long Island adjacent, had come to him from his father. It was during this period that he erected his two-story house on Lot 35 and west of the trail. Finally in March, 1833, Benjamin, Jr., obtained a 28 acre strip from Joseph N. Greene, proprietor, for \$28 in the northeast corner of Lot 34. This gave him an almost continuous holding through three ranges and tied up with his property on the River road. It was then one of the longest farms in Embden. He must have been prosperous for a season. Through a sheriff sale he got a part of Lot 47 from Joseph Felker in middle Embden.

But Colby holdings half way across the town,—which must have been a topic of wide comment and a matter of admiration to a large community,—soon began to disintegrate. While Benjamin, Jr., was buying land in those boom days of the 1830's, old John Wilson had finally paid Joseph N. Greene \$200 for the 100 acres west of his millseat and John's son, Elijah, began to reach out for more land. He obtained from John Hamblet of Solon, in October, 1833, all of the 100 acre tract that lay south of Benjamin Colby's 28 acres in Lot 34. Eli W. Thompson was an owner of this property with Elijah for a while but soon deeded over his share. Then on May 5, 1835 there passed to Elijah by deed from Benjamin, Jr., for \$500, two more ancestral Colby parcels. One of these covered Colby and Long Islands; another was the 35 1-2 acres of mainland opposite the islands. On one or the other of these tracts had dwelt not only Benjamin, Sr., but also Benjamin, Jr., Ebenezer, Ambrose and Hartley Colby, his sons. This transaction reduced the proprietorship of Benjamin, Jr., to land in middle Embden where he was then residing, and Elijah Wilson, with still further purchases, became an Embden land magnate close by the Anson line. He owned almost continuously from the middle of the Kennebec to a point a half mile west of the Fahi outlet. Within this tract of Elijah's was the little farm on which his younger brother, Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson, when retiring from the ministry long afterward, passed his declining years. It adjoined a place in Anson, where Rev. Jesse Lee erected a set of buildings. Just north of Elijah his father and spinster sisters, Sally and Susan,

of whom Sally in 1842 became the second wife of John Mullen, owned 200 acres, so that southeast Embden for a period by 1840 had become quite as much of a Wilson neighborhood through the activities of Elijah as it had been a Colby neighborhood through the activities of Benjamin, Jr.

No small part of the Colby chronicle in Embden, however, has to do with the sons and daughters of Benjamin, Jr., and his wife, Rebecca Colby. These were all apparently born before he had moved westward from the Island farm to his new two-story house by the trail. With their father as town clerk for much of the period, their names and dates of birth were carefully written into the Embden records as follows:

Fanny (1793-1839) whom Capt. Benjamin Thompson, justice of the peace, on April 7, 1813, married, to John Gray Savage as his second wife. He had been in previous years on a middle Embden farm, but later lived by the Kennebec near the Colbys where Joe Norton now resides. Ward Spencer Savage of Charlestown, Mass., was their son.

Harry (1795-1816).

Dr. Zenas (1797) who married Sophia, a daughter of Stephen Chamberlain, of Embden and Solon. A daughter of Dr. Zenas, Delia Frances Colby, became Elisha Purington's wife. Hon. Frank O. Purington of Mechanic Falls and his brother, the late George C. Purington, long principal of the Farmington Normal School, were among the many grandsons of this line.

Warren (1800-1881) who wedded Sally Dutton (1805-1883), of Vassalboro, and went to that town to reside. Their daughter, Helena, married a Felker. Miss Grace Felker of California who has employment in the Department of Labor at Washington is their daughter. Another grand-daughter of Warren Colby is Mrs. Ethel Colby Conant of Augusta, a talented woman known to a wide circle in Maine.

Melinda (1802) who was the first wife of Wesley Gray. They resided on part of her father's settler lot.

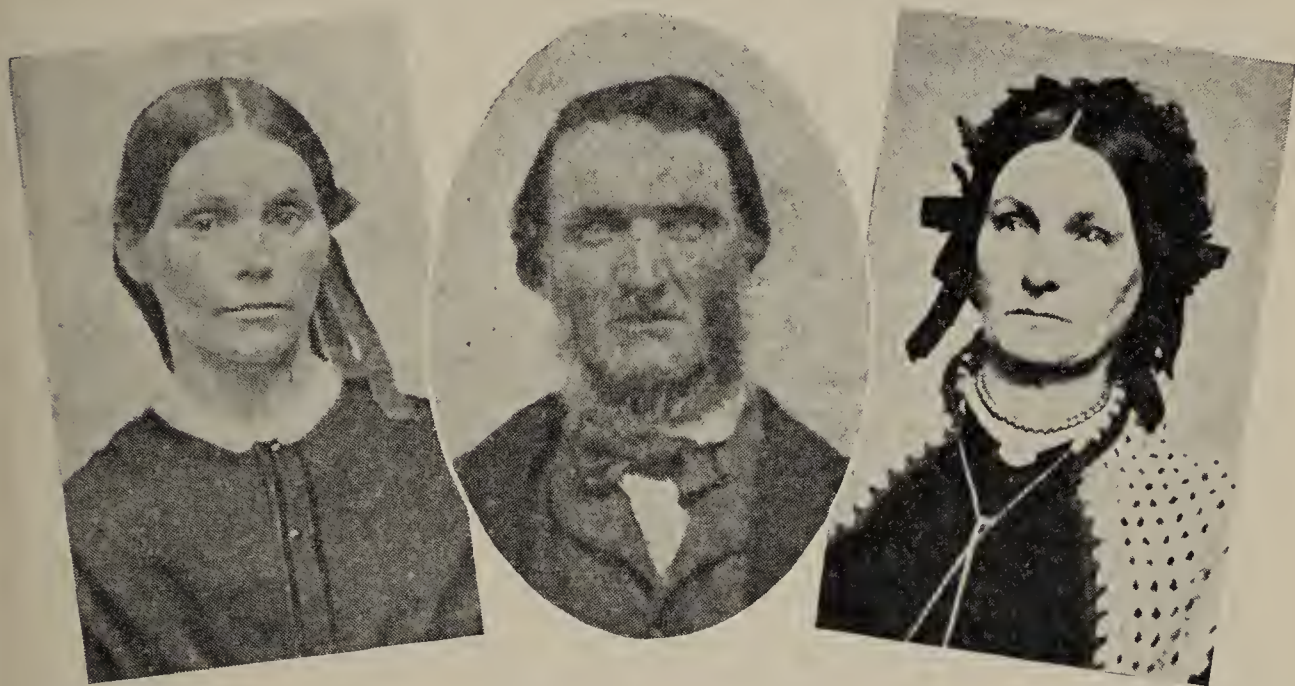
Helena (1803) who married Daniel Dutton March 26, 1829, a brother of Mrs. Warren Colby. He owned the Colby farm and two-story house, known as Lot 35 of 166 acres in 1854, when it was valued at \$1,100.



Spencer (1805), Benjamin 3rd. (1807-1824) and Josephine (1809).

Isabella (1811), who married at Anson Oct. 23, 1832, Jesse Dutton of Vassalboro.

Mason S. (1812) who married Sally Howard in 1835, when both were residents of Concord. Mason returned to Embden by 1846. That year and several years thereafter he was the only



SALLEY (HOWARD) COLBY MASON S. COLBY ANALOSTINE COLBY

taxpayer of the Colby name on the Embden lists, but eventually moved to Wisconsin.

Analostine (1814-1883) who married in 1835 Thomas Patterson of Anson; Harriet (1816) and Ariet M. (1821).

Benjamin Colby, Jr., died when 69 years of age. The Embden clerk began to record that the annual town meetings, which had been assembling at his residence, were held at the dwelling of "Widow Rebecca Colby." While his father, blacksmith and sergeant of the Revolution, lived after him, the fact that Benjamin, Jr., in 1839 was the only Colby name on the tax list, gives color to a statement that Benjamin, Sr., resided for a while in his old age at Anson. Elizabeth Foye, the latter's wife had passed on several years before but in 1834 he was published for marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Hunnewell as his second wife. This second Elizabeth probably died in 1842 for during that year the probate court appointed Andrew McFadden as the

elder Benjamin's guardian. Kith and kin had scattered far when Benjamin, Jr., was laid to rest in Sunset Cemetery at North Anson. It was seventeen years later when Widow Rebecca was placed there beside him. She died at Vassalboro while residing with her daughter, Helena Dutton.

The farm No. 35 and the mansion passed through many hands in the course of years. After Daniel Dutton's ownership of 1854 there appeared an item in the records that "Daniel Bunker at Fairfield, April 11, 1855, paid \$51.27 for taxes and costs arising on the Colby farm for non-payment of taxes for three years from June 20, 1852. Costs for trouble of Bunker \$1.73." The older people still point to the northeast corner of the upper story of the house as locating the room where the district school used to assemble. Probably that was during the period that followed the destruction of the Wilson schoolhouse by fire. John L. Williamson of New Portland was the owner there many years afterward and it was the scene of many happy family gatherings. Benjamin Young, whose pioneer grandfather, Benjamin, had lived in the previous generations on farm No. 71 purchased the Colby place after he came home from the Civil War.

The Youngs, who in earlier times had several pioneer farms in Embden, were of substantial stock. They were sons and daughters, as stated heretofore of David Young of Madison, but he had a sister Mary (1747-1832), who married David Danforth of Solon, in 1770. Their daughter, Thankful Danforth, was the wife of Jedidiah Thompson of Embden. Annah Young of Pownalboro, who married James Savage, the Anson settler, in 1774, was presumably another sister. David Young with his second wife, Jane McKenney, was on Seven Mile Brook in 1785 with a group of seven children. Benjamin Young on Lot 71 in the first years of the last century, the husband of Lucy McFadden, was a son by David's first wife and may have been the first of David's children to come to Embden. David Young probably had four other sons in Embden as follows:

David, Jr., who seems to have resided on the eastern half of the settler's lot taken up by Benjamin Colby, Jr. His father of Madison owned this land in 1815 but David Spaulding had it in



1822. He was on the town's first assessment list and held local office in 1806.

Elisha, probably a younger son, bought farm No. 68 in 1823 from John Hunnewell of Embden and Caratunk and was a resident of the town till after 1831. This is the farm of which Joseph Gage from Augusta and also Herbert and Ruel Savage were once owners. The name of Elisha Young hill there continued long after Elisha was gone.

Joseph, who married Sally Savage in 1816, and lived on a corner of the John Gray mill lot. A town meeting was held at his home on Nov. 2, 1818, and he was collector and constable in 1819. He had two sons Warrenton and Franklin Young.

Jacob, who lived in the 1830's between Ford Hill and Embden Pond. He married in 1834 Sarah Town of Concord. Absence of definite records present any statement about his kinship.

David Young of Madison undoubtedly had other children, among them, probably, Rev. Daniel Young, who was ordained in 1808 and preached in Anson.

Benjamin and Lucy (McFadden) Young came to Embden and to Lot 71 shortly after their marriage in 1805 and were entered last on the list of families among the town's incorporators. Town Clerk Benjamin Colby, Jr., seems to have written them there as an after-thought or, more likely, upon request. Perhaps they were the first arrivals after the act of incorporation had been passed. They had ten children during their pioneer residence as follows:

Andrew (1805), who in 1830 married his cousin, Fanny Danforth of Solon, and resided for a brief time thereafter in Embden.

David (1807) who was known as David 2nd, married Hannah, a daughter of Elder Job Hodgdon in 1831. They succeeded to the homestead of his father. Their children included four sons — David, Alonzo, Daniel and Benjamin. All moved away from town, some of them to Pittston. This son, Benjamin, was one of the last Youngs to reside in Embden and is the above mentioned owner of the Colby farm No. 35. He married in 1868 Hannah M. Hodgdon, then the widow of Benson Gray. This Hannah

father, James Hodgdon, was a half-brother of David Young's wife. Fred Young, of Woodfords, who married Lottie Walker of Embden; Ethel, an older sister (Mrs. Joe Norton); Ella, who is Mrs. George Walker of Woodfords and Daisy, a younger sister (Mrs. Wallace Barron) are this Benjamin's children.

Almedia (1810) married in 1832 to Edward E. Marsh of Anson; Mary (1815) married in 1840 to Richard Hollis of Starks; and Lucinda (1818).

Cephas (1822), the husband of Celia Thompson (1821) daughter of Capt. William nearby; Marcellus (1826); Lafayette (1828) who went to San Francisco, lost his eyesight but was the last survivor of his father's family as well as of the grandchildren of pioneer Thomas McFadden; and Cordelia (1830).

Some of these Young families went west. The migration out of this neighborhood of the town was large, led by the Luther Clevelands. By 1860 there was no property holder of the name left in Embden. Manley and Lovina Young, distant connections, only, moved in 1878 from Lexington and resided at Embden for ten years. During their residence there was born to them Sarah B. Young, who graduated from Colby College in 1909 and is now the registrar of Wheaton College at Norton, Mass.

Like the Youngs and the Colbys the Spauldings are fast passing from memory as Embden people. One branch of the family, however, was cradled in this southeast neighborhood. Among them are names of local importance. They were akin to the Colbys and also to the Youngs. This kinship came through Daniel Spaulding (1798) son of Jonathan and Taomis (Young) Spaulding, and his wife Betsey Colby. This couple left Embden about 1840 for Madison, shortly after the death of Daniel's merchant brother, Benjamin. But Jonathan and Taomis remained at Embden till the end of their days.

Daniel's children were: John N. Spaulding, Lorenzo D., who resided at Madison; and Frank S., Cyrus McK., and Ambrose Colby Spaulding, all of whom became residents of Skowhegan. Daniel had three Embden brothers — Jesse (1799), Christopher C. (1800), and Thomas Blake Spaulding (1801) — and a sister Lavinia, who was Mrs. Cyrus McKenney of Madison. Christopher married Lydia Mapes of Starks and tilled an



Embden farm till about 1836 when he and his brother Thomas went to Milo. The latter was a Methodist minister with a flare for politics and served two terms in the Maine legislature.

These Embden Spauldings were one of three distinct family branches in the town. While all traced their lineage back to the same Edward Spaulding who was first to land in America they were but distantly related. Tilson Spaulding of Anson, a short distance down the Kennebec River road, a grandson of Maj. Ephraim Heald — and his attractive daughters of recent days, — Mrs. Fanny Bray, of El Paso and Mrs. Kate B. Foster — belonged to the family branch that resided in northeast Embden and included some of the Embden Pierces.

After three or more generations, the numerous individuals of the Colbys, Youngs, Spauldings and also the Wilsons passed out of local history. The neighborhood in reality included adjacent corners of Anson, Madison and Solon. Families established there by veterans of the Revolution married back and forth across the Kennebec. The river was no particular barrier in those days of local isolation. It was easily crossed by boat. In winter the way over the ice was more direct. Well trodden paths led from farmhouse to farmhouse at various points.

That was the season of leisure for visiting between Thompsons, Colbys, Wilsons, Youngs, Pattersons, Hiltons, Williamses, Savages, Spauldings and Danforths. Memories of enchanting days and hazardous adventures survived out of the toil and hardships of the frontier. Old home journeys down the river brought back tidings from kin and friends of earlier years and news from the outside world, always of course a welcome feature. A glorious picture here of homespun American life! Above all things else are the men and women who stand forth so creditably in it.

## CHAPTER XIV

### FROM WILD LANDS TO WILD LANDS

Settlements rose and settlements fell in portions of Embden. Nowhere was this more strikingly so than in the Fahi section. The north boundary was well up to the cross-town road from Solon to New Portland; the south boundary a good two miles below, not far from the Anson town line. The region included, to be sure, the large morass, where the "long causeway" was over the outlet stream of Sand Pond (yet good as of yore for pickerel and perch); but the tillable land was poor. Although adventurous settlers entered there by way of the Canada Trail, they halted sooner to make their locations than did families of the group, mentioned in previous chapters, who pushed on into the woods and rested on the high hills of middle Embden.

Time was, about a century ago, when a horseman down through that early woodland avenue beheld on either side the rude households of interesting pioneers. Right in the southeast corner of the present cross road and the trail, across from where a weather-beaten guide post used to be, William Colby had a farm. He was a son of old Benjamin Colby, whose populous clan from Wiscasset got an excellent foothold in southeasternmost Embden. An occasional one among older residents is able to recall that on a part of this farm at one period dwelt Cyrus Salley, son of pioneer Isaac farther up the road and grandson of a Virginian. Immediately eastward of this Colby-Salley place, now deep in the woods, was Lot No. 22 where at that time probably Capt. William Thompson was residing. After Thompson, came John Rowe and others but when the house had been abandoned this homestead had become known as the John Farday place and Phineas Eames, when a resident on Lot 31 at the southeast of the Fahi owned it as a pasture. North of No. 31 were the Frederic Dunbar farm of early days before he moved up the middle road and at least two other farms all of which from cross road to cross road came eventually under Phineas Eames' ownership. Perhaps the horseman of a century ago



glimpsed the smoke from cabin chimneys here, if he was able to gaze through the trees to the Fahi's east shore.

Southward over the trail, with a firm hand on the bridle rein, for the going is rough, our rider skirted on the right the farm where Joseph Gage, Herbert and Rufus Savage and Elisha Young at divers periods resided and just below on either roadside, the farm to which Capt. William Thompson moved and where Capt. Benjamin Thompson, both of them men of note in the town, made their homes and considerable families of Thompson sons and daughters grew up. There, too, on the Thompson farm several early town meetings assembled. Not far below, still on the left, he passed the point where eventually there was a cross road east and west past the foot of the Fahi Pond. There the horseman was in the vicinity of Veteran John Wilson's. He was one of the earliest Embden townsmen of the locality and had many well educated and successful descendants. Probably on the site of the cross road was a forest-lined way into the farm of Joseph Hilton, veteran of the French war and of his sons, John and Parker. At almost that point on the trail, farmer craftsmen might then have been rearing the schoolhouse with two chimneys, another place where were held several town meetings.

Very soon the staid old country horse had borne his man into the midst of better farming land. Off to the right was the home of Pioneer Benjamin Young and even, before that, was the place where James Young Cleveland flourished for a season. And below Benjamin Young, perhaps Benjamin Colby, Jr., had already begun his two-story mansion. The travellers along the trail must have had laconic gossip about those farmers who were eagerly buying wild lands in every direction — "Lige" Wilson or "Ben" Colby, or "Jim" Cleveland, according to the particular period before or after 1830 when our rider was on his way to the "village."

In any event the view is now out of a part of the Fahi section, close to Anson, with village roofs probably visible in the distance. Eastward and westward were notable neighbors through the early decades of Embden history. The younger Joseph Hilton, brother of William, John and Ebenezer, had his

place for a while on the east side of the trail and bordering Anson, probably the same acres that Elijah Wilson and finally Elijah's brother, Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson, occupied. But the minister also had land at one time over in Anson and erected a set of buildings there.

Other families of early days fought for a livelihood up and down this section of the town and in the township ranges back of the trail. Only some of the principal ones have been mentioned in a considerable percentage of the town's population. The journey down from the cross road also passed near the thresholds of wonderful housewives. Mrs. William Thompson was Betsey Ayer (1788), a sister of Moses and Stephen, from Ayer Island below Solon ferry. She was married in 1807. Mrs. Benjamin Thompson was Lydia McFadden and Mrs. Benjamin Young was her sister, Lucy. Mrs. John Wilson was Catherine Law (1762) of an excellent old colonial family. Mrs. James Young Cleveland was Edith Cragin and Mrs. John Hilton was Lucinda Williams, while Mrs. Benjamin Colby, Jr., it will be remembered, was a daughter of Aaron Thompson over on the River road in Anson.

The picture of the Fahi section, even though more than a century has passed, could easily be visualized in more detail. Settlers came thither with high hopes of winning homesteads. They fell to vigorously with their axes and the open spaces were rapidly enlarged. Sons, fast growing to manhood, soon took up the task of carrying on. But "betterments" had not long been developed before agents of the Rhode Island proprietors were on the scene. Payments were indispensable to title and, even if the terms offered were easy, money was hard to get. The discouragements that came to the second if not the first generation are evident in the frequent deeds of transfer, often to traders at North Anson, who resold if they could. An occasional sheriff sale carried its own tragic story. The struggle endured into the 1840's, which was the day of tidings about good lands and better fortune far westward.

Thereupon the exodus of sons and daughters was hastened and voyages by prairie schooners were arranged. Owners of the least attractive acres naturally yielded early. With the



abandonment of farms came relapse to pasturage and the appearance of young fir trees. Before many years the new forest was growing for Maine's long-time prominent industry. Much land like this in Embden, as in numerous other Maine towns, never should have been settled for farming. Much of it probably never would have been settled had the opening of the middle western states come a half century earlier.

A considerable portion of quite three ranges of Embden down through the Fahi section belonged more or less to this category. Many homesteads, located immediately back of the farms that bordered the Canada Trail on either side, were first in the recession. By 1890 the highway from the Phin Eames corner on the Kennebec by the road past the town house supplied an evidential cross section of what had been happening then for 50 years. Now all the open spaces, which then had not been covered in, are solidly wooded awaiting the day when lumber cutters can profitably enter.

Prior to the complete abandonment for tillage of extensive tracts in this section — as much was true of some other parts of the town — there was quite a population of families trying anew to win a livelihood from the soil. This was along in the 70's and 80's. John Skillings (1793-1879) and his wife Betsey Spear (1809-1882), married in 1828, had a typical family life, perhaps in this regard. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, having enlisted at Anson May 14, 1813, and served till May 4, 1814. He participated in the battles of Stone Mills and Chateaugay and was discharged at Plattsburg, N. Y. His service was in Capt. Benjamin Adams' Company, 33rd. U. S. Infantry, in which were Richard Nutter, Hartley Colby and Nathaniel Martin, Jr., all of Embden. John Skillings received a warrant for 150 acres of land and in 1871 was also pensioned.

Some time after the Civil War he settled in the Black Hill region of Embden, which farmers then were beginning to abandon. In his family were two strong young sons. One of these, Obed W. Skillings, eventually took over the Amos Copp farm on the west side of Embden Pond, when that region, too, was becoming a disappointment. Obed married Mary Russell, of Madison, whose first husband had been Thomas Jefferson

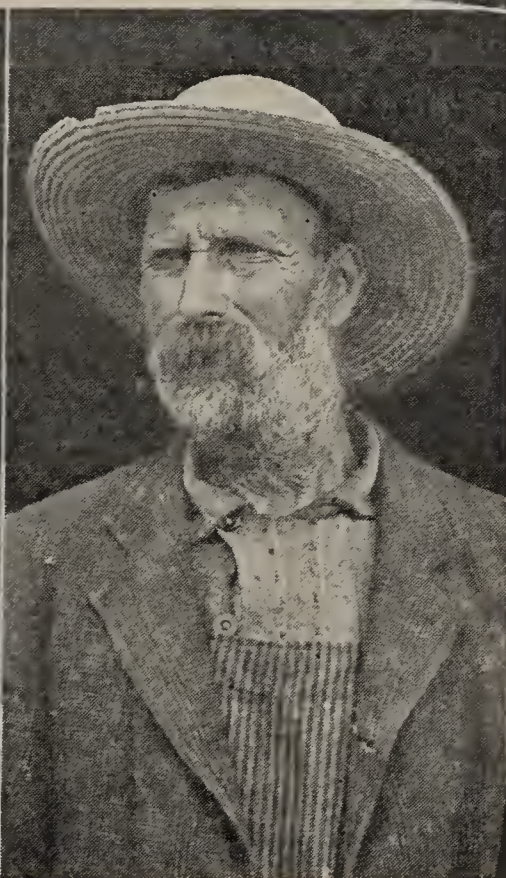
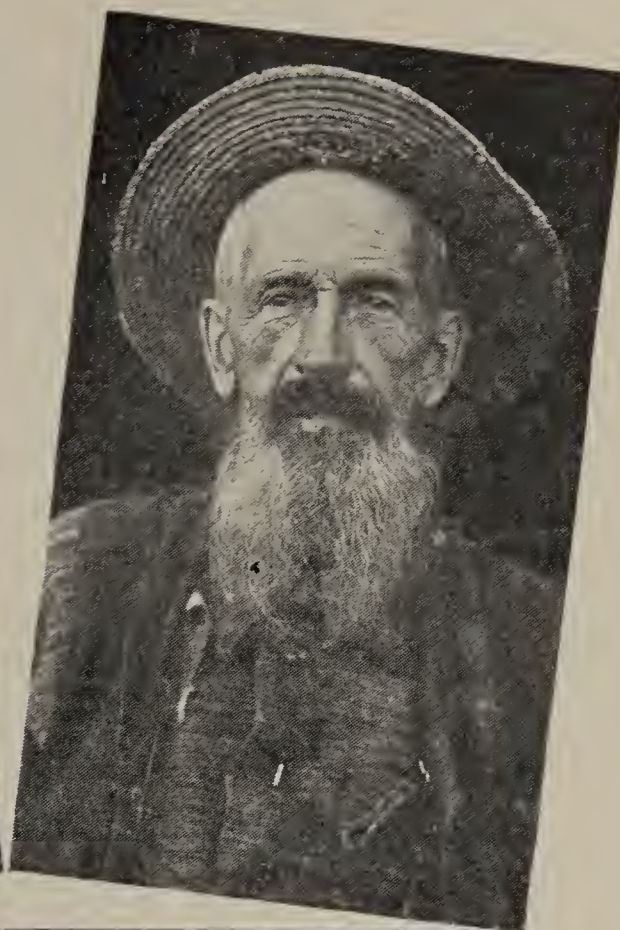
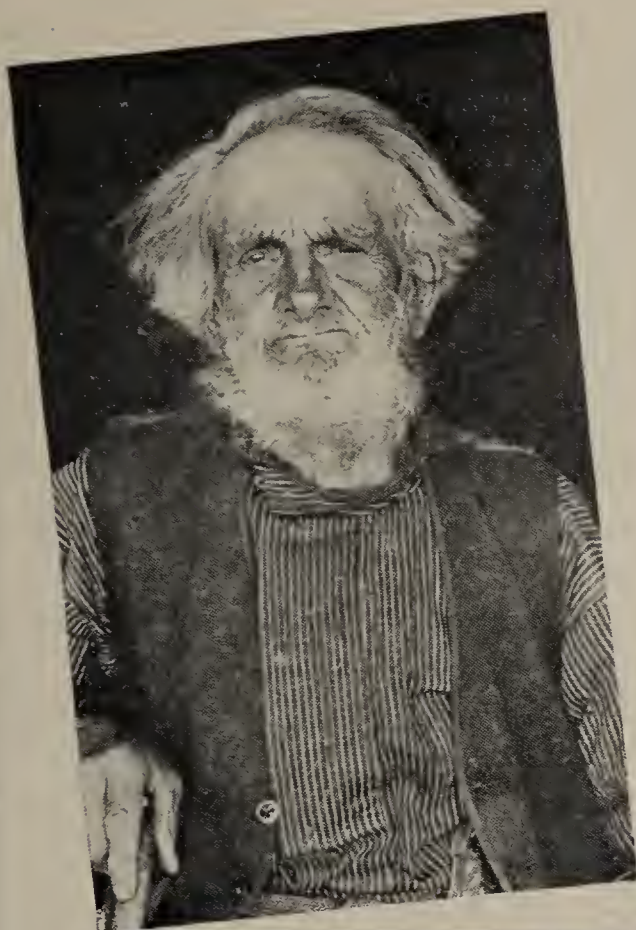
Mullen. He knew his Bible from lid to lid and was the champion woodchopper of Embden. His top record was six cords of wood, which he cut and laid up, from sun to sun. It was a day's work for Samuel Bunker, or possibly T. Gray & Son, at North Anson.

John Skillings, Jr., Obed's brother, lived many years over in the Fahi section on Lots 39 and 68, the latter where Elisha Young and others had resided. At the time John, Jr., occupied it, this property was known as the Lyman Rowe farm. He married Eunice Bickford, a sister of Moses, and their children were John, 3rd., Henry, Frank, Fred, Angier and Estelle. John 3rd's wife was Ellen Town; Fred's wife was Edith Blagden; Frank's, Eveline Rowe. Several grandchildren of John Skillings' still live in Embden or vicinity.

There were others who sought to reclaim the Fahi section. One of them was Joshua G. Andrews, who kept a blacksmith shop and also cultivated the Joanna Spencer farm above the long causeway. Another was Sawyer Lane, who had a farm eastward but south of the cross road. In his stable was always to be found a horse that he considered a trotter, although it is not told that Sawyer ever entered his horse in a race. Nevertheless he was always racing on the road with his neighbors. In his younger days he had been a cattle grower. Sawyer was a familiar sight to the villagers at North Anson driving his trotter down Main street at top speed. Owen Eames of Boston, a son of Phineas and an enthusiast with the camera, took a series of pictures while at Embden in the 1880's. His pictures of the brothers, John and Obed Skillings, of Joshua Andrews and Sawyer Lane were awarded a prize for excellence by the Boston Camera Club.

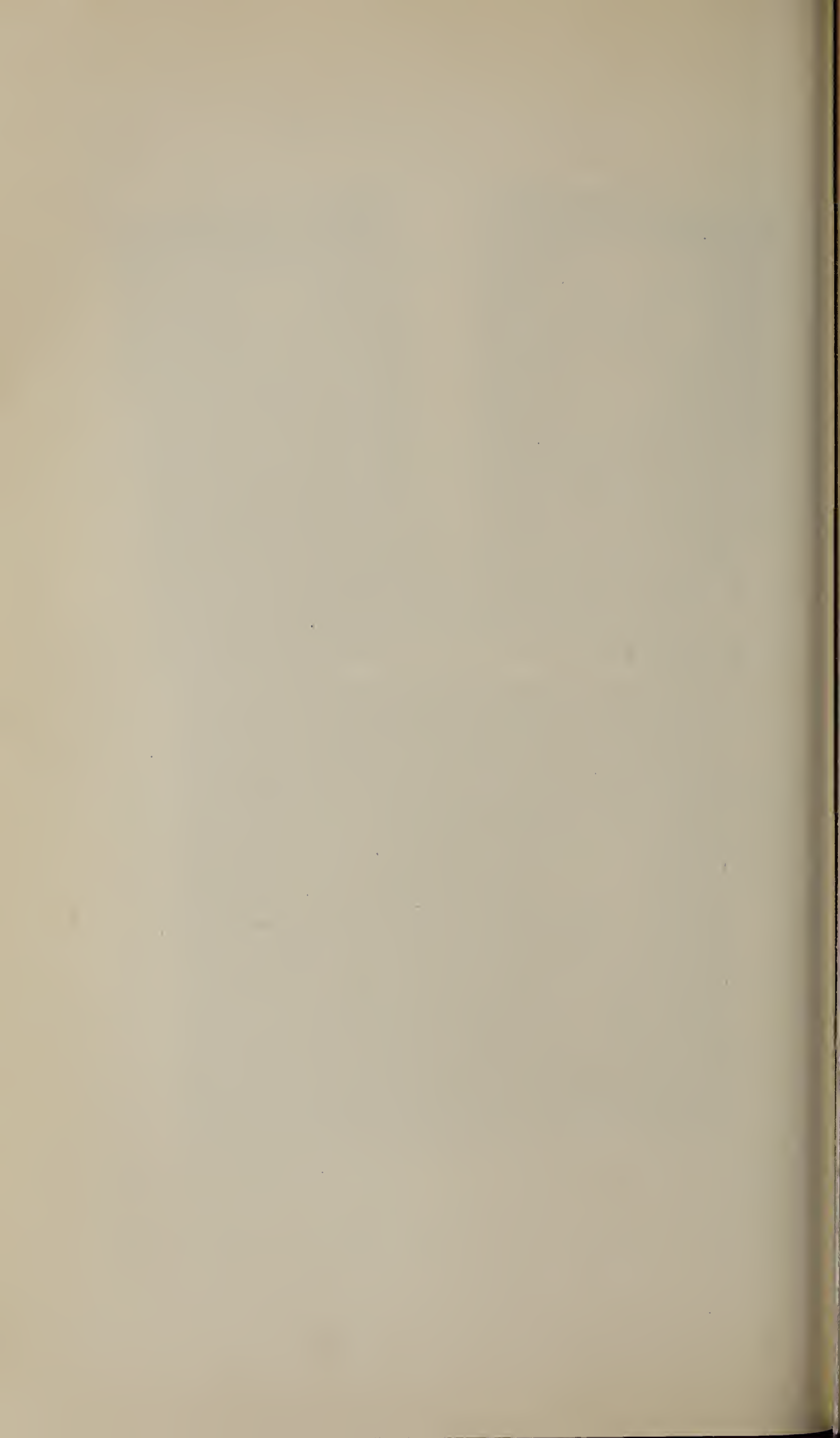
These men and other neighbors like them finally gave up the unequal struggle and were the last to try the conquest of that region. The area of abandoned farms there increased year by year and is now of large dimensions. After a century these places where the battle against the primeval forests was begun by pioneers have become wild lands again. The human story there is to be had chiefly from firesides distantly removed or from old official records. Out of that community from the





(Top Left) JOHN SKILLINGS  
SAWYER LANE

OBED W. SKILLINGS  
JOSHUA G. ANDREWS





cross road down to the Anson line went many early emigrants to the West.

The story here is rather more impressive because this neighborhood hard by the shores of Fahi Pond was long the civic center of the town. It comprised the sixth school district and its house with two chimneys. This schoolhouse was burned in 1838 so that the next town meeting convened at the Dunbar schoolhouse, two miles further up the trail. But the meetings soon returned to the residence of Benjamin Colby, Jr., and continued there for a time after his death. The accommodations were so inadequate that the annual meeting of March 7, 1842, voted to adjourn to Widow Rebecca Colby's barn. The town apparently paid something for rental on these occasions. In one of the old books kept by the town treasurer there is this entry: "Order to Widow Colby for trouble of town meetings up to March 8, 1842, \$10.00."

Therefore much of Embden's official business during the 1830's and 1840's was transacted in the now well nigh abandoned Fahi neighborhood. Funds for making and mending highways, provisions for the schools, arrangements for systematic care of the indigent poor, who early became a considerable local burden, were debated here and final decision made. There were also elections for federal, state and county officials. For all concerned this was the most convenient meeting point till the day when the cross road from Solon ferry was ready for travel. There was a good thoroughfare from the Seven Mile Brook region to North Anson a couple of miles away. The Canada Trail, bisecting the town north and south, provided an easy route up from the village and also accommodated the population from the upper part of the town. Eastern Embden by horseback or wagon could make a comfortable journey to town meeting by the way of the Kennebec River road and a short cut across.

The local interests that converged here were represented in 1835 by 182 taxpayers. At that date the town had 141 land owners with 97 horses, 130 yokes of oxen, 93 houses, 99 barns and 273 cows. By 1845 there were 222 taxpayers. The annual tax bill amounted to \$1,467.01, making quite a budget to dispose

of at a day's sitting. The total was distributed in 1845 as follows: state tax, \$238.40; county tax, \$133.91; school tax, \$393.20; town tax, \$700; "overlaying," \$1.50. The valuation of the town was something like \$100,000; the population was well towards 1,000, twice what it is today. There was an average of about five persons in each household.

John Wilson (1761-1842), like his Thompson neighbors, was in Embden prior to its incorporation. His house and his mill seem to have been more widely known through the town, than any other places in that section, even than the schoolhouse. When the sixth district schoolhouse after quite a long period became an accepted meeting place for the townsmen, constables to make certain of the location, added in their warrants: "at the Sixth District schoolhouse, near John Wilson's." John Wilson from the beginning of his residence interested himself in the town's business. He was the first constable and tax collector and after that frequently held town office. He worked industriously on his farm at the foot of the Fahi. His saw mill manufactured beams and boards for frames within a considerable range. It supplied materials for many houses and barns over on the Kennebec river road. This mill in 1818 was valued at \$160, by which time Benjamin Colby, Jr., and John Gray, Jr., each owned a quarter interest. It was one of the earliest saw mills in the town. The Collinses from North Anson afterward brought the mill seat and much of the land. Like many another such establishment, however, its days of usefulness gradually passed. Building and machinery disappeared, but traces of the old cellar where John Wilson built his house are still discernable.

The Wilson family was a very old one with an authentic record back to 1822 in England. It had successive generations at Roxbury, Cambridge, Malden and Townsend, Mass. From the last named town John, son of Benjamin Wilson, made three enlistments in Revolutionary companies between June, 1778, and July, 1780. When he applied in 1820 at Washington for a pension, he referred to his wife, Catherine (Law) Wilson (1762) and to his three youngest children: Susannah, (1802) who in



1860, was living on her father's farm; Elijah (1805-1884); and to Jesse Lee Wilson.

At that time his other children had grown to manhood and womanhood and gone their respective ways. These were John, Jr. (1783); Polly (1794) who on March 21, 1805, became Mrs. Joseph Thompson; Benjamin (1792); Reuben (1794), who was called Lieut. Reuben and paid taxes in Embden from 1820 till after 1860 and Sally (1797), Mrs. John Mullen. Polly's husband, Joseph, was a son of Aaron Thompson. Aaron in March, 1779, "took up a lot" No. 11 in Anson, on the Kennebec River, for Joseph, who by 1791 had a house and a clearing of 30 acres there. After his marriage Joseph Thompson kept a store at North Anson on Kennebec avenue and made shoes. He took a cargo of these to New Orleans, where he died and was buried. Joseph Thompson was probably a half-brother of Rebecca Thompson, the wife of Benjamin Colby, Jr., of Embden. Aaron was twice married and his first wife was Elizabeth Rundlett. She lived but a short time after her marriage, May 9, 1772, at Pownalboro. The church there has preserved a record that Aaron purchased a pew in the Wiscasset meeting house for 44 lbs. 10s a month after his marriage. Tilson Salley at Madison is a grandson of Joseph and Polly (Wilson) Thompson.

Elijah Wilson did not live as steadily in Embden as his brother, Lieut. Reuben. It has been already described how he became a large land holder in southeast Embden in the 1830's, soon after his marriage with Sarah Butterfield (1806-1875). Most, if not all of their children were born, while the parents were prosperous residents of the town. These children were: Cordelia (1832) who married Enoch Young in 1854; Emily S. (1833) who became Mrs. Frederick Rowell in 1858; Flavilla T. (1836) the wife of James Beal; Joseph H. (1840) who fell at the battle of Winchester; Justus Butterfield (1843-1911) who married Emma J. Sherburne (1842) of Corinna and like his brother, Joseph, was a Union soldier; John Lee (1846-1925) who married Martha Hunnewell; Jackman (1850-1918); and Augustus Hamblett Wilson (1848) whose wife was Anna Wells.

Elijah changed the name of Colby island in the Kennebec to Butterfield island after he purchased it of Benjamin Colby, Jr.

Late in life he went to Solon, where his wife's people resided but she died at Lowell, Mass., where her son, Justus, had his family. Both are buried in Solon Cemetery. They have a son, Alfred E., who has dwelt at Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn. John Lee, son of Elijah Wilson and a cavalryman from Solon in the Civil War, had a son, Harry C. Wilson, of Madison and two daughters, Carrie B. (Mrs. John J. McCray), and Alice G. (1880-1905) whose husband was Roy L. Hayden.

The Butterfields of Mrs. Elijah Wilson's family had a few other representatives in Embden. John Butterfield lived in the southeast part of the town in 1880. Mrs. Wilson's father, Philip Butterfield, Jr. (1779-1868), married Sarah Dakin, a kinswoman of Levi Dakin and Levi H. Dakin who were Embden townsmen in the 1850's. E. B. Butterfield in 1860 had the first farm on the River road in Anson below the Embden boundary.

Living in the Fahi neighborhood and its vicinity were four Thompson half brothers. Capt. Benjamin (1773-1857), Capt. William (1784-1848), Jedidiah (perhaps older than William) and Fletcher (1807-1881). William, Jedidiah and Samuel were sons of the same mother. Samuel lived down the river. Their father, thrice married, was Benjamin Thompson (1751) of Woolwich or Wiscasset who settled in northwest Madison, opposite his brother Aaron of Anson. Echoing down the years from this Benjamin Thompson's journal have come the following lines:

Benjamin Thompson is my name  
And English is my nation  
Seven Mile Brook my dwelling place  
And Christ is my salvation

Benjamin Thompson is said to have come up the Kennebec as early as 1776, but, like Lieut. John Hilton and Morris Fling of Anson, probably returned when he heard the news of Lexington and Concord. Capt. Benjamin, his first born, was a native of the Montsweag neighborhood by his first wife, Sarah Eastman, whom he married Nov. 21, 1771. Capt. William and Jedidiah, with a daughter, Molly, who married Ebenezer Danforth and resided near her father in Madison, were children of Molly Fletcher whom the elder Benjamin wedded Feb. 10, 1775. The



third wife was Widow Fannie (Williamson) Witham, afterwards the second wife of Pioneer William Hilton of Solon. Fletcher Thompson, born in Madison; Eastman who lived and died at Solon; John Williamson Thompson, who married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Fling, of Embden; and Clymena (Mrs. Cyrus Snell) who died at Pittsfield as the widow of one of the Anson Rogers, were the children of this third union.

Capt. Benjamin Thompson, the first son of the elder Benjamin of northwest Madison, was identified with the new town of Embden in the earlier years of its incorporation. His wife was Lydia McFadden. He, as well as his brother Jedidiah, and their respective wives Lydia and Thankful, were written down in the list of incorporators. Capt. Benjamin in 1804 was a member of the first board of selectmen. Several town meetings were held at his home on Lot 38, midway the west side of Fahi Pond, including that of 1809 when he was made town clerk and chairman of the board, offices he held again in 1812. He resided in Embden as late as 1818 when he bought land of his half-brother, William, but in 1832 when he sold this same property back to William, he subscribed himself as "of Madison." In the meantime he had moved thither, presumably to take up residence on the paternal acres. Capt. Benjamin and Lydia Thompson had no children but in 1850, two years after her death, he married Nancy Nemo.

Capt. Benjamin's mantle as an Embden official fell upon Capt. William, who was 13 years his junior and a minor when Embden was first a town. From Spauldingtown (Solon) where he lived in 1805, probably near Ayer Island, when he married Betsey Ayer, he went to Embden farm No. 22, which extended more than half way around the shores of Little Fahi or Mud Pond. When Capt. William was 26 years old, in 1811, the town designated him as collector of taxes and constable. The town meeting in 1816 was held at Capt. William's house, but by this time he seems to have been living on Lot 38, where Capt. Benjamin had been residing. That year, also, he was elected third selectman and he had had command of a company of militia. Several other town meetings were held there and for two or three years he was chosen as selectman, till 1823, when

for three successive years he was town treasurer, an office his brother-in-law, Moses Ayer, held some 20 years later.

Many Embden Thompsons since that day are of Capt. William's family. His children were: Mary (1808); Benjamin, 2nd (1809); William, Jr., (1813) who married Orra Wood Thompson (1817) daughter of Reuben, the tanner; Albert (1814) whose wife was Arminda D. Ayer (1829) his cousin and a daughter of Stephen Ayer; Sarah (1816), Mrs. Nathaniel W. Morse of Brighton; Alden (1818); Celia (1821), Mrs. Cephas Young; Manly (1823); and Zeruah (1828), Mrs. Jonathan Smith of Brighton.

Capt. William extended his acreage by the Fahi to include Lot 69, immediately west where Manoah Delling was long afterward. To his son, Benjamin, 2nd, by deeds in 1832 and '36, Capt. William transferred all his holdings by the Fahi. This Benjamin, 2nd, remained there as late as 1850, growing into prominence among his neighbors. The two younger sons, William, Jr., and Albert, acquired a farm on the Kennebec, north of Stephen Ayer. William, Jr., and Orra Thompson had four daughters and one son, all but two, Sophia E. (1836) and Mary E. (1849-1870), dying in youth. Mary in 1868 married Oliver W. Hilton, of Solon, after his return from California.

Jedidiah Thompson, full brother of Capt. William, like their sister, Molly, married into the neighboring family of David and Mary (Young) Danforth of Solon. The town accounts of the olden days have items regarding payments to Jedidiah for services as a public health guard. One of these, dated July, 1832, reads: "Jediah Thompson's order for services performed on the Canada Road to prevent the colury from being brought through the woods — \$3.20," while another, dated March 1833 reads: "order to Jedadiah Thompson on the heith of the land under command of E. Cobb in the year 1832 — \$12."

Samuel F. Thompson (1801-1876), a son of Jedidiah, was a shoemaker at North Anson in 1867. He married Almira Chadbourne (1809-1875). Their daughter, Catharina (1833) married Asa Parlin. Their son, Irving Thompson (1837-1903) married Ann Gahan and died at Onalaska, Wis. Another son of Jedidiah and Thankful Thompson was Elihu, who married Ruth



Jones. From Elihu by his son Albion Thompson and wife Phoebe Norton came Clara Thompson (Mrs. Edgar D. Clark) of Twelve Corners in Madison and also Lelia Clark (Mrs. Harold Reed) of North Anson and Emma (Mrs. Harold Danforth) of Skowhegan, granddaughters.

Fletcher Thompson, youngest of the sons in Embden of the elder Benjamin, was 23 years in the junior of his half-brother, Capt. Benjamin. He married in 1829 Martha Gray (1812-1857), daughter of the elder Joshua. They soon made their home on a farm where the present railroad station is. This was near Joshua Gray but later on Fletcher Thompson and his wife Martha went to



FLETCHER THOMPSON

North Anson and occupied the house just north of the Academy. Most of their large family of capable children, however, were born in Embden. The farm buildings there were burned many years ago. Fletcher, in 1839, was one of a committee of seven that reported at the town meeting in favor of a division of Embden and in 1842 and 1845 he was town agent. He owned in 1877 a mill on Hancock stream, not far from the foot of Hancock Pond, probably the same mill that in earlier years belonged to Timothy Williams.

The Fletcher Thompson sons and daughters were highly regarded by a large circle of old-time people in Embden and Anson. There were eleven of them, most of whom married in Embden and, for a time, resided there. These children were:

De Lafayette (1829-1876), whose wife was Amanda Moore. She died at Newburyport, Mass., in 1910.

Philena Narcissa (1831-1917), who married Phineas Eames Dec. 6, 1849, and was the mother of an exceptional Embden family.

Fanny (1835-1880). She married in 1854 Theophilus Hilton, the ferryman.

Ada (1838-1915), wife of John Merry and by her second marriage of Dr. Daniel D. Mann. He was a physician at North Anson. The Mann home on the south side of Seven Mile Brook was part of a circle of delightful village people. A daughter, Mrs. Edith (Mann) Heath lives at Waterville.

Alureda (1840) married George Eames of Embden, brother of Phineas, and resides now at North Anson.

Fletcher, Jr. (1843-1884) married Mary Hafford, daughter of an Embden neighbor and was a resident of the town in the 1880's.

Tryphena Loantha (1845) was Mrs. George A. Mann of Foxboro, Mass., and lived at Taunton. Her husband was not related to Dr. Mann.

Celestia (1847-1926) was Mrs. Roscoe L. Chaney, of Wilton. Mr. Chaney served as a soldier in the Civil War. There were three children, Ernest L., Esther F., and Grace. Ernest studied at Colby College and is in the Navy Department at Washington.

Sarepta (1850-1893) who wedded B. Franklin Moulton of Embden in 1869. They resided many years on a farm near the head of Embden Pond. Mr. Moulton and their daughter, Josephine A., are now at North Anson.

Emma Eulalie (1853-1886), the wife of John C. Gray of Boston.

Ella May (1856-1884). She taught school in Embden, attended Coburn Classical Institute, making her home, after the death of her parents, with Mrs. Mann at North Anson. While a student at Waterville she secretly married Oliver L. Beverage, who graduated at Colby College. The union was not made public till after her death at Cape Elizabeth. Mrs. Beverage's plucky struggle to educate herself and help her husband was much commended.

The story of the Thompson family, of which these Embden groups, as well as the allied Moses Thompson branch already mentioned, were a part, extends far back in the annals of Maine. They came to America more than 200 years ago. Their routes of migration extended through Berwick, York, Arundel, Wool-



wich and Georgetown. They were long one of the most numerous family names in Embden. Few other old American names of Embden and the upper Kennebec were honored with more enterprising citizens or contributed more to the upbuilding of the new towns in that valley.

## CHAPTER XV

### UP AND AWAY IN THE DAWN

Some notable names of the Embden frontier appeared in the early records for a relatively brief period. Such were the Nimrod Hindses and the Rutherford Drummonds by Seven Mile Brook; the Samuel Flings and a few of the Flings' immediate neighbors on the Kennebec. John Chamberlain and his sons, Jeremiah and Stephen Chamberlain — probably also Joshua Chamberlain — were in the latter category. John Chamberlain owned the Waterman Hilton farm as early as 1785 and Jeremiah Chamberlain lived on the farm north of it till nearly 1800, which establishes the Chamberlains as at least fifteen year residents of the township.

Daniel Salley, south of Seven Mile Brook, did not tarry there many years but after a period his brother, Isaac Salley, came and was one of the first settlers on the Canada Trail. Isaac founded there a large and capable family, whose members were a credit to that neighborhood. Amos Taylor, was west of Daniel Salley, but north of the Brook and John Taylor, probably his brother, lived in New Portland.

Some of these very old timers at Embden made their sortie against its forest barriers from Norridgewock. Hinds, Fling, Martin and the Chamberlains had been residents there. Prior to the Revolution Norridgewock was one of the few settlements on the Upper Kennebec. Morris Fling, whose Samuel staked out a homestead in Embden, was at Old Point in 1773 and applied himself vigorously to penetrating the wilderness. In 1775 he erected a log cabin on the intervale of the Charles Moore farm below North Anson village but Indian warriors made it so uncomfortable that Fling departed. He called his place "The Seven Mile Brook Farm." It was seven miles from Old Point. Fling is thus supposed to have originated the name by which this tributary was called by older people, although others have attributed this name to the seven miles distance from its first to



its uppermost waterfall. Similarly Caratunk Falls was for a time Nine Miles Falls.

Canaan, first settled in 1770, named Wesserunsett in early days and, for a while, including also Skowhegan and Bloomfield; Norridgewock, settled in 1773 and Fairfield, settled in 1774, were in the van of upper Kennebec River places before the battle of Lexington. Fling and Martin, of Norridgewock, were examples of hardy frontiersmen, who abandoned their enterprises to enlist in the patriot army. When these and others returned the winter after the peace at Yorktown, a group of other towns were rapidly blazed out. Solon, Embden and Athens were approached in 1782 and New Portland in 1783. Cornville first called Barnardstown, because it was a tract, including Madison, purchased by Moses Bernard — was settled in 1794.

When the pre-Revolution towns, just mentioned, were founded communication with the lower settlements was difficult. As late as 1776 the nearest mill for grinding corn was at Gardiner and the easiest journey was by canoe. The nearest store was at Getchell's Corner in Vassalboro, some 30 or 40 miles by the river. Little wonder, when the settlers began to make a trail northward in 1782, one of the first things thought of in each community was a grist mill. There was real living for a family in a well-ground bag of meal. Little wonder, too, when Maj. John Moor moved up to North Anson and built the first mill, that he was given as a reward for his energy the land in that village south of the Madison street of this day and from the Mill Stream to the Kennebec. It was the foundation of his fortune and for the prosperity of the four sons — Goff, Abraham, John and Joseph — who came with him. Maj. Moor in 1780 first came to Norridgewock. Wearing his uniform as a former officer of the army, according to an old chronicle, he "excited considerable attention by his dress and address."

The convenience of grinding corn at North Anson, however, which reduced the trip to mill from a four or five days journey by canoe to a one day's journey on horseback, and even the prospects of a mill further up on Seven Mile Brook, which Jacob Savage and his sons soon made a reality, did not entirely mitigate the hardships of establishing new homes. Whether this

influenced Nimrod Hinds (1758-1835) against remaining long upon his farm, when he returned from the army, is not told. He signed himself from Norridgewock on August, 1807, when for \$90 he sold his tract of 16 3-4 acres and an island of three acres in Seven Mile Brook — all south of the stream and adjoining David Hutchins — to Ephraim Savage of Anson. Ephraim in 1819 sold the island for \$25 to Moses Williams.

Hinds was an intimate neighbor of Eben Richardson and Capt. Josiah Parker of New Portland who lived very near him. It is said that he kept bachelor's hall there, which apparently must have been prior to 1794. Hinds, Richardson and Capt. Parker bought a grindstone about as large as a small cheese and hung it near the mouth of Hutchins brook for the accommodation of the settlers.

The Hindses were a notable clan that has supplied several able men to Maine. Nimrod's brother, Asher Hinds, was great-grandfather of the late Asher C. Hinds (1863-1919) of Portland, who had a distinguished career at Washington, first as secretary to Speaker Reed, then for several terms as Representative in Congress.

The Hinds family came from Shrewsbury and West Boylston, Mass., where Nimrod and his younger brother, Asher, grew up. Nimrod, the Embden land holder, died at Dover. He married Betsey Pishon, of Fairfield, a few years after he got his Embden lot. They resided at Fairfield from 1794 till 1800, when they moved to Norridgewock.

Peter Hinds, a son born to them there, died in Wayne, Pa. He was inventor of the folding bed and of spring clothespins. Amos Barton Hinds, another son born at Norridgewock, died unmarried at Troy, N. Y., a school teacher. Ulmer Hinds, another son, who died at Dover in 1853, unmarried, taught school in New York and Pennsylvania and held local offices in Piscataquis county. About 1812, Nimrod moved his family to Bloomfield, where several more children were born. One of them, Charles Pishon Hinds, was a millwright and lumberman. He resided at Corinna for some years before his death. Many of the Hinds family lived at Dover, Clinton and Benton. There are descendants also in Kingfield and adjacent towns.



Nimrod had two terms of service during the Revolution, both with Massachusetts militia and both on duty in Rhode Island. On the first of these he was quartered at the College of Providence to prevent smuggling with the enemy's ships and to prevent the enemy from taking off fresh provisions. He was paid mileage for a round trip of 115 miles to Rhode Island in this service. The family had a record for colonial patriotism. Nimrod's grandfather, Benjamin Hinds, who died at Shrewsbury, Mass., in 1847, loaned \$50,000 to the continental congress, part of which was returned to him in colonial money.

The Chamberlains, progressing to Vassalboro and then to Norridgewock, were old settlers in Embden by 1790. They were contemporaries of George Michael, a little below them on the River, and of Capt. Samuel Hutchins on Seven Mile Brook. Indeed in their day, the Chamberlains are mentioned in deeds recorded at Wiscasset, as belonging to Seven Mile Brook, which indicates that Titcomb Town was the later settlement of the two. Seven Mile Brook at first designated all of Embden except, perhaps, the northeast corner.

Rev. Paul Coffin in his diary Sept. 27, 1797, wrote that he called at Jeremiah Chamberlain's and "gave a primer with much religious counsel. He and his wife sensibly felt instruction, owned their neglect, thanked me heartily and earnestly wished me to call again."

Joshua Chamberlain may have been a brother of John. He had interest in Lot 85 on the west side of the Kennebec at Norridgewock and sold it that year for £150 to Zimri Heywood, gentleman, of Winslow. He was owner also of land on the "east side of Kennebec River at Seven Mile Brook" (presumably in Madison) comprising two tracts, both of which he sold for £60 in 1784 to Sylvanus Sawyer. But on Aug. 11, 1783, "Joshua Chamberlain, residing at Seven Mile brook, not in any town yeoman" had recovered judgment against "Oliver Wood, of Norridgewock, not in any town, esquire" for £250, damage, and £18-16-10, costs of suit, and the sheriff of Lincoln County was directed to "cause to be paid to Joshua Chamberlain a satisfactory amount or take him into custody."

This seems to be all the evidence of Joshua Chamberlain having been a resident of Embden but "John Chamberlain of Seven Mile Brook" who married Mary Patch at Pepperell, Mass., April 25, 1758, appears in a deed, signed Feb. 21, 1785, and recorded Aug. 7, 1787, as conveying "in consideration of love, good will and affection" to his "son, Stephen Chamberlain, of the same place," a quit claim to Lot H in Norridgewock "also land in Seven Mile Brook fronting 80 poles on Kennebec River, bounded south by George Michael's land." Stephen Chamberlain, of Seven Mile Brook, on Nov. 1, 1787, sold this Lot H, of 200 acres at Norridgewock, for £90 to William Spaulding.

Jeremiah Chamberlain, born at Pepperell, Dec. 30, 1760 and owning the farm north of Stephen, born at Pepperell Dec. 5, 1763, also was one of the "others" for whom the John Gray Mill Lot was "laid out." This is proven by a deed, signed Nov. 6, 1792, and recorded at Wiscasset Oct. 11, 1793. It was a mortgage deed from Jeremiah to Samuel Redington, of Winslow, carpenter, by which, for £12, Jeremiah conveyed "one-half of a sawmill with 1-2 appurtenances and tackle situated on Martin's Stream in the Seven Mile Brook Settlement, it being on lot 23 together with ten acres." The mortgage was redeemable in one year on payment of £10-12. The identification of the sawmill on the John Gray mill lot is complete. For some reason Jeremiah writes himself in this deed as "of Norridgewock," but on March 27, 1799, when he bought of William Spaulding, Lot 70 of 75 acres in Norridgewock for \$600, he was described as of Seven Mile Brook.

Probably Jeremiah Chamberlain and his family departed from Embden about this time to live at Norridgewock. The births of his children "by Sally his wife" are entered in Norridgewock town books as follows: Melinda, Dec. 1, 1790; Cynthia, Jan. 20, 1792; Ira, Aug. 25, 1793; Sally, July 27, 1795; Sally, May 28, 1796; and Temperance, April 3, 1798. At the foot of the entry is the line: "Above born at Seven Mile Brook."

Stephen Chamberlain had lived a while at Vassalboro, before his father, John, deeded to him an Embden farm. Some writer long ago noted that Stephen Chamberlain "of Solon" had "an



account with John Getchell, Jr., of Vassalborough." Stephen and his children may have remained in Embden after others of his family went down the Kennebec but he, too, finally settled at Cornville. One daughter, Sophia, was the wife of Dr. Zenas Colby of Embden. Thomas Ball, who settled at Concord in 1788, married another of Stephen's daughters and raised a family of seven — Samuel, John (died at Concord in 1862), Ephraim, Thomas, Isaac, Daniel and Rachel Ball. This was during that pioneer period when there were four families at nearby Caratunk Falls with a total of 61 children. Among Stephen Chamberlain's descendants are Ruel W. Chamberlain, of Pasadena, Calif.; John Warren Chamberlain, of Guilford; and Mrs. F. W. Allen, of Exeter.

Jeremiah Chamberlain returned down the Kennebec to Nobleborough, near Woolwich, and died there. He enlisted from Pepperell, Mass., June 1, 1780, and at his death was a Revolutionary pensioner. After the war he went to Vassalboro and married Sarah Roberts there Nov. 12, 1789. He and his family were in Damariscotta (then a part of Nobleborough) by 1816. Their daughters, Cynthia and Sarah, and their only son, Ira, joined the church there in 1819.

Ira Chamberlain (1793-1890) married Ruth, daughter of Seth Hawthorn, at Woolwich and in 1828 went to Bangor, where he became a merchant. Their five sons proved to be exceptional men, whose children and grandchildren have made noteworthy records. These sons were: Henry, who owned a ranch in northern California; Joseph Watson, who served through the Civil War and for two years thereafter, attaining the rank of Major; James Thwing, who died at Red Wing, Minnesota, where he went in 1857 for his health; and William and Edmund, who were Union soldiers and lost their lives in the service.

Maj. Joseph W. Chamberlain had two sons and three daughters, of whom Grace, now deceased, was proficient as an elocutionist. The sons live at Bangor and one of the daughters is married and lives at Berkeley, California. Another daughter, Marion Chamberlain, was born at Cambridge, Mass. Her father moved to Bangor where she graduated from the high school in 1893. She took the A. B. degree at Boston University in 1897

and an A. M. degree at Radcliff in 1910. She taught at the Gilman school in Cambridge several years, then helped establish



MARION L. CHAMBERLAIN

a school at Hingham, Mass., and in 1914 went to Santa Barbara, Calif., to organize a girls' preparatory school for eastern colleges. This has become a well known educational institution on the Pacific Coast.

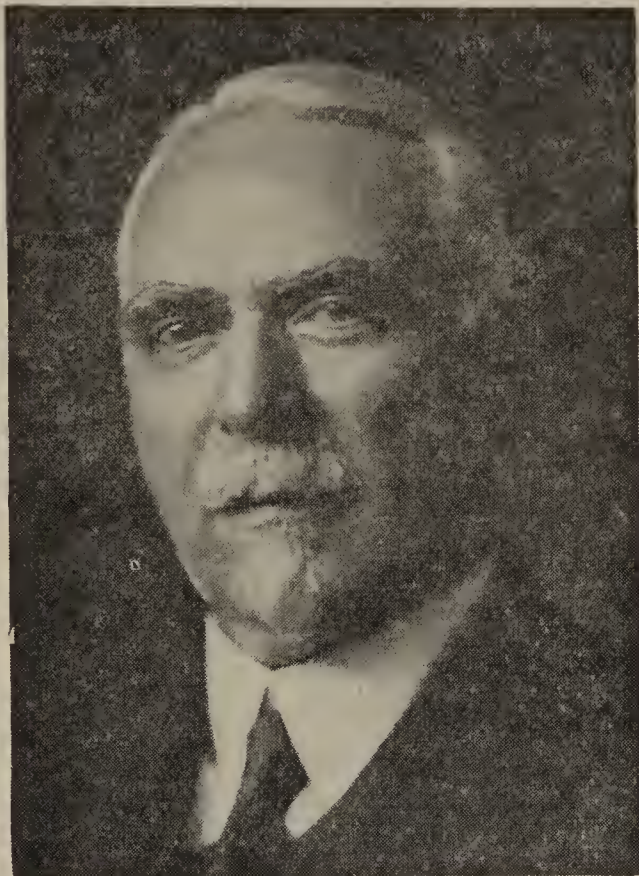
James Thwing Chamberlain's children were Francis A., one of the great bankers of Minneapolis, and Carrie Louise, who married Alfred J. Dean, and resides in that city. Francis Asbury Chamberlain, born April 20, 1855, at Bangor, passed his early years at Red Wing, Minn.,

attended the University of Minnesota and married in 1883 Frances Foss, daughter of Bishop Cyrus D. Foss. His business career led him into banking and for many years he was president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis, and now is chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors. He is a director of the Hennepin County Savings Bank and an ex-president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company; director of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company and of the Minneapolis Athenaeum. His interests extend to many other activities and he is widely known in the northwest as a man of high integrity. His only son, Cyrus Chamberlain, was an aviator of the Foreign Legion in the World War. He lost his life in an unequal air combat that saved some inexperienced members of his company. Harold Frederic, the only son of the Deans, had nine months continuous service on the French-American battle front with the 5th Regiment of Field Artillery and became a first lieutenant on the Headquarters Staff. Thus the



Chamberlain name from Jeremiah of Embden, Norridgewock and Nobleborough has become of the newer West and counts in several fine careers far from the pioneer seat on the picturesque Kennebec.

Moses Chamberlain (1761-1834)—brother of Jeremiah and Stephen—lived at Solon. He was a soldier of the Revolution, like Jeremiah, and was born at Pepperell. He was the first settler on Chamberlain Hill (then called North Hill) in 1818 at Moscow, Maine. Prior to that—about 1800—he built what is known as the Chamberlain house in Solon, one of the best residences there. He was a justice of the peace in 1816.



FRANCIS ASBURY CHAMBERLAIN

Moses' first wife was Mary Baker, called Polly, a daughter of Joseph Baker from Readfield. She died on Chamberlain Hill and lies there in a lonely grave on a little knoll to the north of the road that leads to Deadwater. Two rough stones mark her grave. In 1820 Moses Chamberlain applied for a pension, at which time one of the children of his large family, was a daughter, Mary, aged 13. Meanwhile Moses had married a second wife, Annie. Mrs. Glen R. Otis, of Sauk Center, Minn., is his great-granddaughter. Moses is buried in the village cemetery at Bingham.

The Chamberlains had a fighting background by descent from that John, who, in April, 1725, was one of the 46 enlisted men from the then frontier towns of Massachusetts under Capt. John Lovell, of Fryeburg. The Indians led by Paugus and Wahwa, met by Lovell's pond in that town. An ancient description of the incident runs:

“The fight had continued so long that some of the guns became foul and John Chamberlain went down to the water to wash his piece. Just then a warrior, supposed to be Paugus, the chief of Paquaket Indians, came down for the same purpose only a short distance off.

“They watched each other’s movements and, finishing the cleaning at the same time, commenced to load.

“ ‘Quick me kill you now,’ exclaimed the Indian.

“ ‘May be not,’ answered John Chamberlain, dropping the breach of his gun heavily on the ground. His old flintlock thus primed itself and a moment later his bullet crashed through the brain of the huge savage, whose bullet whistled harmlessly into the air.’”

Moses Green, owner of Lot 20, Kennebec frontage, by the map of 1790, north of Jeremiah Chamberlain, sold in the course of a few years to Abraham Rowe, from Barrington, perhaps a kinsman. Asa Green, who may have been his son, later occupied a farm just west. Nathaniel Martin, of the third farm above Moses Green and hard by the ferry was one of the signers in 1789 of a petition to the General Court for relief asking to be allowed an allotment of 200 acres. He had been in Embden since 1781, which would have made him one of the very earliest settlers there. His son, Nathaniel Martin, Jr., when enlisting for the War of 1812, said he was a native of Embden, born in 1793, which would place the family residence in the town for quite twelve years. The elder Martin, as a soldier of the Revolution, was credited to Norridgewock and had three years service in a Massachusetts line regiment. For two years he was in Col. Sherburne’s regiment and was among the soldiers whom Gen. Washington transferred to the command of Col. Henry Jackson of the 16th. regiment. He was at Morristown, probably camped at Valley Forge and participated in the campaign through New Jersey. The deed by which he transferred his farm May 7, 1792, to Moses Thompson, with John Moor and John Moor, Jr., as witnesses, is in the possession of Mrs. Grant Witham, of Embden. Some of the Martin family in after generations were at Solon.



Samuel Fling (1765-1840), who was Martin's neighbor on the south, raised his family in New Portland. Most of his children migrated to distant parts. His oldest son, Daniel, went to sea and was never heard from. A son, Samuel, born in 1812, died at sea near Madagascar. The only other son, William Harrison Fling, born in 1814, married Mary Spaulding, a daughter of Joseph Spaulding, of Caratunk, before whom the elder Samuel on Oct. 1, 1836, executed the deed of his farm to Moses Thompson which was 35 years after it had been signed. Joseph Row, John Gray and Joshua Gray were witnesses to the instrument.

Like several large Embden families of the pioneer days, Samuel Fling's children were mostly daughters. There were seven Fling girls. Rhoda married Joseph Moody and died in Wisconsin; Polly became the wife of Crosby Mitchell and died during January, 1863, in Illinois; Relief married Levi Holman. She passed her last days in Bangor. Emily became the wife of an Embden man — Daniel M. Rowe, but she died in Wisconsin, as did her sister, Hannah, who became Mrs. Nathan Marsh of Anson. Lydia Fling married John Thompson, of Madison, in 1831. The youngest child was Betsey. She first married Simeon Heald, of Anson, but died in Industry where Rufus Jennings, her second husband, resided.

At a New Portland town meeting in April, 1806, it was "voted to lay out a road from Samuel Fling's to the mouth of Gilman stream and from the mouth of Gilman stream to Embden line. Josiah Parker, James Hutchins and Samuel Fling were named a committee to lay out this road."

In their day the Flings were a leading family. Old Morris Fling made the first farming attempt at what is now the town of Winslow about 1764 and this land was known for many years as Fling's field. When Morris abandoned his farming ventures in Maine to serve in the Revolution, he found himself at Boston in September, 1777, as corporal in Capt. David Bradley's Company, of Col. Thomas Craft's Artillery Regiment. There was dissatisfaction about the pay. Morris and others of the regiment signed a statement refusing to leave Boston "unless their bounty or wages or both were made equivalent to those allowed the soldiers of the Continental train of artillery."

Samuel, of Embden, was the youngest of five children by Morris' first wife, whose name is now unknown. When he had come to Old Point, Morris had married a second wife — Mrs. Esther (Farnsworth) Parker, widow of Josiah Parker. Their daughter, Hannah, born at Old Point in 1775, and baptized at Canaan, March 7, 1779, married Joseph Moore, one of the four sons of Major John Moore, of Anson. (Originally spelled "Moor"). Of eight children by both marriages, six were daughters.

Morris Fling has many descendants, nearly all, however, on the distaff side. District Attorney G. H. Moore, of Hollister, Calif., and a sister at San Jose, are great-grandchildren of Hannah Fling. Dennis Moore, around 80 years of age and living at Tulare, Calif., in 1926, is a grandson.

Samuel Titcomb, who at one time owned most of the west part of Anson, Joseph Cleveland, the father of the four Embden brothers, and Nancy Titcomb, daughter of Col. Benjamin Titcomb, of Dover, N. H., witnessed Morris Fling's will, made Aug. 12, 1796. It was a terse outspoken document, bestowing upon the children of his first marriage one dollar each, and upon those of his second marriage \$60 and upwards. The grandchildren from his first marriage were ignored as Old Morris passed to his reward.

Morris Fling lived and died in Anson and is buried at the top of Flint hill on the road to Madison. His grave is decked each year with a flag in token of his services in the Revolution. His second wife, Esther Farnsworth, was a sister of Joseph Weston's wife, whose second husband was Maj. John Moore. They were the parents of Asa W. Moore. Joseph Moore lived with the Flings and had the Asa or Will Moore farm, a short distance below North Anson village.

Only meager records remain of Joseph Cook and his life on the Caratunk Falls farm. He may have been a friend or kinsman of his northern neighbor, Jacob Williams and probably was the Joseph Cook, who served in the Revolution under Col. Michael Jackson, in the same regiment with several other Anson and Embden settlers. Perhaps he abandoned his land, which



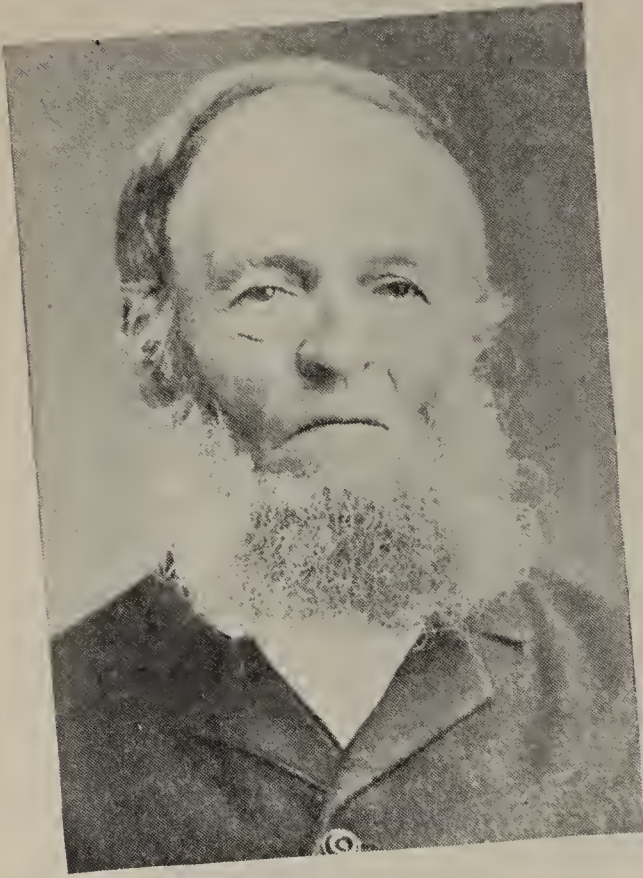
appears to have reverted to the Providence proprietors. Joseph Cook of 1830 in Embden lived there over 20 years.

Crossing back to the southeast corner, there is left, also, only meager records of Amos Taylor. His farm of 1790 on the north side of Seven Mile Brook — on the opposite bank from Nimrod Hinds — was sold by him in 1811 to Moses Williams for \$250. It was known as a \$20 lot, which meant Taylor had pre-empted it between 1784 and 1790. Amos Taylor was then a resident of Vassalboro. His wife was Betsey, daughter of James and Annah Young Savage of Anson. John Taylor was at New Portland in 1789 and sold land there to Joseph Paine.

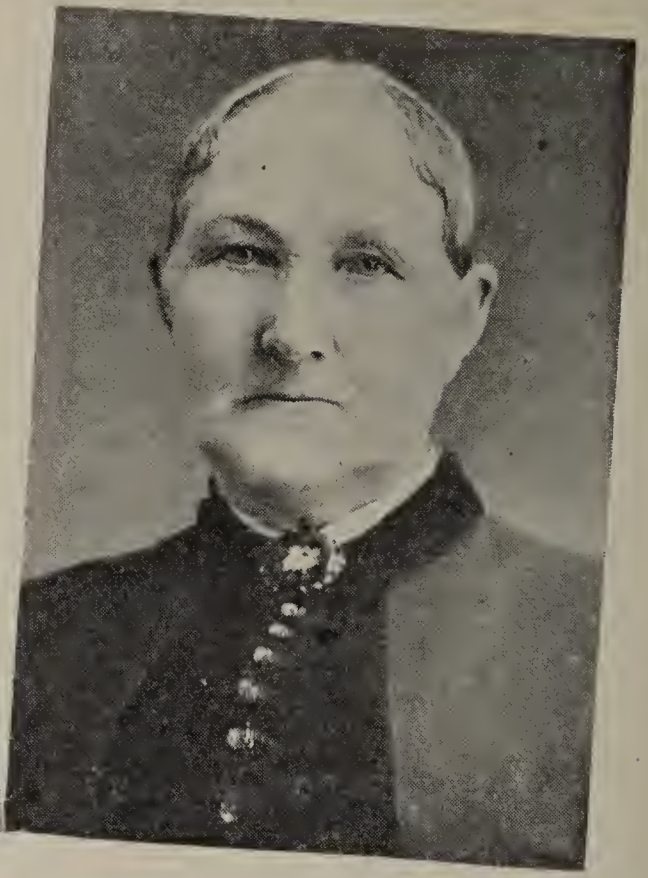
This Embden-Anson-New Portland neighborhood, lying roughly between the Capt. Samuel Hutchins' farm on the east and East New Portland extended on the south to Daniel Salley and Rutherford Drummond. Both, or perhaps only Drummond, owned the mill site, of the present Franklin Power Company. The Drummonds were represented in Anson and vicinity for a long time. Josiah Drummond in 1832 owned a hotel at North Anson and sold it to William R. Flint.

Daniel Salley was one of five sons of a Virginian who settled on the Seabasticook River. William and one other of these sons settled at Madison and raised families. Another settled in Pittsfield. The two remaining sons, Daniel and Isaac, went to Embden. There is no evidence that Daniel Salley ever married. He fought in Col. Hitchcock's regiment for one year during the Revolution and was in the battles of Long Island and Harlem Heights. On May 13, 1820, when he made his affidavit to obtain a pension he said he had no family, was 69 years old and lived at Nobleborough. He also made affidavit that he was discharged from the army at Norristown, N. J., having served one month longer at Trenton than his enlistment, because Gen. Washington, the commander-in-chief requested it.

The brother Isaac, was a much more permanent Embdenite but resided at first in Anson. He was of that town on Feb. 9, 1804, when he married Sally Savage, daughter of Jacob, of Savage Island and thus allied himself with prominent settler families there and in Embden. They probably came to the farm on the Canada Trail soon afterward. All their children's births



ISAAC SALLEY, JR.



MRS. ISAAC SALLEY, JR.

are in the town records as follows: Elias, April 1, 1805; Hiram, April 6, 1806; Cyrus, Oct. 4, 1808; Jacob, born blind, Sept. 20, 1812, who always lived in Embden; Martha Ann (1814-1878) who became Mrs. Moses Rice, of Solon; Isaac, Jr., and a twin sister, Sarah (Mrs. Warren Nutting) July 18, 1816; Nancy, March 18, 1819; and Abram, Feb. 1, 1821.

The Salley sons resided near their father's homestead. Elias owned the farm west of his father. He married Mary Dunlap, daughter of Archa, a mile up the road. Their children were Uriah, Lydia, Mary and Edwin. Prior to the Civil War Elias moved to Statesville, R. I., where Lydia, at the age of 96, was living unmarried recently. The other three children died years ago but have descendants in Rhode Island and at Frostproof, Fla. Hiram Salley married, settled at North New Portland but had no children.

Cyrus Salley married Fannie M. Rowe, of Embden, in 1834. His farm at one time comprised part of the Henry Caswell place and the John Libby farm, south of it, where his brother Elias had lived. The buildings were destroyed by fire many years ago. The Cyrus Salley children were: Nancy, May 27, 1836;



Olive, May 30, 1838; John Milton, Dec. 21, 1839; Climenta (Mrs. John O. Hilton) Jan. 26, 1842; Fanny, June 23, 1843; and four younger ones — Harriet, Orrin, Frederick and Joshua. Of these Fred and Orrin Salley were residents of Embden in 1880. John Salley's wife was Paulina B. Adams, of Madison.

Warren Nutting, after his marriage, bought the George Copp farm (Lot 64) south of Mullen Cove. He was a relative of Mary Nutting, the wife of Capt. Seth Ayer. The Nutting children were Susan (Mrs. Chester Hilton, of Anson); John and Warren.

Isaac, Jr., and his wife, Martha Rice, of Solon (married in 1844) are still affectionately remembered by many people. Their family of exceptional sons and daughters were: Sarah (Mrs. Merari Pierce), who married George Mantor, of Madison later; Joel, who died at his father's house at 24; Caroline (Mrs. John Williams) who moved from Anson to California about 1920 and is residing there with Stella, a daughter; Owen, who married Lana Record, of New Portland (now Mrs. Webster Williams, of Norridgewock) and resided at Fairfield till his death; Dr. Isaac L. Salley, Anson Academy, '82, who graduated in veterinary medicine in '94 at McGill University and has since been practicing at Skowhegan; and Walter Salley who died at Embden in 1915. Dr. Salley married Lilla B. Smith of Anson in 1884. Mrs. Marjorie Hapgood of Portland, and Corinne Salley, a teacher at Waltham, Mass., are their daughters.

The old Isaac Salley farm was sold when the once numerous family had all removed from Embden. The buildings were burned in 1923. In its day the house had been a welcome meeting place for many kindred. These were from several adjoining towns, some of them descendants of William Salley — brother of the pioneers Isaac and Daniel — who cleared a farm in Madison and had six children. One of these was Joseph Salley, father of Tilson D. Salley who was a much respected resident of that town. Joseph Salley married into the Aaron Thompson family of Anson, near the Embden line.

Eight of the 22 settler families of 1790 had thus departed for other fields when the first town assessment was made in 1805. Dr. Edward Savage, Abraham Row, Zacheus Huston, Benjamin

and David Young. Francis Burns and John Wilson were substantially the accessions of new farm owners during that fifteen year period. Dr. Savage came from Wiscasset-Woolwich neighborhood as did the Youngs; Abraham Row from Barrington; John Wilson from Townsend, Mass. Francis Burns was a son of James and Abigail (Spencer) Burns, who after years of residence at Vassalboro (Sidney), had a Kennebec frontage lot in Anson. In population the town was gaining, for there were a few settlers in 1805 not subject to assessment. Only intrepid men and women stood to the seige of the woodlands which, till toward the 1820's, were an unbroken crown between two long scars the axe-men had made up and down the two water boundaries.

Where the lines of classification belong as to Embden pioneers is a matter of opinion. The pioneer list should undoubtedly include the names on the Titcomb map and, perhaps, all the incorporating families. But those documents do not include all early settlers, nor a few families that meanwhile had been settlers in Anson and later came over to Embden. Previous chapters have dealt with nearly all the pioneers, mentioned on the first map and in the list of incorporators. That list written into the town record book by Town Clerk Benjamin Colby, Jr., was in the following language interesting not alone for the names but for the manner in which they are entered:

“1804 — June the 22.

“A memorandum of the No. of inhabitants within the outlines of the town of Embden are as follows:

“Widow Olive Hutchins

“Ashahel Hutchins and Polly his wife

“Olive Hutchins

“Asamuel Hutchins and Anna his wife and five children the oldest

“Simeon Cragin and Molley his wife

“Timothy Cleveland and Jean his wife

“James Hubard and Betsey his wife

“Jonathan Cleveland and Mary his wife

“Abel Cleveland and Rozannah his wife

“Francis Burns and Sally his wife



- “Edward Savage and Sally his wife
- “Widow Sarah Williams & Widow Isabellah Pain
- “James Pain, Benjamin Gould and Olive his wife and children
- “Benjamin Colby and Betsy his wife
- “John Gray, Jr., and Catherine his wife
- “Joshua Gray and Hannah his wife
- “John Gray Seignior and Betsey his wife
- “Thomas McFaden and Hannah his wife
- “Abram Rowe and Kitty his wife
- “Moses Thompson and Polly his wife
- “Jonathan Stevens and Sarah his wife
- “Caleb Williams and Betsey his wife
- “Jacob Williams and Joanna his wife
- “Benjamin Colby, Jr., and Rebekkah his wife
- “Luther Cleveland and Abihail his wife
- “John Wilson and Catherine his wife
- “Jedediah Thompson and Thankful his wife and some children
- “Benjamin Thompson and Lydia his wife
- “Zacheus Huston and Etenah his wife
- “Benja. Anise and Molly his wife and children
- “Thomas Whaling and Polly that lived with him
- “Widow Dorcas Whaling Since moved to Penobscot
- “James McFaden and Betsy his wife
- “Isaiah Foss and his wife
- “Ichabod Foss and Sarah his wife
- “Isaac Rowe Abigail his wife
- “Jonathan Fowler and Sally his wife
- “Elphtet Robins and Eliza his wife
- “James Rowe and Betsey his wife
- “John Rowe. John Kealiher and Deborah his wife
- “August 27 - 1805 - Benja. Colby, Jr., Town Clerk
- “Benja. Young and Lucy his wife
- “1812 Some time in the month of December Archa Dunlap Moved into Embden with his family.”

There were no further entries after Archa Dunlap, who settled in middle Embden on Lot 59 but about the date of Archa's

coming there was a considerable accession of new families. These and other settlers belong to a little later period. They made up for the losses in the scanty population, caused by the departure of households above described, and were in sufficient numbers to give the town organization a new impetus.



## CHAPTER XVI

### NAILED THEM ON THREE DOORS

Things went by threes in Embden town of yore. This held much as to civic procedure in the young community of the early 1800's and not a little in matters of local topography. From Titcomb or Greenfield (North Anson) through Township No. 1 (Embden) two paths northward and one rather westward penetrated the woods and gradually were made into roads. Over these ways into Embden there had been increasing travel as the new country became dotted with settlers' cabins. While the Rhode Island proprietors worked in desultory fashion to market their holdings contiguous to the Kennebec, the Canada Trail and to Seven Mile Brook the settlements on each rude thoroughfare grew into a municipal entity. There was a good measure of loyalty among the settlers for their respective localities.

This was recognized quickly in the determination of town business. The pie was cut into three pieces at first in the election of town officers. Notices of town meetings soon were posted in three places and this practice was long observed, even into days when there were three post-offices — one on the Kennebec, one at Embden Center and another on Seven Mile Brook. But it was not long before contention arose over the distribution of town authority. This led to a spirited struggle. Settlers along the Kennebec were stronger than those on the west side. The latter were in closer contact with New Portland and particularly with Anson. The outcome was a determined effort in 1818 to divide the town. New comers in middle Embden soon thwarted that.

After the act of incorporation was passed by the General Court at Boston town business was taken promptly in hand. The first town meeting assembled on Thursday, August 16, 1804 having been certified by William Jones, justice of the peace. The record does not state where this meeting was held and gives only the names of town officials then chosen. These were headed by Thomas McFadden, as town clerk and first selectman, with

Samuel Umphrey bringing up the rear as deer-keeper. Some towns then had such an officer, a sort of deer warden. The second meeting convened Sept. 6, 1804, at the house of Benjamin Colby — probably on his big island in the Kennebec. The single sheet of paper on which Town Clerk McFadden wrote the minutes of that meeting has been preserved. Most of it was copied into the little town book. The minutes read:

“At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Embden Leguly wanned and hild at the House of Benjamin Colby in said Town on this Day September 6th 1804 first voted Benjamin Colby moderator

“Secondly voted to Choose a Comity

Jacob Williams

Jonathan Clevelan

Benjamin Thompson

John Gray Moses Thompson

“3 voted not to Clear the Rods By Rate

“4 & 5 artical omited

“6 voted to omit taxing wild Lands

“7 voted to petition the Cort to Let us work our Taxes on the Roads.

“8 voted to Raise fifty Dollars”

The minutes say nothing about the purpose for which the “Comity” was chosen but it was plainly the one to lay out “the Road in the Eastern ward from Anson Road to the Million-Acre Line.” This is the present Embden highway that runs near the Kennebec River. Jonathan Cleveland was the only member of the Committee from West Embden. The assessment list with the amount opposite each is as follows:

*Simeon Cragin .....	\$1.50
Thos. McFaden .....	5.00
Moses Thompson .....	5.00
Jacob Williams .....	5.00
Benja. Colby .....	2.50
Benjamin Thompson, jun. ....	2.
*Edward Savage .....	1.25
*Jonathan Cleavland .....	1.55
*Asahel Hutchins .....	2.



Jonathan Stephens .....	2.50
John Gray .....	3.00
Joshua Gray .....	2.00
Abraham Row .....	1.00
John McFaden .....	1.00
Benjamin Colby, jun. ....	2.00
Zachies Huston .....	1.00
*Ebel Cleevland .....	1.00
John Gray, junior .....	1.00
Benjamin Young .....	1.00
John Willson .....	1.00
Caleb Williams .....	1.00
James McFaden .....	1.00
David Young .....	1.50
*Francis Burns .....	.75
*Timothy Cleevland .....	.50
*Wido olive Hutchins .....	1.00

The total of this first assessment was \$48.05 — probably \$48 if an error in a figure of Jonathan Cleveland's assessment had been corrected. Assessable property at that time was much in the eastern part of the town abutting the Kennebec. The West Embden taxpayers on the list are marked with an asterisk. There were but eight of them, including the three brothers, Jonathan, Abel and Timothy Cleveland, and Mrs. Olive Hutchins and her son, Asahel.

There was soon a third town meeting to dispose of pressing business. One item was to raise more money as the first assessment did not suffice. Another was to make a beginning at building roads. The meeting was called for Monday Nov. 5, 1804, because that was the date for voting for 19 presidential electors. As it is recorded that: "the following Gentlemen were Chosen Hon. James Sullivan Elbridge Garry and others Received twenty-five vots each" the presumption follows that there were 25 farmers at this third town meeting. The story of the meeting is quaintly and succinctly told in the following copy of the warrant and of the minutes:

"Kennebec, SS, To John Willson Constable of the town of Embden in the County aforesaid, Greeting:

“Your are here By Required in the name of the Commonwealth of the Massachusetts forthwith to Warn all the inhabitants of the town of Embden Qualified By Law to vote For Representative to meet at the house of Joshua Gray in the sd Town on Monday the fifth of November next at ten of the clock in the fore noon to act on the following articles:

“To give in their votes for nineteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

“2ly to vote for a Representative to Congress.

“And allso to act on the following articles:

“1ly to Choose a Moderator.

“2ly to See if the town will accept the Road in the Eastern ward from Anson Road to the Million Acre Line as laid out by Jacob Williams, Jonathan Cleveland, Benjamin Thompson, John Gray and Moses thompson, committee.

“3ly to See if the town will accept the road Laid out in the Western ward from Anson line to Portland line.

“4ly. to See if the town will Accept the Road in the Middle Ward.

“5ly. to See if the town Will Vote to raise one hundred and twenty-nine Dollars to pay Thomas McFaden Benjamin Thompson And John Gray for Discharging four Executions against sd town.

“6ly. to See if the town will agree to appoint A place or plaisses to set up town warrants for the Futer.

“7ly. To see if the town will Choose Another Collector and discharge the one that now Serves.”

The record of this town meeting, indicates that only a part of the business was acted upon. Benjamin Colby was chosen Moderator and the next four articles were disposed of as follows:

“2 Secondly voted to Except the Road from anson Road to the Million acres in the Estren Ward of said Town.

“3 Thirdly voted to Except the road in the westrely Destricks from anson Line to Portland Town line.

“4 voted to Except the Road in the midel Destrict from Isaac Rows to anson Line, Running a south Course or thereabouts.

“5 fifthly voted to Rais one hundred and Twenty-Nine Dol-



lars to pay Thomas McFadden, Benjamin Thompson and John Gray for discharging four executions against said Town."

The "sixly" and last item of the warrant was disposed of by a vote that "Moses Thompson, John Willson and Simeon Grogins be places to sit up Town Warrants for the future." This was quite as good a provision for publicity as the Embden farmers could make. Moses Thompson had the tavern by the Ferry, where all travellers up and down the river road were wont to pause for gossip and refreshment. John Willson's house was close to the Trail, where a procession of townsmen must pass and repass, while Simeon Cragin's house on Seven Mile Brook road stood at a central point for that part of Embden.

Authorization of three high roads through the town was an important step. If there was any opposition, no evidence of it remains. In later years when it came to the sterner business of providing funds — which under the early system was largely a matter of supplying labor — the process of construction was very slow. These two north and south ways and the westward one along Seven Mile Brook were very soon inadequate. It was half a century before intersecting east and west roads were established. The lack of such intersecting roads handicapped the development of a town spirit and provoked discord.

It was something of a journey 120 years ago from Embden on Seven Mile Brook, where Rev. Edward Savage the second selectman lived, to Embden, on the Kennebec, where Town Clerk Thomas McFadden had his homestead. That may explain why the warrant for the Nov. 5 town meeting was signed only by Thomas McFadden and son-in-law, Benjamin Thompson. But during the early years the seat of town authority was firmly established by the Kennebec. In 1805 a new board of selectmen was elected, all from the eastern section of the town. They were Benjamin Colby, town clerk and first selectman, Jacob Williams, 2nd, and Moses Thompson, 3rd. All these farmers were big men in their neighborhoods. Colby at the extreme southeast of Embden; Williams at the extreme northeast; and Thompson at the half-way point. This trio held office several years during the period when, unless one was willing to travel

by paths or tote roads, the route from one part of the town to the other was via North Anson village.

The isolation of the Seven Mile Brook and of the Kennebec River settlements and the difficulty of communication between them augmented the dissatisfaction that had prevailed for a decade. It finally developed into a petition to the General Court at Boston to create a town of East Brookfield and thus confine the farmers by the Kennebec to a government of their own property.

Benjamin Pierce who was a son-in-law of Simeon Cragin and had established himself on Gordon hill near the Cragin neighborhood stood forth as the leader of this movement and on May 19, 1818, had mustered the support of 50 farmers. Their petition "to the Hon. Senate and house of Representatives for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts humbly Represented" as follows:

"The undersigned Inhabitation of the Town of Embden in the County of Somersett (state) that there is a large Pond in Sd Town which with a stream insuring therefrom divides sd Town nearly in the senter from North to South, that there is no Road nor can be any which will conveniently communicate between the Easterly & Westerly sextions that in traveling from one sexion to the other they are obliged to pass through the town of Anson, and that the number of Inhabitation on each side of sd Pond are nearly equal.

"Therefore your Petitioners pray that sd Town may be divided and that the sextion situated westerly of sd pond and stream may be incorporated in to a town by the name of East Brookfield."

The list of signers shows the names of a good part of the population. Those marked with an asterisk were residents of West Embden and in the vicinity of the Pierce-Cragin neighborhood. They would have comprised most of the people in East Brookfield, had the General Court granted their request. Embden by the Kennebec seems also to have acquiesced quite generally in the idea of division. The number of signers from that section is significant. Those who dwelt in the north section of the town — many of them colonists from New Hampshire —



either held aloof or were not consulted, although they made themselves heard effectively later. Benjamin Pierce, who headed the petition, obtained the following subscribers.

\*Daniel Nalor, \*Timothy Cleveland, \*Thomas Cleveland, \*Nathaniel Getchell, \*Josiah Moor, Jr. (from a family across the Brook in what later became Anson) \*Jeremiah Thompson, \*Nahum Quint, \*William Quint, \*James Paine, \*Moses Williams, \*Asahel Hutchins, \*Edward Savage, \*William Savage, Caleb Williams, Jonathan Fowler, Moses Thompson, Foster S. Palmer, Benjamin C. Atwood, Cyrus Boothby, John Williams, Daniel Savage, Ralph Wells, Christopher Thompson, Samuel Stackpole, Jr., Daniel Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Benjamin Witham, Nathan Thompson, Cyrus Williams, Reuben Savage, \*Simeon Cragin, \*Ephraim Savage, \*Benjamin Cleveland, \*Simeon Cragin, Jr., \*Abel Cleveland, \*Francis Burns, \*Andrew Wentworth, \*James Wentworth, \*John Pierce, \*Henry Daggett, \*Nathan Daggett, \*Benjamin Gould, \*Joseph Walker, Asa Witham, Nathaniel Walker, David Felker, Jonathan Stevens, Reuben Thompson, Benjamin Young, and Joseph Young.

This petition went on its routine way before the General Court. It must have been speeded to Boston, as it was in the House of Representatives there June 2, 1818, when it was "committed to the committee on the incorporation of towns" by Speaker Timothy Bigelow. No action was taken in the Senate till January 30, 1819, when the petition was referred then to a committee on the incorporation of towns.

Back in rural Embden, however, the agitation for East Brookfield under the leadership of Benjamin Pierce and Simeon Cragin proceeded with arguments pro and con. A town meeting was called November 2, 1818, at the house of Joseph Young over in northeast Embden and 45 of the taxpayers assembled for a referendum. The result was favorable to division — 32 to 11. The names of those voting have not been preserved. But this meeting and its decision did not quiet the controversy. Farmers in North Embden and along the Canada Trail must have aroused themselves as the General Court continued to delay and on Sept. 13, 1820, nearly two years after the first town meeting referendum another town meeting was

called to consider the question. The vote then stood — 13 for dividing the town and 20 against dividing it. This town meeting had been preceded by a counter-petition, dated Jan. 23, 1819. It was sent to the General Court with 28 signers. These were headed by Robert Wells, whose kinsman, Ralph Wells, had supported the first petition but now joined with the dissenters. Besides the two Wells men, the signers were:

Samuel Clark, Benjamin Berry, Benjamin F. Berry, Levi Berry, Archa Dunlap, Ebenezer G. Clark, Eli Clark, Reuben Savage, John Rowe, Jonathan Stevens, John Hunnewell, John Wilson, Reuben Wilson, Ichabod Foss, Lemuel Witham, John Mullin, David Felker, John Libbey, Joseph Felker, Stephen Ayer, Asa Witham, Mike Felker, Luther Cleveland, Abel Cleveland, Elisha Young and Luther Cleveland, Jr. It may be noted that Abel Cleveland, Reuben Savage, Jonathan Stevens, Asa Witham and David Felker, like Ralph Wells, were signers on both petitions. The text of the dissenting petition from North Embden reads:

“To the Hon. Senate and house of Representatives in General Court Assembled Humbly shews the Subscribers Inhabitants of the town of Embden; that Whereas a number of the Inhabitants of the said town Petitioned the Legislature for a Separation of said Town; and Represented Many inconveniences; and among others; a large Pond which renders it imposable for a Road to Communicate from the East to the West Sections of Said town. That there is a Pond in said town which Renders it Some Inconvenient for Roads; your Petitioners will not deny, but there is a good Chance for a Road at Each End of said Pond, and one laid out and excepted; and the Bridges mostly Built; at the Lower End of said Pond, and a good Chance for one at the upper End of said Pond; if ever there should be settlers enough to need one.

“And your Petitioners further Represent that there is not more than seventy five or Eighty Families; now in said Town and not more than one half of them own there Land being so poor and the unsettled land so poor that we never can Expect many more; that now we are not allowed a Representative by the Constitution and should we be separated it is not probably



We ever should be able to send one, which is a Privilege your Petitioners Should think hard to be denied of.

“And your Petitioners further state: that it is not more than two or three times in a year; that the Whole Town is Called together; Except for Trainings, which might be remedied by a division of the Company, without a division of the Town, that Several of those who signed the First Petition have owned that they were Misled by Influential men and have signed this. that the Expense of maintaining two Governments over so few Inhabitants is much for so Trifling an Excuse. Therefore your Petitioners Pray that said Town be not divided and as in duty bound will ever pray.”

Naturally Benjamin Pierce's division project fell through before this argument and its weight of signatures. The matter seemed for a time to have been forgotten. The two cross town roads were both built in due season and the Embden militia was divided into two companies. This multiplied by two the number of militia officers. Although local history is silent, the division probably stimulated the perspiring valor of the country lads at trainings. One can understand how the West Embden company vied zealously to outdo the Company from the Kennebec and vice versa, each stepping to stentorious orders on muster fields till the militia days were no more.

What may have happened in the interim of nearly twenty years must forever remain conjecture, but for some reason the question of dividing the town was again revived in 1839. Joshua Gray, then constable, posted a warrant for a special town meeting on Dec. 12 at 1 p. m. at the dwelling of Benjamin Colby, Jr. It was to consider solely an article regarding the division of the town. James Y. Cleveland and Col. Lemuel Witham signed the warrant as selectmen.

The meeting assembled and Jonathan Stevens was elected moderator. Benjamin Colby, Jr., long a leader in affairs, appears to have had no active part. It was only a year before his death. Capt. Joseph Knowlton, Fletcher Thompson, J. Y. Cleveland, Benjamin Gould, Jr., Elias Salley, Christopher Thompson and Otis Strickland were selected as a committee of seven to agree upon division lines and report forthwith. The

programme had evidently been pre-arranged. Chairman Knowlton, who resided on Seven Mile Brook with his land touching that of Benjamin Pierce on Gordon hill, presented a report immediately.

The committee recommended a separation of Embden into three parts. About 100 farms in the south third of the town would have been set off by an east and west line, beginning about a mile north of Capt. Knowlton's place, running south of Black Hill Pond, cutting off the lower end of Embden Pond, with the saw mill privilege, thence north of the present town house, to the old George W. Copp place, north of Sand Pond, north of Little Fahi and along the north line of the Jeremiah Chamberlain farm to the Kennebec River. The latter part of the line would have been very nearly on the present Solon cross road. Presumably this lower section of Embden was thus designed to become a part of Anson. Another line, north and south, began on the sixth range line, not far from the Embden Pond mill site and bisected that sheet of water into approximately equal parts, the division running through to the Concord boundary. Probably the eastern half was thought of for annexation to Solon and the western part to New Portland.

Details of the discussion are, of course, lost. It is uncertain from the text of the Embden records how far the Joseph Knowlton committee favored division. Possibly the "division lines" were reported to provide a concrete proposition on which a vote could be had. It may be the division had been agitated by a group of townsmen, who, groaning under their tax burdens, believed they could have an equally good government and perhaps, better roads and schools at less expense in co-operation with adjoining towns.

Be all that as it may Town Clerk James Young Cleveland, after entering the text of the committee report in the leather bound town book, added simply: "whereupon the inhabitants aforesaid voted to pass by the second article (which was "to see if the town vote to divide said town of Embden and annex it to other towns") in said warrant — adjourned sine die."

This apparently was the end of the matter. The next annual town meeting "at the dwelling house of Benjamin Colby, Jr."



on Monday, March 2, 1840 at nine o'clock in the forenoon, assembled on a warrant of twenty-two articles, all of which, except the three for the choice of moderator, town clerk and "a board of town officers" had to do with relatively routine matters. The "inhabitants" voted \$1,500 for repairs of highways — oxen to be paid for at 12 1-2 cents the hour — to "raise what the law requires for schools," directed the constable to post town meeting warrants at the postoffices, and that Samuel Walker be permitted to erect a gate across the highway between N. W. Gould's corner and Levi Barron's south line. There were four items of business about school government, covering the choice of agents and annexations to school districts, but not a word further about dividing the town.

Ever thereafter during nearly 90 years the unity of Embden as a town organization has been firmly established. It has faced its problems unflinchingly; met its obligations squarely. It is well able to maintain itself. At the time of settlement in February, 1928, the town had \$3,013.97 on hand. It has a reputation of being one of the most prosperous small towns along the Kennebec.

## CHAPTER XVII

### VOTED TO SET DOWN A STAKE

Passing its front door in a wilderness area and over an outcrop of ledge in the roadway — where wagon wheels of old sounded a staccato — who of this Embden day knows his ancient town house? Through 80 years and more of rural exigencies it has been the seat of local authority. As a town rooftree and likewise as a forum the plain, old-fashioned place has interesting associations. It has, too, a background of local history. Factions, in high temper, maneuvered over the project, long, long ago. Articles in the constable's warrant to provide for the building were several times ignored. When a vote to build finally passed, it was reconsidered. A group of leading townsmen, by steps of strategy, appear to have made the erection of the house a reality and brought the bitter wrangling to an end.

There were fifteen years of local agitation before its dimensions of 36 feet long, 30 feet wide and squatty height took actual form; before the town fathers drew upon their treasury for \$250.15 in favor of fiery old Elisha Walker, who built it. That was the structure cost, to which one must add \$4.27 — the amount of Daniel Goodwin's taxes for 1847. These Goodwin taxes represented the price of 40 square rods of his farm land, as agreed upon after several visits of town committees and a tight-fisted dicker. The site, thus acquired, was to be protected by the town with a fence as long as the property was occupied.

Know also that for more than a year prior to the completion of the town house, Embden assembled "in the highway on Ford Hill (so-called)" a few feet from the present building. Under the same blue canopy now covering the wooded scene, the people chose moderators, voted school money, writhed under complaints regarding bad roads and grumbled about their taxes.

Dwell upon the annual March picture, if you will, with turning out places in three feet of snow that had been smashed down to accommodate the horse-drawn pungs and sleighs loaded with warmly clad passengers. Look for the larger space, well





EMBDEN TOWN HOUSE

trampled for the meeting. Note the tall stake the selectmen had driven down under specific instructions from a former meeting to fill all legal requirements. Here then with groups of bearded, stern-visaged men, hardened by prolonged contests with the soil one glimpses wintry days before Embden had a rooftree.

From the incorporation time of 1804 to the completed town house of July 17, 1848, the free-holders had roamed east and west for a meeting place. Something has already been written of dwelling places and schoolhouses, where the people gathered. There were always two, sometimes three or four, meetings a year. The annual election of town officers, was in March or April, when money was voted for schools and highways and considerable other business transacted. But there were also annual fall elections in the early days for state and county officials, to say nothing of special calls for meetings now and then to dispose of particular items. During the first decade the town meetings were most often held at some farmer's residence along the Kennebec River road. Occasionally the meeting place was on the Seven Mile Brook road. There were at least three such assemblies at the house of Dr. Edward Savage — the first



in 1805, the second in 1812 to "give in votes" for presidential electors and the third a special meeting in May, 1814. There was a session also in 1814 at Isaac Salley's on the Canada Trail to decide about a pauper. At intervals, as soon as schoolhouses had been built, these were utilized by the town. The first town meeting thus entertained was in the new West Ward or Cragin schoolhouse and eventually several meetings were held there. Then when the Gray schoolhouse had been completed in 1819, it, too, sheltered a town meeting, likely enough as a matter of southeast pride over the educational center a few miles westward. But when the John Wilson district (No. 6) in the Fahi section got that new schoolhouse with two chimneys, it became a more favorite meeting place for the town. This new seat of learning served quite continuously as a town house from 1821 till late in 1838, when, as has been related, one town meeting was convened in the Dunbar or No. 5, district, "by reason of the house being burnt where we formerly held meetings."

Schoolhouse dimensions, arranged to educate 50 or 60 scholars in those days, sufficed likewise for as many of the approximately hundred taxpayers as came to deliberate over town affairs. The maximum number of heads of families did not exceed that figure in the late 1830's. But after the conflagration in the Wilson schoolhouse and the one meeting in No. 5, town meetings during the ensuing nine years were again held in private residences. Most of them were at the two-story house of Benjamin Colby, Jr.

Inadequate facilities there, after one or more gatherings in Widow Rebecca Colby's barn, spurred the townsmen finally to make a change and at the meeting of March 2, 1846, with Jonathan Stevens, Jr., as moderator, when Amos Hutchins, John Gray, Jr., and Enos Hutchins had been chosen as selectmen and other business had been disposed of, this decision was made with respect to article 23:

"Voted the town meetings for the ensuing year be holden on the Ford Hill (so-called) in said Embden and that the Selectmen designate the particular Spot on said hill for that purpose by setting down a stake etc."



One may quite safely ascribe this novel idea about a meeting place to town clerk Amos Hutchins. He was altogether the kind of man from whom to expect such a proposal. It would hardly have gained much headway without his approval. For several years he had had part in efforts to build a town house. In any event the first of seven open-air town meetings in the highway on Ford Hill assembled Sept. 14, 1846, to vote for governor, a representative in Congress and other officials and to transact further town business. The vote recorded for representative shows 165 voters present, of whom 89 were for Ephraim K. Smart; 38 for Levi Johnson and 18 for Drummond Farnsworth. The other six meetings in Ford Hill highway were on October 5 and December 7, 1846; February 15; March 1 and September 13, 1847; and March 6, 1848.

But talk in favor of a town house began taking shape by March 5, 1832. There were articles in the warrant that year, for the first time, to see if the town would build a house, what sum of money would be voted to build it and "to see whare said town house shall set." It was promptly voted to build and John Pierce, Jr., Amos Hutchins, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Ephraim Cragin, Lemuel Witham, Caleb Williams and James Adams were designated a committee "to draw a Draft for said house and report it to the town." The raising of money and selection of a site were "passed by" till the committee of seven could report.

But for reasons not altogether plain, the project was postponed for seven years and was not mentioned in the town records again till Sept. 9, 1839, when the warrant of constable Joshua Gray, Jr., under article 3, read: "To see if the town will accept the report of the town house committee and to see what further measures they will take to build said house." The meeting, which was at Capt. William Thompson's, "voted to pass this article by."

The project slept for six more years till Capt. John Cragin, constable, posted his warrant for a town meeting at Rebecca Colby's, on Sept. 8, 1845. Article 2 that year proposed to "see if the town will vote to build a town house on Ford Hill (so-called)" and Article 3 proposed to "see what measures the town

will take for building the same.” Presumably in the intervening years the committee of seven had agreed upon the Ford Hill site. Probably, also, the selectmen — then Amos Hutchins, Col. Christopher Thompson and Joseph N. Greene — favored action. But the verdict in opposition was decisive. The town voted to pass the articles by.

Thus outvoted on a direct proposition to build, the advocates of a town house appear to have resorted to the strategy of getting town meetings, house or no house, to Ford Hill, which with the completion of better cross roads, was more central. With the numerous annual elections a central meeting place was a matter of much convenience. And when the warrant for the first town meeting on Ford Hill, Sept. 14, 1846, was issued, there appeared again an article “to see if the town will vote to build a town house and, if so when and how.” The outcome was favorable. Town clerk Amos Hutchins, in his record of this meeting wrote:

“5th. Voted to build a town house within 25 rods of the place of meeting.

“6 — Voted that said house be thirty by thirty-six feet square.

“7th. — Voted Jonathan Stevens, Jr., John Caswell and Elisha Walker be a committee to estimate the probable expense of building said house and how furnished & report at the adjourned meeting.”

Jonathan Stevens, Jr., the chairman, was familiar with construction work. He had assisted his father, Jonathan Stevens, Sr., in building a schoolhouse over by the Kennebéc in their district during 1819 and was a successful farmer. John Caswell, living on the Middle Road, was also quite a man of affairs for the time. Elisha Walker had owned the mill privilege at the foot of the Great Pond—less than a mile from Ford Hill—since 1832. He operated a mill there with his son, Eli C. Walker, and Eli and brother, Eben J., owned a shingle machine. Framework, boards and shingles, in the nature of things, would come from their plant.

It looked like a business committee but in the intervening three weeks the opposition rallied its forces and at the town



meeting on Ford Hill Oct. 5, 1846, it was "voted to reconsider the vote of the former meeting by which the Town voted to build a town house and voted to pass by the article of building said house."

The proposal for a town house was renewed at the annual town meeting of March 1, 1847, in the highway on Ford Hill and the freeholders drove straight and hard toward the point. They "voted to locate a town house on the north side of the road near where the town meeting was held last September on Daniel Goodwin's land.

"Voted to build a town house on said location.

"Voted to raise \$300 to build said house.

"Voted to raise a committee of three to draft, superintend and direct the building of said house, and that James Y. Cleveland, Joseph Walker, and Cyrus Boothby be that committee.

"Voted that said Committee cause said house to be so far finished by contract or otherwise by the second Monday of September next that the annual meeting may be held in it."

By contract or other arrangement the building of the town house was given to Elisha Walker, between whom and the Goodwins there had been ill feeling. This was due to conflicting interests over ownership of land on which the mill at the foot of the Great Pond was located. Probably the Goodwins were in league with the townsmen, who opposed the town house on general grounds of expense. Be that as it may, and in spite of the location of the house on Daniel Goodwin's land, the merry warfare did not cease. Deacon Joseph Walker, of the



ELISHA WALKER

superintending committee, was Elisha's brother, which critics probably emphasized as vigorously as they could.

When this committee on June 4, 1847, reduced to writing an agreement for acquiring the town house site, it was signed only by James Y. Cleveland and Deacon Joseph. It provided that Daniel Goodwin and Daniel Goodwin, Jr., execute a deed conveying to the town land bounded as follows: "Commencing at the north line of the new cross road (so-called) and on the fifth range line in said town. Thence north four rods, thence westerly parallel with said road ten rods, thence south four rods to the line of said road. Thence easterly on the north line of said road to the first mentioned bound.

In consideration of the deed the two members of the committee agreed "that the money tax of said Daniel Goodwin, Jr., for the year 1847 shall be remitted or the amount of the same paid to said Daniel, Jr. And that the said inhabitants shall cause to be built a good and sufficient fence on the north and west lines of said lot to keep the same in good repair so long as said inhabitants (of Embden) may occupy said lot."

Erection of the house proceeded in the meantime and warrant for the annual meeting of Sept. 13, 1847, had articles to see if the town would accept the report of the town house committee and if it would accept the "house as far as the same is completed." There is no entry in the records of the Sept. 13 meeting to show that any action was taken, but similar articles appear in the warrant for the town meeting of March 6, 1848 including "to see what further action the town will take respecting the building of a town house."

At the March meeting, in the highway on Ford Hill it was voted to accept the report of the committee on the town house and "to raise a committee of three to buy or build a town house," with James Y. Cleveland, Lemuel Witham and Amos Hutchins as that committee. Thereupon the further vote was passed "to instruct the committee to buy the House built by Elisha Walker on Ford Hill (so called) on the lot owned by the town if said house can be obtained at the just value thereof in its present state. If so to cause the said house to be finished up and completed in a proper manner and if it can not be obtained













TON AND NEW PORTLAND. THIS MAP SHOWS THE ROAD, SCHOOLHOUSES







on such terms to cause its removal forthwith and another house to be built without unreasonable delay."

The controversy raged fiercely but its pros and cons, as well as most details of the subsequent proceedings have passed into oblivion. The records, however, show that on March 18, 1848, Elisha Walker received three orders on the town treasurer "for building Town House," the respective sums being \$180, \$30.15, and \$40, or a total of \$250.15, and that constable Moses Ayer summoned "the inhabitants to assemble in the town house in the said town on Monday the seventeenth day of July at two o'clock in the afternoon" to transact certain town business. At a town meeting on Sept. 10, 1849, Elisha asked a payment of \$10 for levelling the ground where the town house stands but it was voted to pass the article by. John Caswell put in a bill of \$3.88 for a town house "stove funnel, etc." and was paid. He, or some one for him, took care to have the payment authorized by vote of the March town meeting in 1851.

Judged by recorded costs of Embden schoolhouses in previous years, the new town house of 1848, twice or thrice the size of any of them, was built for a modest sum. The Cragin school in 1809 cost \$250 with an additional sum for finishing. The appropriation for the John Wilson schoolhouse in 1819, twenty feet square, was \$250. It had 400 square feet of floor space, where the town house had 1,080 square feet. The comparisons seem enlightening along with general knowledge that Elisha Walker died with the reputation of having been a patriotic and public-spirited man, although quick tempered and contentious. He had support and co-operation in many of his Embden enterprises from Solomon Walker, his first cousin and father-in-law and one of New Portland's most prosperous men.

The bitter controversy, whatever its real merits may have been, has long been forgotten. Personal animosities that attended it were interred generations ago in graves on the Embden hillsides. Schoolhouses, erected with public money, have crumbled and disappeared. The old town house, with shuttered windows and squatty facade, as barn-like in aspect as in 1848, stands as the town's enduring structure. The first investment of less than \$300 has been augmented from time to time by

economical repairs. Architecture and modern facilities may not weigh particularly in a balance of such modest costs of overhead. The old house has served — and probably is still serving — adequately the purpose for which it was intended.

The warring factions seem to have acquiesced and probably were soon viewing the place with an air of satisfaction. The cross road had then been completed, or nearly so. The town now had its own front door. There the constable could nail his notices to shiver and shimmer in the wind blasts that shook the forest and swept the Ford Hill top. Rusty tack heads and clinging shreds of paper on the town's main portal stand out in memory.

While fewer and fewer people travelled along the cross road as the years rolled on, the town house of shingled walls, painted red, remained central. In an almost purely agricultural town, whose churches and meeting houses were largely over the boundaries of adjacent towns, it long continued to be a very convenient meeting place. In no slight degree it served Embden people also as a sort of community center half a century before that term came into general use.

An example were the temperance meetings of a character that was interesting Maine people forty years and more ago. To the town house the Embden people came on certain Sunday afternoons from east and west and north and south. Among them was Phineas Eames. One of his sons, George C. Eames, now of Bangor, recently recalled these meetings in correspondence with this writer.

"I distinctly remember the time," wrote Mr. Eames, "when you and your brother Charles and I used to attend the temperance meetings at the old town house and when we had that red and white badge pinned on our coats. John T. Berry presided at those meetings and two Walker girls, Eli's daughters, I think, sang. Those were great days."

"How pleasantly you jog my memory about the temperance meetings in the old town house," ran the reply to Mr. Eames. "I had not thought of them for years. I do not remember the red and white badges but I do remember John T. Berry, who then lived four miles away to the east and north of Embden



Pond, where he raised a large family. His house and the school-house across the road, both but a short distance from the Concord line, long ago were abandoned and have tumbled in. John T. had reformed and was a great power for temperance, the term then used for what is now meant by total abstinence. I remember Ellen and Cora Walker, daughters of Eli, who used to entertain the meetings with temperance songs. Eli and his daughters have long ago passed over. Cora's daughter, Mrs. Paradise, now resides at Casper, Wyoming.

"In the hallway of my father's house at Embden, there is still the little melodeon that belonged to my mother — the late Martha Wentworth Walker — from her young days. It had supports that folded under so that the melodeon could be reduced to very compact form. We used to fold the legs under, wrap it nicely in shawls and pack it into the tail end of a wagon for transport to the temperance meetings.

"As I recall it, these meetings were usually held well over in the northwest corner of the big room — the only room in the town house. Did not the youngsters — as you and I were then — rove about some during John T.'s temperance speeches — lounging sometimes on the long wooden seat that skirted the east side and the south side, east of the front door? It seems to me we sometimes slipped up into the great box of a platform, and hid ourselves from public view.

"No movies, no telephones, no automobiles in those days. I remember that when John T. discoursed on the demon, rum, I used to think about hogs-heads of hard cider I had heard my elders mention as reposing in Mike Berry's cellar up at the head of Big Pond. Mike, my Grandmother Walker's brother, was a friendly sort of man, who, long years ago, could beat a snare drum with the best of them, at militia musters."

"Your recollections of the temperance meetings and the old town house coincide with mine," Mr. Eames responded in another letter. "I believe the members called themselves 'Iron-clads.' Your mention of your mother's melodeon brings back still another chapter of the temperance movement. There was the Ladies' Aid which met around at the homes alternately with the meetings at the town house. The ladies carried on these

meetings, that is, presided over them and did all the speech-making while the men held forth entirely in the town house.

“In 1877 several families were burned out, ours being among them. The Ladies’ Aid made each family a bed quilt, each member making a square and autographing it in the center. I have the quilt that was given to my mother and the following are the autographs which I copied from it today:

“Mrs. Nancy Williamson, Georgia M. Atwood, Mrs. Ella Newton, Mrs. David Pierce, Mrs. Flora E. Berry, Mrs. G. W. Copp, Ellen M. Daggett, Mrs. Leonard Walker, Emma F. Pierce, Mrs. Susan N. Boothby, Mrs. John Churchill, Restella Durrell, Mrs. Martha M. Salley, Mrs. Warren Getchell, Mrs. Isaac Daggett, Mrs. George Walker, Mrs. Charles Thompson, Mrs. Mary Ann Burns, Cora M. Walker, Mrs. Samuel Walker, E. A. Caswell, Miss Ellen Walker, Mrs. Lizzie Bowen, Mrs. Sarah J. Atwood, Mrs. Cephas Walker, Florence L. Berry, Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Mrs. Rose E. Goodwin, Mrs. Amos Hilton, Mrs. Hannah Keefe, Mrs. Hannah Bosworth, Mrs. S. L. Tozier, Mrs. O. A. Salley, Addie A. Berry, Mrs. John T. Berry, Mrs. Calvin Walker; Emma J. Berry, Helen Atkinson, Ada Ford, Mrs. E. C. Walker, Carrie M. Hilton, Mrs. Abbie Donley, Mrs. Nancy Hodgdon, Hannah Churchill.

“My mother was president of the Ladies’ Aid in ’78,” concludes Mr. Eames, “when it met at our house on the river road at one time. Your people came in the two seated beach wagon and brought the melodeon.”

Mr. Eames’ list is representative of the town’s noble women of that day. It testifies to a survival of the neighborly pioneer spirit — to an attitude of sympathy and helpfulness toward the entire community.

Political campaigners now and then nailed announcements on the town’s only front door and the town house, as the only hall in Embden, served occasionally as a forum for a rally. The intellectual importance of the hill, upon which, a short distance away, Barzilla Ford resided was also accentuated by a grove of small maples south of the road and a few rods west of the town house. With rather a lofty outlook toward the mill stream and Henry Hanson’s house of many gables the town house grove



was altogether an appropriate spot for public gatherings in the interest of mental uplift. Even so, of ancient days, many another people journeyed unto the high places.

The entrance road into the little maple grove can possibly still be marked through the embankment of the Solon-New Portland highway. The open-air place was recognized for several years as a sort of annex to the town house. It was an inviting site for picnics and speeches, for diversions of the milder sort and, with a little stretch of the imagination, was in these regards something of a town university.

The hill is now well in the heart of a district of abandoned farms. The land is growing into spruce and fir and varieties of hardwood timber. The trees, that make good hitching posts at March meetings when automobiles are out of season, encroach a little more each year upon the shingled walls of 1848. Window shutters are opened occasionally as townsmen assemble to transact business. Otherwise the intellectual glories of Ford Hill have long departed.

## CHAPTER XVIII

### “GOD’S BARN” OF AFTER YEARS

Well nigh twenty years before there was an Embden town — long in advance of Somerset County as a sub-division of Kennebec and Lincoln — there dawned on Seven Mile Brook an eventful community morning. It was the day of a “Raising Bee” for the new church. Later by a decade surveyors appeared with rod and chain to run the line that placed the site of the Freewill Baptist tabernacle slightly outside of Embden. But when the pioneers raised this church in 1788, it was as much of Embden as of Anson. And such it — and its successor, the second church — continued to be in the matter of financial support and of worshippers till the end of an epoch of almost a century.

Perhaps to those who made up the “Raising Bee” the structure was to be in no small part a blockhouse. It had no glass. There were portholes in place of windows. A broad overhang made battle from above a terror to red marauders. Tradition says it was used at times for a schoolhouse. It stood on the very brink of Seven Mile Brook — an ideal location for baptizing converts. Thus it had been designed for three fold service to struggling humanity.

In this automobile age, travelers on the road to the New Portlands pass, on the right, a watering trough about two miles above North Anson village. On the left, directly opposite, there is a glimpse of water, rippling in the sunshine. One’s eye spans there the spot of clearing, where axe-men and builders bent to felling and hewing on the morn of the “Raising Bee.”

At the task were full thirty vigorous woodsmen, skilled in aggression upon the primeval forest. They had discussed the enterprise for months and there was now no faltering. Word had circulated north and south of the Brook and from one end to the other of the settlement. Those who came were resolved to carry on — far more than the mere energy of erecting a rude structure.



From down the trail, a mile or more, came George Gray (1766-1819), who had recently married one of the Thomas McFadden maidens. He was the son of that intrepid Capt. John, of Embden, by the Kennebec. Posterity was to know him as Rev. George and the ancestor of two long-time postmasters at North Anson. He may have crossed to the north of the Brook to join John Paine (1740-1790), who had been builder of a mill at Norridgewock and was then contemplating a homestead where several generations of Paines were to dwell — on the modern Daniel Record place.

Other Anson settlers in groups were on the scene — Grays, Paines and Savages of those whose farms abutted on the Brook and not improbably men, like old John Walker (1759-1831), veteran of Valley Forge, and James Burns (1740), whose farms fronted the Kennebec well down toward the present lower village. All were shedding their jerkins to bear a sturdy hand.

From the immediate neighborhood of the clearing was James McKenney. He owned a cabin and charcoal pit nearby. There were also young Isaac Albee, due to become a preacher of unusual power, and his patriotic father, Jonathan. They could hear fair young Rispah’s call to dinner from her cabin door.

Of those who lived along the upper trail and came to join the workers were Jonathan Cleveland, Simeon Cragin, farmer and craftsman, and Asamuel Hutchins, a lad of twelve who had helped his mother build one of the first log cabins in Embden. This was the same Asamuel, who, one dark night, helped his determined mother dispatch a hungry wolf on the roof of the cow shed. Zephaniah Williams, Samuel Gould (1768-1844), Solomon Walker, 3rd. (1766-1827), Capt. Josiah Parker (1764—after 1857), and David W. Hutchins, earliest settlers on New Portland Hill were likewise in the picture.

There was a bee on the second day and on subsequent days till the blockhouse, school, and church, was closed to the weather. It was builded well and loomed as a landmark, where up and down from the Kennebec outlet to the unbroken wilderness there were only log habitations.

It stood the stress of passing years. From its front of squared tree-trunks issued stentorian words of fervent exhorters. Capt.

Parker and Betsey Walker — the first bride in New Portland — worshipped there after the captain experienced religion at the age of forty. A long roster of penitent settlers crossed its threshold for the solemn rite of waters, which stood as a symbol that sins were washed away.

Through the vicissitudes of one generation the log church remained till its walls looked weather-beaten and sacrilegious jackknives of many urchins had covered smooth spaces with inscriptions. It stood till plaster in the chinks between timbers fell out and the roof leaked profusely. Then there was another bee — a “Razing Bee” — and



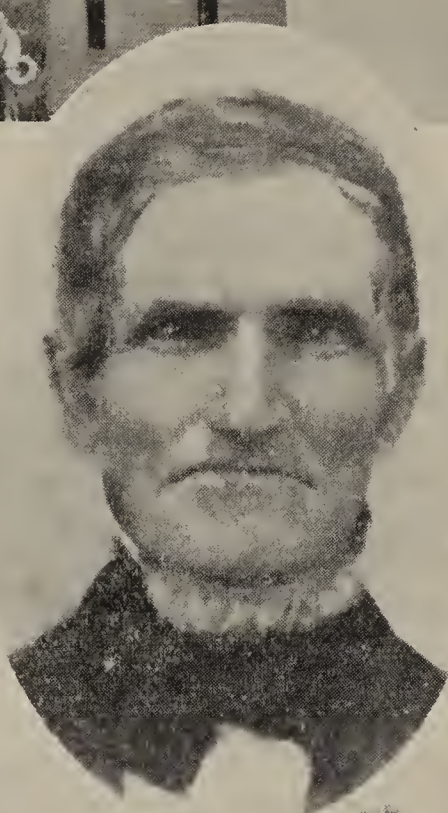
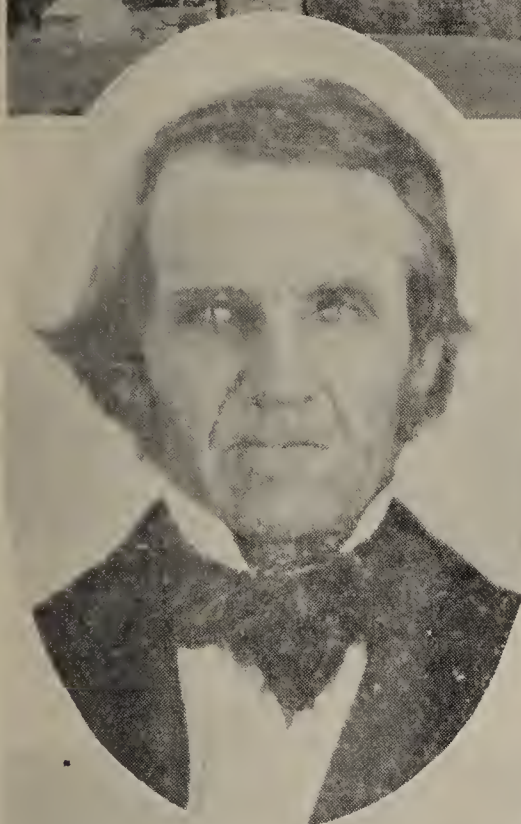
CAPT. JOSIAH PARKER

fort, school and church were leveled to the ground. By that time Indian dangers had passed. The interior was severely warm on summer Sundays. The days of usefulness were over. family cabins were preferable for school and for religious services.

There were no settled ministers at this church, the first erected in the present area of Somerset County. But there were nearby farmer-preachers and elders, who guided the church councils and, on occasion, expounded the Sacred Word. Not infrequently preachers of note came from Farmington, Wilton, Starks and from down the river towns. At intervals readers occupied the pulpit. It is recorded that in 1796 “the reading of sermons at Seven Mile Brook in the absence of a minister had caused division. The subject was considered and all agreed to drop the reading of authors and wait upon the Lord.”

The first Freewill Baptist preacher who came to the church was Elder Edward Locke (1744-1826), born at Rye, N. H., and ordained in 1780. He came to Seven Mile Brook as early as 1792, perhaps a little earlier. Before that date, for three





(TOP) ACROSS THE ROAD FROM THE MEETING HOUSE SITE  
 DEACON JOSEPH WALKER                      HUMPHREY PURINGTON  
 THE MEETING HOUSE AS IT LOOKS TODAY





or four years, the meeting-house had been an informal society. Most of the settlers had come from Woolwich and from adjacent Georgetown, of which Woolwich was at one time a part. In 1781, Benjamin Randall “the founder of the Freewill Baptist connection” was at Woolwich, conducting a great revival. Not a few of the Seven Mile Brookites had been there, heard the great revivalist and knew well how the same year Randall had established a church at Woolwich with Eben Brookings, Jr., as the ruling elder. It was one of the very first Freewill churches in Maine but was speedily followed by societies at Georgetown, Westpoint and Gorham.

It was not till 1804 that Randall went up the Kennebec River as far as Embden and participated in the beginning of an extensive revival. Perhaps it was then that “at protracted revival meetings in the old log church,” as the chronicle runs, “one family had so many visitors a two year old heifer had to be killed and was entirely eaten by the company. The housewife had to remain home and prepare the meals. Her husband scolded her because she did not attend the meetings.”

Elder Locke was the stormy petrel of the Brook church. Although he roamed far and had many schemes he “parked” at Embden. And after many years he died there. In younger days he joined the Shakers near Gilmantown, N. H., but subsequently left them and removed to the region of the Sandy River. Establishing at Farmington in 1793, the first Freewill Baptist church north of Woolwich and Edgecomb, he brought in the Embden-Anson log church, as a branch. All was well with Locke and Seven Mile Brook people for a while and the church flourished. Relations with the Farmington brethren were satisfactory and pleasant.

But by February, 1800, when the quarterly meeting was held, Locke had become the center of an agitation “of painful interest.” He had been promoting a plan “for forming a community of Christians, who were to have all things in common, their property to be thrown into one common stock with himself to control, if not possess the whole.” After a committee had labored with him in vain, he was suspended from the church and for six years was disfellowshipped and disowned. He eventually

regained some favor in Seven Mile Brook. His second wife was Olive Hutchins. One son, Ward Locke, was a preacher, and served actively in the Seven Mile Brook church. He was there probably quite as early as his father.

It was written of Elder Edward long ago that "he was possessed of more than ordinary mind and talent and was apparently zealous in the cause of truth, but, never, perhaps, did he possess that disinterested devotedness to the Redeemer, necessary in a minister of the Gospel." A parson of a rival faith wrote bluntly of him that he "loved money."

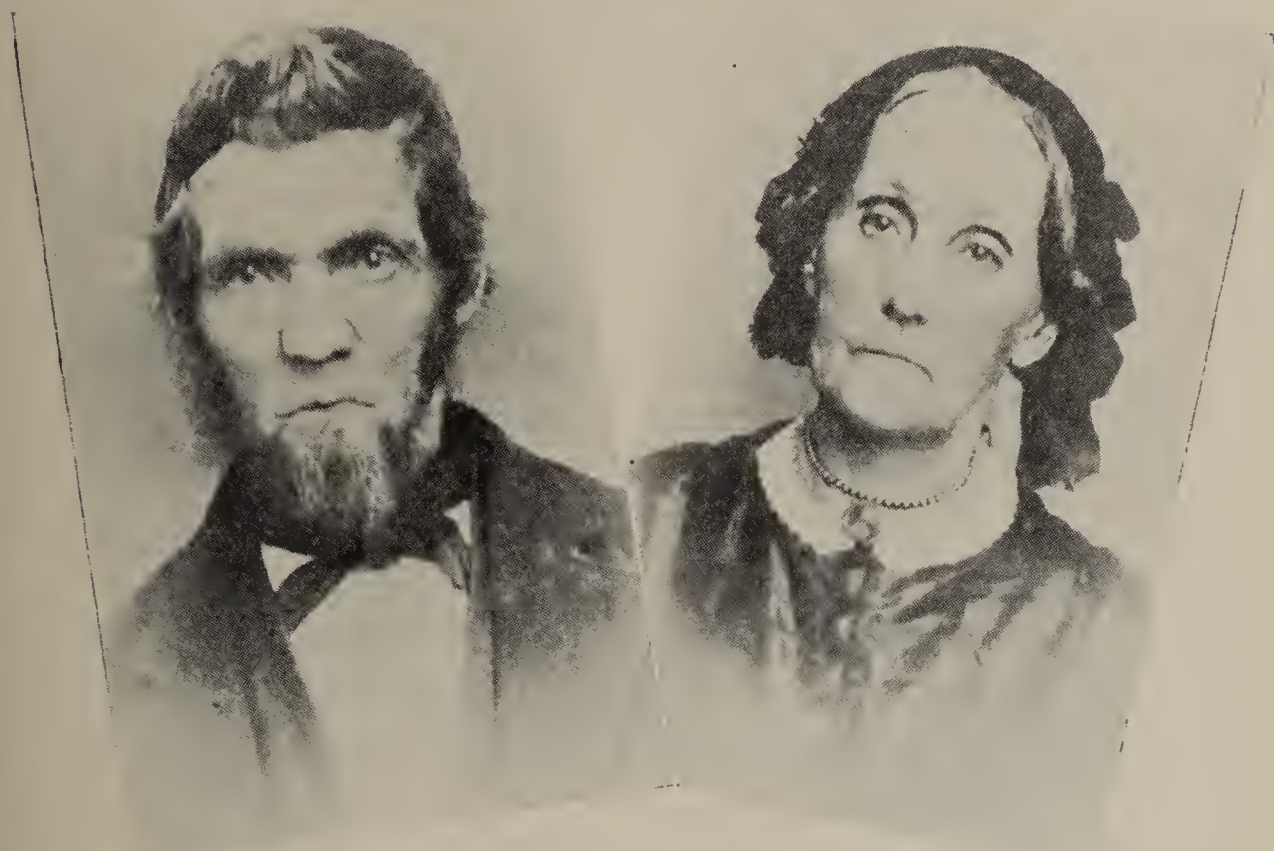
Rev. William Paine (1760-1846), a soldier of the Revolution and a remarkable man in his day, officiated much at the log church. He lived for a time with his father, John, also a soldier of the Revolution, on the Daniel Record place, which was the principal Paine family homestead. Rev. William enlisted at Woolwich when 17 years of age. As he was not tall enough, he put wooden taps on his boots. That did not pass him with the mustering officer of Colonel Michael Jackson's Massachusetts Line Regiment. But he was so eager to serve that he went as a fifer, not knowing one tune from another. He speedily got possession of a musket and served three years and through many hard battles. He lived at Norridgewock for a while before he went to North Anson.

Rev. William has been described as "a man of strong sympathies, loving, tender-hearted, beloved by all who knew him and familiar with the scriptures." His pathos and aptness of illustration, though sometimes fanciful, rendered his preaching highly interesting. He preached many years without fee or reward, depending upon his farm for support. His wife was Permelia Parker (1769-1847), born at Groton, Mass., and a sister of Captain Josiah Parker.

Long years after Rev. William had passed to his reward his family of fifteen sons and daughters and their sons and daughters was numerously represented in the services of the old Brook meeting-house. Nearly all these Paines were men and women of exceptional character and highly respected. They dwelt on both sides of Seven Mile Brook. Among Rev. William's children were Rev. John (1788-1847); Josiah Parker Paine (1789-1856);



Susan (1791), who became Mrs. William Quint; Sally (1793-1870); Betsey (1794-1817), Mrs. John Savage; William (1796-1813), who died in a hospital at Burlington as a soldier in the



SIMEON PAINE AND LYDIA FROST PAINE, HIS WIFE

War of 1812; Samuel S. Paine (1798-1855); Capt. Asa (1801-1871); Simeon (1804-1882), whose wife was Lydia Frost (1800-1890); — their children and grandchildren making a very interesting group — James (1806); Parker (1808), a banker in St. Paul and William S. Paine (1810), a colonel of militia in Alabama.

Thus with Edward Locke, William Paine, Isaac Albee and several others the first church persisted. Its teachings were not altogether popular, even on the upper reaches of the Kennebec. “While the pious were engaged in prayer and praise,” one authority wrote, “the reckless were drinking and carousing, trading and horseracing or dancing at some home in the vicinity.” Scoffers there were with disrespectful comments and there were unkind observations from the cloth. Rev. Paul Coffin, a well-educated Congregationalist, whose journal about a missionary tour of upper towns on the Kennebec and Sandy Rivers in Au-

gust and September, 1797, is a vivid and most valuable chronicle, wrote when at Starks:

“Capt. Waugh at whose home we kept the Sabbath is a sensible man and much opposed to wild, ignorant, itinerate preachers. The people are divided here as elsewhere generally, yet many wish for more true preaching, peace and order.”

One need not mistake the reference. Starks in early times was no mean Freewill Baptist stronghold.

It was twenty-five years from the day, when the old log church was torn down in 1808 to the erection of a new frame meeting house in its place in 1832-33. The settlers began by calling this the “second church of Anson” but they soon fell into the habit of styling it “the first church.” In the interim, there had been no lagging in the worship. Services were held at private residences and at schoolhouses. New and eloquent exhorters grew up at Anson, Embden and New Portland. There were quarterly meetings — first established in 1795 — and yearly meetings and, at intervals, great revivals. One of the most notable revival periods was in 1809, after the log church had been pulled down. There was also another in 1819. These, apart from religious significance in a region and at a day when there were none too many diversions from back-breaking toil on the farms, were great social occurrences. They were forums where elders and deacons vied in speaking power and were judged as to professions and performances.

Staunch, unwavering preachers stood forth. Dr. Edward Savage was there while the log church was new and undoubtedly preached even before his ordination in 1801. Rev. William Paine was not granted a certificate to preach till seven years later, and the ceremony of his ordination may have been the last one there. The array of home preachers as well as those from afar was an imposing one. It included the two Hutchins preachers, Rev. Elias and Rev. Samuel from New Portland, Zachariah Leach, Benjamin Randall, Ebenezer Scales (1766-1855), eminently useful as a revivalist and in planting churches who was ordained at the log church in 1805, Hubbard Chandler, Cyrus Stillson, Daniel Young of Anson, Leonard Hathaway and many more. A Freewill Baptist church was organized at Starks in



February, 1803, with Rev. James Elliott as first preacher. Benjamin Holbrook, whose son Alfred settled in Embden, was one of the principal laymen. The Starks preachers were well known to the Embden Freewillers from associations at quarterly meetings. They were Rev. Ezekiel Elliott, who succeeded his father James and, like him, died during the prevalent epidemic of “cold fever” in 1811; Rev. Daniel Young, mentioned above, who went to Lewiston about 1831; Rev. Stephen Williamson; Rev. Abel Turner; Rev. Thomas Oliver; Rev. John Spinney and “Old Elder” Storer. These and others were welcomed as shining lights at Anson.

Church records are meager for the log cabin period and for the interim immediately thereafter. Even as late as 1840, at least, Elisha Purington sold accumulated records of the Free-will Baptist society to Whiting H. Hinkley, for paper rags. This was quite in keeping with church policy. Along in 1810, there arose a desire among the Free Baptist churches at large, to keep no records, more than a list of the names of people baptized. It was long advocated with a zeal which seemed irresistible. But this attitude of the church may have abated as the years rolled by.

Joshua Hilton, son of pioneer William of Solon, moved in 1820 to Embden-Anson and for thirty-seven years lived on the Brook’s north shore. “Uncle Josh” served long as church clerk and treasurer, before he swapped farms with his brother, Helon, and returned to Solon. With him went a little chest, beautifully armored, in which were treasured many documents of the period. The armored chest passed to a son, Joshua Nelson, whose widow, Helen Knowlton Hilton, in turn gave it to a grandson, Lester A. Hilton of the ancestral farm in Solon.

And among these old time Hilton records in the armored chest at Solon is the original deed of Nov. 15, 1833, by which Samuel Walker (1800-1883), for \$5 conveyed a half acre of land to “the proprietors of Anson Second Free Meeting House”  
\* \* \* during the time for which said proprietors may wish to occupy the same for the purpose of “convening” a meeting house. The half acre was described by metes and bounds — just north of the road and across from the present Walter C. Mc-

Kenney residence. The land was out of the farm that Samuel, the youngest son, had acquired from his father, pioneer Joseph Walker (1761-1818). The deed was not recorded till June 2, 1834. By that time the new meeting house had been completed.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hilton Paine, of Chicago, Ill., granddaughter of Joshua and alike of Timothy Cleveland, says that Rev. Isaac Albee and her grandfather Hilton built this church. She taught school in that district, knew Rev. Isaac and Rispah Albee, attended quarterly meetings then and at other times when visiting relatives, heard Ben Gould, Jr., (1801), preach, saw him at the house of her father, McKinney Hilton, where he was exultant over the victories of the Union armies in the war, and remembers seeing many people, notable in church and other local affairs of the three adjacent towns.

The original subscribers and proprietors of the white frame meeting-house were fifteen, one of whom was Joshua Hilton. Rev. Isaac was not one of them, but his son, Samuel Albee was, along with Robert Gray, John Paine, Benjamin Gould, Jr., Joseph Walker (1792-1878), Simeon Paine, Asahel Hutchins, John S. Paine (1812-1878), Jeremiah Thompson, Ichabod Bunker, Samuel Walker, John Pierce, Jr., Timothy Cleveland and James Wentworth (1787-1847).

Each signed his name to the five articles, but the paper bears no date.

The subscribers and proprietors were about equally divided between the two towns. There were several brothers and first cousins among them. Rev. John Paine lived down the road, as already stated, and his son, John Stinson Paine, lived with him. Simeon was a brother of Rev. John, both sons of Preacher William. "Deacon" Joseph Walker and Samuel were brothers and both these brothers, through their sister, Betsey (Walker) Albee, were brothers-in-law of Samuel Albee on the Walker side. The "Deacon's" wife was a sister of Samuel Albee, and Samuel Walker's wife was a niece of Timothy Cleveland. The "Deacon" and brother Samuel were alike first cousins of Benjamin Gould; Samuel Albee's wife, Betsey, was sister of the two Walkers, as already stated, and also first cousin of Benjamin. Robert Gray was son of Rev. George and Robert's wife was Nancy



Bunker. He and Ichabod Bunker were ancestors of present day people at North Anson. Capt. Asahel Hutchins and John Pierce, Jr., were the farthest west and James Wentworth farthest north of the proprietors from Embden. It was a substantial directorate of the Seven Mile Brook community.

The five articles, to which the fifteen subscribed, held them blameless “for any expense on said house except repairs.” There were provisions about possession of pews, entrance to the building and legal meetings. Each proprietor was to have “access to the key of said house at any time by calling for the same.” There was written in subsequently in heavier ink this saving clause: “but shall be beholden to return the same immediately to the keeper.”

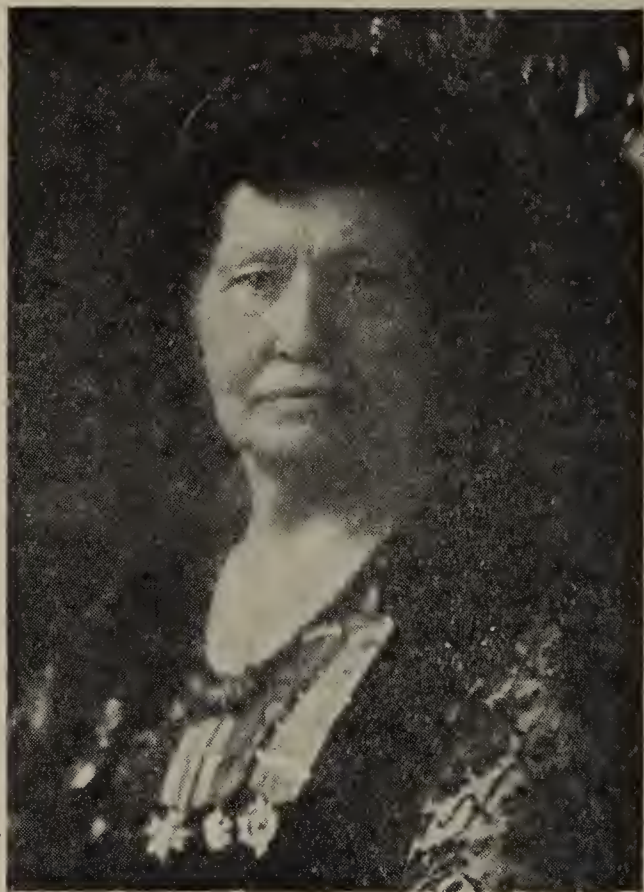
Others were elected as is shown by a paper of “undersigned proprietors” to furnish a stove for the new meeting-house. Olive (Hutchins) Locke, wife of Rev. Edward, subscribed \$20; her son, Capt. Asahel Hutchins and three other proprietors, \$1 each; Humphrey Purington, \$0.50.

The ruling price for pews was less than \$30. Joshua Hilton, as treasurer, on Sept. 28, 1835, for \$27 deeded pew No. 33, to his father, William, the Solon pioneer. The deed was executed before Josiah Paine, justice of the peace, of Anson. In 1846, William transferred this pew back to “Uncle Josh,” “for love and affection” as consideration. Timothy Cleveland, whose daughter, Sarah, sang in the choir, bought a pew (number not given in the deed) for \$25 about the same time that William Hilton purchased. Humphrey Purington purchased pew No. 7 on Oct. 2, 1835, for \$26. His deed thereto was from “the proprietors of the second free meeting-house in Anson.” It was made by Joshua Hilton, treasurer, and acknowledged before Josiah Paine.

The meeting-house was 50 feet long, 40 feet wide and 16 feet from sills to roof. For many years it was a favorite place of worship for four or five towns. Lawyer William Haskell, prominent at North Anson, his name as notary appearing on many farm deeds; Hon. Dennis Moore and brother, Asa, attended from that village. Residents from New Portland Hill, young and old, many of them akin to Anson and Embden members, walked

a mile and more down the south side of Seven Mile Brook. At a point opposite the church they poled themselves across the shallows in a large flatboat that belonged to Samuel and Joseph Walker. At one time a foot bridge was built across the Brook for the greater convenience of New Portland. A ring and staple fastened into the ledge as a mooring for this bridge were still in place a few years ago.

The meeting house was a special point of interest when famous ministers came to hold big revivals. The late Harriet Palmer (Mrs. Albert H. Ware), was converted at a Seven Mile Brook revival meeting. Her father, Dr. Isaac Palmer (1807-1880) of North Anson, a noted sur-



MRS. SARAH J. HILTON PAINE

geon of his day, drove his daughter and a girl friend, the present Mrs. Aurelia Bunker Steward, up there evenings in his buggy.

Mrs. Sarah Paine, mentioned above, wrote recently some recollections of quarterly meetings. "Rev. John Spinney, Rev. Williamson of Starks, Rev. Mark Merrill and James Langley," she says, "were leading ministers at these gatherings. Williamson was a brilliant man. I remember Rev. Samuel and Isaac Savage; the Hinckleys and Thomas Paine, my uncle, who lived on the cross road out to the Barron corner; Amendus, Danville, Ellen and Celestia Campbell; Uncle Isaac and Aunt Rispah Albee and many others. I saw them at the quarterly meetings. Uncle Isaac and his wife were very old and did not work or talk much. I remember Ben Gould coming to my father's (McKenney Hilton's) to tell them with much sadness that Uncle Isaac had passed away.



Mrs. Ella Purington Lowell, of Pendleton, Oregon, recently resurrected from family papers she took west with her from Embden the resolutions adopted at the Old Brook meeting-house for “our venerated and beloved Father in the Gospel Eldr Isaac Albee” declaring that “in the death of Father Albee the Q. M. (quarterly meeting) has lost its oldest and one of its most honl and useful ministers; the church one of its main pillars, a faithful counsellor, an active, watchful and true friend.” Among Mrs. Lowell’s papers also was the original certificate “to all whom it may consern that Br. Isaac Allbee was ordained a Deacon of Anson Church Oct. 19th., 1812 and to administer the ordinances of the Gospel Where Ever God in his providence Shall call him to.” The certificate is signed by Francis Tufts, William Pain and Samuel Hutchins.

The church was long headquarters of several associated activities. One of these was “The Anson and Embden Abolitionist Society.” The secretary’s memorandum, also from Mrs. Lowell’s papers, shows that at an annual meeting July 5, 1847, Asa Paine was elected president; Humphrey Purington, vice president; Elisha Purington, secretary and Benjamin Gould, Isaac Albee, Joseph Walker, Samuel Jordan and James F. Luce, committee on arrangements. The society, or at least the supporting sentiment, endured many years, for among the papers also is a receipt, dated March 16, 1861, at No. 3 Winter Street, Boston, from Thomas H. Webb, treasurer of the Kansas Relief Committee, acknowledging payment of \$26 from the Anson Freewill Baptist quarterly meeting, H. Purington, Embden, secretary.

A manuscript in Mrs. Lowell’s collection, without date but probably written in the 1850’s by a zealous communicant, throws some light on the history of the church and its leaders. “The Free Will Baptist church in Anson,” runs this account, “was organized about the year 1795 by Eld. Ward Lock and others. Eld. Lock was the first preacher of Free Will Baptist doctrines in Anson, the Lord blessed his labors in the conversion of many souls. Eld. Isaac Allbee and his wife were converted in that reformation. Some few (years) after the reformation Father William Paine put on Christ in all of his ordinations and

took his stand on the walls of Zion and was a faithful and efficient laborer in the vineyard of the Lord and remained such until he was called from labor unto reward. He had the over-



MARY ELLA (PURINGTON) LOWELL them from time to time and has added to the church of such as we hope and trust will be saved.”

As to the services of Elder Ward Locke, this account is at variance with other authorities, who ascribe the organization of the church to his father, Rev. Edward Locke. Probably the two co-operated. The older of the two preachers was much at Farmington from 1793 on. Probably the divisions and subdivisions, referred to, were largely town groups — one from New Portland Hill, another from Embden in the vicinity of the meeting house, and the third near North Anson village.

The church flourished in a decidedly religiously-minded community, where there was eagerness to advance in active service. This is shown by many certificates of qualification. One of them which has been preserved was given “by consent of the church of Anson Nov. 3, 1842, “over the signature of Joshua Hilton, “church clerk” setting forth that “Collamore Puring-

sight of the church with the help of Eld. Isaac Albee and the church prospered and became a large church but they were not without their trials. After many years the church became divided and subdivided and remained in three distinct branches for some years. At length the Lord revived his work amongst us gloriously and the three branches hove down their organizations and all came together again and were organized into one church and so remain. The Lord has blessed



ton is a regular member and in good standing in the free will Baptist Church in Anson. And we believe that he is cauled of god to preach the gospel. And for his Accommodation we Voted in Church Meeting that he improve his gift as god shall call him.”

During the same period a Freewill Baptist mission society was organized with rather an elaborate constitution, rigorously enforcing attendance at meetings and contributions to the cause. The name was so long that the writer of the constitution repeatedly abbreviated it to “F. W. B. F. M. S.”

Mrs. Leonard Walker, daughter of Isaac and Rispah Albee, and mistress of the fine brick house nearby, used to narrate events of the quarterly meetings when the meeting house would be packed and the hospitality of neighbors taxed to the utmost to entertain them. She had as many as 75 people to dinner and others, including the Given Campbells, had as many more.

The Sunday services, with preaching forenoon and afternoon, were weekly events of social as well as religious importance to worshippers from Anson, Embden and New Portland. In later years Benjamin Albee led the choir. He brought a violin to use in giving the singers the key note. There was much curiosity and likewise antagonism in the congregation over this innovation.

The church was an arbiter of family and neighborhood disputes. Its elders and deacons summonsed witnesses, heard testimony and sat in grim judgment. The character and outcome of one of these wrangles are indicated by a paper, dated Oct. 11, 1848, and signed by Lovina Walker (1794-1881). She was the wife of Deacon Joseph Walker and daughter of Rev. Isaac Albee. It is addressed “To the Freewill Baptist Church of which I am a member; and sister Purrington” and reads:

“I hereby assert that I never have been satisfied with sister Purrington, relative to the difficulty now existing between us. But I frankly comply with the report of the last Q M Committee. Viewing them to be good substantial men, and men of good understanding and sound judgment. For as I have done I now say that I an sorry I told sister Purrington what I did. And further confess that I have had unpleasant feeling towards

sister Purrington; and a part of the church for approbating her in the course she has taken; I now ask your forgiveness."

But this was by no means a solitary example of the exercise of judicial function by this church. The Lovina Walker manuscript, brought back from Oregon, is quite in line with papers from the old armored chest of the Hilton family. In it were several papers about neighborhood grievances. These show there were combative members within the fold, zealous in self-defense, conducted, as Olive Jordan on July 31, 1836, expressed it "in Gospel order." In a petition which the clerk was requested to read at the close of service on that day, she represented that "certain reports against my Christian character have been circulated by members of your church and as my declaration of innocence does not appear to satisfy, I DO hereby enter my complaint against all such as have retailed stories of Slander against me Un-Scripturally and I DO request that the Clerk of your said C. give sufficient notice to my accusers in a public meeting that they may appear at your church meeting with their evidence if such they have; for I am resolved to Defend my character against so flagrant an attempt to prostrate it."

The records do not disclose the sequel of this gage to battle, advanced so bravely and so candidly by a woman. Possibly such frontier squabbles were not unusual. The same year on August 11, Humphrey Purrington, subscribing himself as "a friend to the church," addressed "the first freewill Baptist church of Anson. It is with unpleasant feelings," he wrote, "that I have to complain to the church of any of its members, but such is the case that I feel it my duty to inform you against John Pain Esq a member of your church, my charges against said Pain is that his sheep has damaged me by Destroying my oats & peas in the judgment of disinterested men to the amount of \$3.75. said Pain neglects to make me satisfaction that which I have a right to look for from a neighbor much more a professor of religion. Furthermore when we informed him of the damage done by his sheep & wished him to come to see us, we received an answer back that was calculated to stir up the feelings of nature and to wrong the truth. We are in the flesh & liable to err but



on sober reflections the Christian will see the path that is marked out for him to travel in.”

In January of 1836, the ruling body of the church addressed an erring member of their flock. “You have made a good profession,” wrote the clerk, “by being baptized and gaining the church. Since that time you have reptly transgressed and we have as often reprovved and admonished you.

“We hav thaught proper to say to you that we hav no fellowship nor membership with you as a Christian til you returne with a humbel confession tho god only knows our feelings on this occasion. Ritten on behalf of the first church of anson.”

In July, 1837 there was a meeting of Freewill Baptist society in Anson at the new meeting house to settle a difficulty between James Paine (1789-1860), a younger brother of Rev. William, and Wm. B. Paine (1814-1888), a son of Rev. John Paine. James and William B. were both brethren of the Church but William B. was a grand nephew of James. There is a more or less fragmentary record of the proceedings before “a select committee consisting of Bros. Isaac Albee, Joshua Hilton and Amaziah Getchell.” After the opening prayer, this line occurs in the records: “A motion was made by the chairman of the referees to add two to the referees” and two Elders, one of them Elder Williamson, were “accordingly added.” The complaint, when read, disclosed a disagreement over William’s services on his uncle’s farm from which a physical struggle in the barn resulted.

William Paine had been engaged in April to work for ten months. If he was “turned off” by his Uncle James he was to have \$14 a month but if he “went off of his own accord” he was to have only \$6.00. “Sometime in April” ran the written complaint, “William grew self important and was saucy & found fault with the living and so continued.” On one Monday morning James forbade him before witnesses to go to work.

“I was measuring oats in the granary,” James Paine informed the tribunal. “Wm. came in and said, ‘you turned me off because you thought it would be an advantage to you.’ I don’t know as I answered him but was still measuring oats. The

next thing I knew he had me by the shoulders and twitched me clear across the barn which is thirty feet. Neither said anything. At the door he twitched me down and struck me once with his fist and I think one knee came on me."

There was more scuffling on the barn floor, according to the complainant, over possession of a broom. "He (William) bruised my arm," the charge continued, "lamed one of my hips and I wore a plaster 2 or 3 weeks. Doctor never examined it. Made the inside of my arm black and blue so the hip. I offered to settle with him. He said he would never pay me a cent. I told him I would settle for \$10.00."

Several witnesses were on hand to testify — Levi Andrews, who had worked for James frequently but not "since his last marriage (to Dorcas McCoy) and never found any fault with the living." Levi had seen William Paine in April. "Told him he (William) was large and heavy — I guess he lived well. Asked him if they lived well to James Paine's. He said they did." Moses Bunker, a witness, testified that William was at his house in the winter and told him that "Uncle James kept him high." There was testimony from Isaac Albee, Thomas Gray (1801-1888) and William and Nahum Quint, rather in favor of "Bro. Paine," the complainant. Jeremiah Thompson, "after a good deal of dealings found no fault with him and found no cause for difficulty."

How the church "referees" composed this wrangle between Brethren James and William Butler Paine the record sayeth not. Likely enough in the end there were reconciliation and forgiveness as both went on their useful ways in the community. James and his second wife, considerably younger than he, lived into the 1860's and raised a good family. His embattled nephew married a Farmington girl. In 1854 they migrated to Eden Prairie, Minn. Of their five children, one died when a young man, at Little Rock, Ark. Another son, John Allen, died a bachelor at Eden Prairie. Three daughters married and made their homes at or near Minneapolis.

It was long after and well toward Civil War time, when the decline of the Old Brook meeting house was beginning to be apparent. Mrs. Sarah Paine records that in 1860 the worship-



pers were few at Sunday meetings. North Anson village had been flourishing in trade and population. It was more favorably located. New Portland people tired of going that far to services and began to think about having a church of their own. A petition to this end, signed by J. Carvill, C. Hutchins, William Walker, Enos Hutchins and others, was presented to the Anson quarterly meeting in May, 1860. The trend of migration from the farms in adjacent towns to the Golden West as a land of opportunity had set in strongly. Church meetings were gradually abandoned and the Freewill Baptist society at North Anson now provided with a meeting place, was proving a successful rival. By 1877, a church room was built over the Bunker Block on Main street in that village. Sharp tongued town folks spoke of the abandoned old Brook meeting house as “God’s Barn.”

Some two years thereafter, having long viewed the vacant meeting house across the road, Given Campbell and son, Danville, who then owned the pioneer Joseph Walker homestead, bought the Old Brook church property. They engaged Cephas Walker, now of Madison, a greatgrandson of pioneer Joseph. With a gang of men Cephas dug under the old church, hoisted it with jacks and levers and placed it securely on great log skids or “shoes.” Then word was sent in early summer far over into Embden for men to come with every available yoke of oxen.

And they came of an early summer morning, alert with interest in the moving bee. Every ox in the community was utilized even to the wild two-year olds, chained in between the older and steadier burden bearers from the countryside. Two-wheeled carts, loaded with shovels, crowbars and logging chains, rumbled out of lane and crossroad.

Toward the east the sun was not very high before a multitude of husbandmen and wide-eyed lads, the writer of these lines among them, had rendezvoused on the gentle hillside by the meeting house front. With much geeing and hawing, thwacking and bradding from goadsticks, steers and oxen were deployed into two long lines — one on either side of the structure. Rattling and hooking of great chains were features of the busy din.

After quite a period of preparation — to make sure all was ready — Cephas gave the awaited signal.

Again the thwacks and brads from goad sticks on many glossy flanks and one hundred oxen pressed shoulders to their wooden bows. Leader chains tightened under the motive power. The two long teams made headway and the old church, with creaks and groans of ancient timbers, followed. Before the sun was low over the gravel bottomed eddy, of prolonged utility as a baptismal font, the white meeting house had ridden on its wooden “shoes” down through the front yard of yore, across the highway, and turned on to the knoll where it stood and still stands as a serviceable barn.

That is the picturesque — and who shall not say, also the pathetic — side of the finale. But who shall measure the limits of wholesome influences wrought and set in motion by that pioneer church society? Who can measure the uplift from pioneer preaching for near a century or consider hallowed domestic ties sealed at its altar — reaching into the hearts and augmenting the happiness of successive generations — and question but what the Old Brook meeting house lives on?



## CHAPTER XIX

### EMBDEN'S RURAL ELDERS

Although no meeting house and spire were raised within Embden borders, devout preachers were never lacking. The town's every neighborhood of early days had one or more rural elders of persuasive faith—men with a gift for exhortation. They expounded picturesquely. Austere example enforced the spoken word and their hearers gained a livelier hope if not a more profound theology.

The Seven Mile Brook neighborhood with its group of militant elders by no means circumscribed the Embden list of those who went forth to spread the Gospel. Up and down the town were alike Methodist and Freewill Baptists of abounding faith and distinctive personality. They held forth in the schoolhouses, ministered by the local firesides and shared in the arduous tasks of the farm. The humble, earnest careers of these several elders make an inspiring page. Some, like Rev. John Rowe (page 155) and Rev. Elias Hutchins Thompson from adjoining acres near the Kennebec, and Rev. Thomas Blake Spaulding (1801), a Methodist of southwest Embden who went to Milo, made their reputations outside the town. One at least—Rev. Francis B. Dunlap (1819-1841)—was of the Universalist church. He sleeps near the Canada Trail in the old Hodgdon graveyard of middle Embden. Rev. Hartwell Churchill lived several years in the Dunlap neighborhood before he went away to Michigan and to a Freewill Baptist pastorate.

Both Dunlap and Churchill were near the dwelling place of Elder Job Hodgdon (1786-1877), a circuit rider who long years upheld the Methodist banner among his neighbors and in adjoining towns. Elder Job, a farmer, was likewise a carpenter as was Rev. Oliver Moulton (1804-1851) over in northwest Embden. Until recent years at least there was a New Portland barn still standing that Rev. Oliver built. He preached in the northwest neighborhood long before the days of forest encroachment. He was a member of the Lexington-Embden Freewill

Baptist church, organized at Lexington Oct. 24, 1839, with Elder John Lennan as moderator. Services were held alike at the Tripp schoolhouse below Hancock pond and at the Lexington schoolhouse north of Hancock pond. Elder Samuel D. Millay ministered to this people in 1839 and on. The record of one service states that "Elder Millay met with us and broke bread to the church and washing of feet and had a heavenly setting together." Later Elders Benjamin Gould and Samuel Savage conducted services there frequently till about 1860 the "Lost Nation" schoolhouse in Concord became a more favorite religious center. Methodist services were held occasionally by Elder Hodgdon and others at the Moulton-Greene schoolhouse (district No. 10) farther south by Embden pond.

Residents along the Kennebec generally attended church at Solon and many of them lie in the two cemeteries of Solon village. After he removed to northeast Embden Dr. Edward Savage continued to preach but appears to have associated himself also with worshippers at Solon. A young Freewill Baptist preacher came down from Concord about 1850 and for quite twenty years tilled an 180-acre farm that Fletcher Thompson had occupied before him — just below the fork of the road by the present Embden depot and south of Elam Stevens. This was Rev. Samuel Savage (1820-1897), during all his life thereafter regarded rather as an Embden parson. A bill of sale for \$1,930.28 that George E. Savage (1845-1922), his only son, gave on Feb. 2, 1869, for agricultural implements, farm produce and livestock, indicates that Rev. Samuel and his wife planned to reside there the remainder of their days. The legal instrument drawn by Lawyer Ware at North Anson specified notes for \$1,200 the son had given, payable in annual installments of \$100 and interest and a balance of consideration for the support of his parents. Rev. Samuel and his son afterward lived at North Anson where the preacher died. The bill of sale, together with the inventory that embodies interesting details, is recorded in the town books.

Rev. Samuel Savage — more frequently spoken of as "Elder" as were most of the local preachers in early days — appears to have been a successful farmer. He was also of wide reputation



in his ministerial calling. He attained popularity as a marrying parson. In this role he had active rivals in Elder Benjamin Gould, Jr., who in later years moved up from Gould hill into middle Embden, and from Jesse Lee Wilson. Couples came from afar to have Elder Samuel join them as man and wife. Now and then, as Embden records demonstrate, Elder Samuel journeyed to New Portland and to other out-of-town points to officiate at weddings.

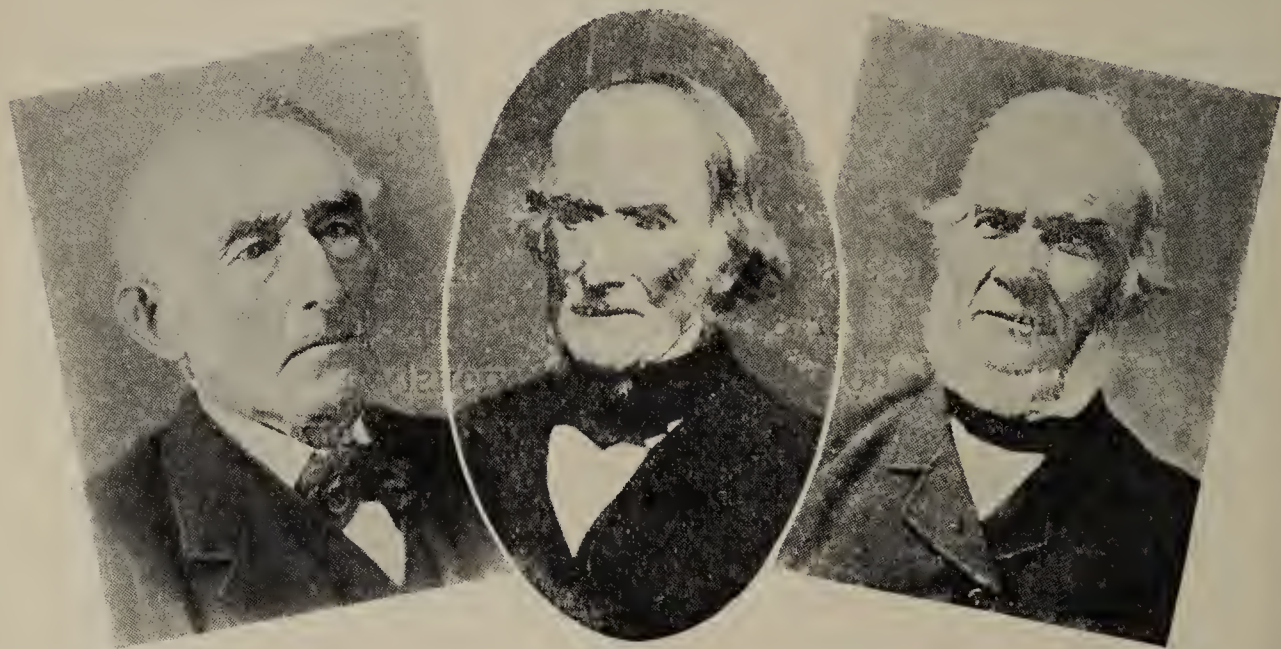
The fees for these services were by no means lucrative but were welcome. In Elder Samuel's day the preachers were getting a larger share of the weddings. Previously there had been a marked preference for marriages before a civil magistrate — usually the town clerk.

Samuel Savage and his twin brother Isaac were born in Anson, where their father, Jacob, 2nd., lived before taking his family to Concord. His grandparents were Isaac, one of the pioneers from Woolwich, and Deborah (Soule) Savage. Through the latter he was a Mayflower descendant. The Elder married in 1844 Olive R. Whittier (1822-1908). They have no living descendants. Their son George E. Savage spent the last three years of his life at Norridgewock. He had a daughter Isar (1868-1887).

Although a contemporary of Elder Savage during many years of their ministries in Embden, Elder Job Hodgdon (also in early times spelled Hodsdon) belonged to a previous generation. He was a virile man out of Rochester, N. H., his native town, and his children and grandchildren after him were virile men and women. His father, Jeremiah Hodgdon, Jr., was a corporal in Capt. McLellan's patriot company of 1779. His grandfather, Jeremiah, Sr., had been a settler at West Gorham fifty years earlier. The Hodgdon of colonial times — a family of ancient lineage — came to America from Herefordshire, England.

Corporal Jeremiah Hodgdon died when Job was a lad. The latter's widowed mother "bound him out" to a joiner. When 21 years old he received a small kit of tools from his employer and started for himself. Before long he had married Sarah Beauleau, by whom he had two children — Benjamin and Hannah L. (Mrs. David Young of Embden). Like Levi Berry

of Embden, who was then resident of that part of New Hampshire, young Job enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812. He saw no actual service as the war ended when he had been in



"ELDERS" JESSE LEE WILSON AND JOB S. HODGDON, METHODIST PREACHERS, AND SAMUEL SAVAGE, FREE BAPTIST PREACHER.

camp little more than a fortnight. His wife died about that time when Job was plying his trade not far from the road to Dover down which before many years numerous "colonists" were passing on their way to Embden and Concord. Among these were Joseph Felker (then spelled Fulker) of Barrington, a brother of Mike Felker, who settled in the Queenstown neighborhood.

Joseph Felker had a daughter Margaret (1793-1878) whose first husband, a sailor, was lost at sea. She was left with three sons — Richard, Felker and William Smith. Companions in bereavement Job and Margaret were married in 1815. Their two families of five children were soon enhanced by the birth of their own son James (1816-1903) from whom came the Hodgsons in Embden. During the twelve ensuing years Elder Job advanced in the Methodist church and worked at his trade near Rochester. Meanwhile his father-in-law Joseph Felker, veteran of the Revolution, was having a hard fight for livelihood in middle Embden. He had traded farms with Reuben Savage and was settled upon Lot 47, which, under his improvements, had become known as "The Mansion Place."



Thither came Elder Job Hodgdon in 1828 with his second wife Margaret, his children, her children and their son, James. They became a part of the Joseph Felker household and lived there and cared for them till Joseph and wife passed on. Elder Job's daughter, Hannah L., married in 1831. Few, if any, of the many descendants from her and David Young remain in Embden. Ten years later James Hodgdon married Nancy (1823-1883) daughter of Richard Delling (1793-1869). After the death of the Felkers, Elder Job resided with his son James, who had taken up a farm No. 50 just north. There the preacher built a carpenter shop. Members of the Hodgdon family still have tables and stands that were fashioned at his bench.

James and Nancy (Delling) Hodgdon had thirteen children and most of the eleven surviving sons and daughters established their families in the town. These were:

George H. (1843-1870) died suddenly of heart's disease while hunting.

Hannah M. (1845-1916) married in 1863 Benson S. Gray, son of Wesley of the Embden John Grays. They lived in Concord with his parents till Benson purchased the Joseph Felker farm No. 47 and framed a new house to live in. Then he was one of Embden's conscripts for the Union armies and lost his life at the battle of Winchester. After the war his widow married Benjamin Young.

William S. (1846-1863), a corporal in Company F, 20th Maine Volunteers, fell during the first day at Gettysburg.

Henry G. (1847-1921) married a daughter of J. Williamson Moulton. They dwelt in the 1880's on a farm west of the Trail and a little below his father.

Mary A. (1849) married Ai Moulton and during much of her widowhood has resided on her husband's farm close to the Concord line. She has been a forceful character in her community and is one of Embden's noble women.

Josephine S. (1850-1916) married Charles Hutchinson and resided at Portland, where both of them died.

Edwin W. (1852-1924) married Carrie Hilton and at one time occupied Lot No. 57 north of his brother Henry but died at Mannville, R. I.

James L. (1854) married Etta Rowe of Concord, and is a resident of Solon. His son, Allen Hodgdon of Embden, married Maud, the daughter of Lowell E. Ward formerly of Embden, and now of Charlestown, Mass., and a granddaughter of Andrew J. Libbey.

Emma B. (1856) married Melvin Berry. They reside on the former William Atkinson farm, which is also a part of the old time Hodgdon neighborhood.

Charles A. (1858) lives at Rineland, Wis.

Allen D. (1860) resides at Tomahawk Lake, Wis.

The Hodgdon neighborhood of middle Embden has endured into the third generation from Elder Job. A number of his great-grandchildren still live there or near-by. Wallace Hodgdon on the farm with Melvin Berry is one of them. Willis L. Hodgdon (1889) of North Anson and a graduate of Anson Academy, 1908, is another. Like his father, Henry G. Hodgdon, he has been active in Free Masonry and in 1926 was appointed district deputy grand master. The Hodgsons have remained very largely an Embden family. The marriages of James' sons and daughters, it might be noted, were in the main with households that were or had been of Embden.

Elder Benjamin Gould, Jr., (1801) brought a large family of children to the Caswell farm in middle Embden when he sold his place on Gould hill, near Seven Mile Brook to Bowdoin Caswell in the 1850's. His brother, William W. Gould, moved to Concord about the same period, after occupying Lot 131, where Amos Hilton afterward dwelt. Elder Benjamin was a widely known Freewill Baptist preacher. He probably performed more marriage ceremonies than any other Embden preacher, not excepting Elder Samuel Savage. His interest extended to town affairs and he held office repeatedly — those of collector and constable, selectman and town agent.

Elder Benjamin was from an old-time Woolwich family that had come from Eliot, near Berwick. His father, Benjamin, Sr., settled in New Portland and then in Embden. The son succeeded him on the farm (Lot 107) that included Gould hill. He also purchased in 1832 a remainder of back Lot 74 and the west half of Lot 132 to the northward, where the older John



Wentworth afterward was owner. He had many kinsmen in that part of Embden and in New Portland. Although he appears to have been a very active man, he probably succeeded as a minister rather than as a farmer. He was 30 years old when he married Mary Gilkey of Freeman in 1831.

They had five sons, three of whom were Embden teachers, and one daughter, Mary (1849), the youngest of the family. The oldest, Randall (1832), taught in the Greene-Moulton district west of Embden pond in 1853. His brother, Freeman G. (1833), taught in 1854 in the Dunbar district (No. 5), where Elder Benjamin had come to reside. Gorham Parks Gould (1835), a third son named like Gorham Parks McFadden (son of Willard Crockett McFadden) for that Gorham Parks who in 1837 became a candidate for governor of Maine, was master of the same school in 1860, after having taught the Greene-Moulton school in 1852 and the John Gray school (No. 1) also in 1852. Gorham was taxed for 21-2 acres of orchard on the Canada Trail in 1860. By 1864 he owned 160 acres probably Lot 43 and his father owned 100 acres. John Gould (1838) a soldier in the 8th. Maine, was wounded late in the Civil War. The remaining son, George B., was born in 1844. He and his sister Mary (1849) were the two scholars, accredited to Elder Benjamin on the tax lists of 1861 and 1862.

There were personal ties between Elder Benjamin Gould and Elder Samuel Savage other than their common calling, for Elder Benjamin's nieces, Mary Ann and Sarah Jane (daughters of William W. Gould), married respectively Christopher Columbus and Nathan, brothers of Elder Samuel. Elder Benjamin's family, however, had inclined strongly toward Methodism, which was the faith of his sister, Mrs. Joseph Walker, Sr. Another Embden brother, Nathaniel Gould, was an active Methodist as was Nathaniel's son, Col. Edmond E. Gould, native of Embden and himself at one time a widely known revivalist. Col. Edmond's career was largely outside of Embden and embraced a range of activities. Among these was the holding of services for two years in China, Kennebec county, on the Methodist camp ground, where he had organized a Union Camp-meeting Association.

The career of Elder Benjamin Gould spanned the long period into reconstruction times, by which time he had retired to Freeman, dying on the old Storer farm, now owned by Fred Weymouth, a kinsman. He was one of the ablest of the Embden Goulds. His son, Gorham Parks Gould, continued his teaching career, became a high school principal but died while a young man. Some of the family moved to Holliston, Mass. But the Elder's family had all departed by 1870, as had the families of his brothers by which date none of this locally prominent name remained in Embden.

But for reasons of Freewill Baptist environment or otherwise the Methodist faith abounded more in other sections of the town than in Elder Job Hodgdon's neighborhood. The first Methodist class was held with Andrew Wentworth, who resided on Lot No. 142. This was well over toward West Embden and very near to Seven Mile Brook. Andrew's son, Rev. Lewis Wentworth (1823-1900), born in Embden, was a Methodist clergymen at Clinton. Col. Edmond Gould used to relate how preaching services were rare at the old schoolhouse in No. 8 district during his boyhood, whereupon his father, Nathaniel, formed a class of 25 members and held a Methodist class meeting in his home for many years. This was on the old Amos Hilton place, where Nathaniel Gould succeeded his brother William W. Gould in 1836.

In the winter of 1870, when Nelson Walker, now of Strong, was teaching his second school at "Fort Holbrook," as the schoolhouse near Holbrook corner was sometimes called, Charley Woodcock, a young man from across Seven Mile Brook, came there and held evening meetings for three weeks. A deep interest was manifested and about thirty claimed conversion. Nelson sat on the platform with Charley during the meetings.

"This was the starting of the Methodist church in Embden," Nelson Walker once stated. "Sylvester Jackson was appointed class leader. I remained in the place until summer and organized a Sabbath School which was well sustained. I was superintendent till I left when Will McKenney took it up. I taught Walter McKenney, his son, to walk."



And "Fort Holbrook" through almost sixty years has retained its double role of schoolhouse and Methodist Church. A large community still worships there, supplied at regular periods by the ordained minister from North Anson. Mrs. Winifred Ware Bodfish, of Palmer, Mass., a native of North Anson, writes of her experience in that connection, as follows:

"I once attended service there with my two children. We were staying at Lake Embden over Sunday. The children thought it was the best service they had ever attended. There was a Sunday School for which we were not in season, then preaching service then a prayer meeting where every one took part. To my surprise both my children followed the example of their elders and gave a testimony. Perhaps that was why they liked it." One of the children was Robert W. Bodfish, graduate of the Harvard Law School and practicing attorney at Springfield, Mass.

But with Elder Job Hodgdon on the Methodist ramparts in northern Embden — long years before these occurrences at "Fort Holbrook" — Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson (1808-1898) was upholding the banner of that church along the Canada Trail through south Embden. He was also a pillar of the little Methodist church at North Anson. Widely known and respected for his high calling, his dignified appearance was in full keeping with the age. Like Elder Hodgdon's father, Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson's father, John, had fought in the Revolutionary army.

The preacher taught school in early life and in line with others of John Wilson's progeny was active in matters of public education. He taught at Athens and while there met Lucy Locke who became his wife. The school knew well the teacher was a-courting as a tale handed down by one of the pupils indicates.

Children in those days had hard candies, rolled in the form of a shell and containing slips that bore a verse or motto. One was found with the following:

Lucy Locket lost her pocket  
Going to see her sister  
When Jesse Lee spry as a flea  
Sprang right up and kissed her

It was too good an opportunity to lose. One youngster, crossing out the "t" in Locket, put the candy on his teacher's desk. That was almost a hundred years ago!

Jesse Lee and Lucy (Locke) Wilson had several children, one of whom was Philander. He resided for some years on the Purington farm near Seven Mile Brook. His wife was Servila Getchell (1840-1908). Their three sons were Elmer, Everett and Owen Wilson. Servila's brother, Sumner Getchell (1836-1922), married in 1863 Fidelia Wilson, sister of Philander. Sumner Getchell married in 1893 Sarah M. Verrell and resided at Waltham, Mass. He had no children. Allen Wilson, son of Rev. Jesse Lee, kept a clothing store at North Anson and afterwards lived in turn at Portland and Concord, N. H. He married Emma F., daughter of Cyrus Bryant of North Anson. His brother, Charles S. Wilson, died unmarried. His sister, Cora, graduate of Anson Academy and of Kent's Hill Seminary and a successful teacher, became Mrs. Alfred P. Draper of Wayland, Mass. She died several years ago, survived by two children, Gladys and Sumner Draper.

Probably no other Embden preacher left a deeper impression upon the community he served than did Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson. His name was more or less synonymous with Methodism in that section. His children were known in every Embden and Anson household. He retired sometime before his death in 1898 and lived on a little farm rather south of the one his father had carved out of the wilderness, but within the tract that his brother Elijah formerly owned. The town line was its southern boundary but the preacher also had a farm at one time over the line into Anson. There is none of his name left today in the town of his nativity.

There was another old-time elder, Rev. Hosea Washburn, whose home was in Madison on the high ridge east of the Old Point monument but he almost belonged to Embden. He sometimes preached there and one of his four daughters, Martha A. (1840-1907), married Cephas Walker of Embden and dwelt with him on a rich farm north of the Anson line and between the Mill stream and the Canada Trail. This was the farm that Edward Emerson of Hallowell, had about 1820 but was better



known for its ownership by Luther Cleveland and his son James Young Cleveland otherwise Lot No. 72.

Rev. Hosea was a quaint character, about whose forceful preaching many a humorous tale persisted after he was gone. He never wrote a sermon and generally selected his text while walking to church on Sunday morning. He ministered many years to the Freewill Baptist church at Madison. Rev. Hosea married Hannah Maxim of Norridgewock in 1816 and she bore him four sons and four daughters. Three of these sons were in the Civil War. The oldest died in a concentration camp near New York City. Leonard Washburn was killed in command of his company at Spottsylvania. Allen, a dare devil, was in the First Maine Cavalry. The other son, George, lived in New Portland. Three of the daughters married in Madison. Mark Walker and his son, Carleton, former town clerk of New Portland; the late Col. Perley Walker of Kansas and Mrs. Emma F. Clark of Madison are among Rev. Hosea's descendants.

Lawyer Albert Ware at North Anson used to tell this story: "Rev. Hosea Washburn, a man of considerable natural ability but unlicensed took as his text: 'Oh Lord Thou knowest that Thou are an austere man, gathering where Thou has not strowed and reaping where Thou has not sown.' He read 'austere' as 'oyster' compared the Lord to a man digging oysters and made a very good sermon of it."

The crude, quaint records of the Lexington-Embden church of near a century ago are still in existence and bespeak the devotion of early worshippers. The church book came into the hands of Mrs. Ephraim C. Tripp and from her passed to a daughter, Mrs. Stella V. Bickford of Auburn. The entries are mostly about the conferences on the second Saturday of each month. These seem to have alternated much of the twenty-years this church existed between Embden schoolhouse (district No. 11, known as the Tripp school) and Lexington schoolhouse.

The society, or church, was an offshoot of the Old Brook Meeting House, or Anson church, and was organized through a committee of the Anson quarterly meeting, where Elder John Lennan, Bro. James Hutchins, Bro. John Paine and Bro. Samuel Stover were chosen "to see if was best to have two churches."

They met at Lexington Oct. 24, 1839, with Elder Lennan as moderator. It was "voted to divide the church," to call it "Lexington and Embden" and to conduct correspondence between the two bodies every month "by messengers." The right hand of fellowship was extended by Elder Lennan, who also delivered the charge. Daniel D. Strickland was chosen as church clerk; Martin Strickland as "deacon on trial."

The record says there were 19 members but the list has more, some of whom were added later. Their "male" names were: Daniel Knowles, David Tripp, Martin Strickland, Daniel D. Strickland, Eben Tripp, Dominicus Burns, Daniel Richardson, William Q. Richardson, Asa Strickland, Nathan Strickland, Oliver Moulton, Richard Tripp, Amos Hall, Jacob Chandler, Samuel M. Keene, Rufus W. Chandler, Albert Taylor, Lewis Chandler, Josiah "Pees" (Pease), Benjamin R. Moulton, Abraham Dow (Doe), Abraham Walker, John Ball, and William Keene.

There was also a list of "female names" as follows: Polly Tripp, Christiana Strickland, Susan Moulton, Sarah W. Moulton, Polly Strickland, Mary Strickland, Joanna Richardson, Hester Tripp, Arvilla Tripp, Caroline "Leamon" Maryann Strickland, Amy Chandler, "Marygal" D. Burns, Eunice Warren, Phebe Richardson, Rachel Strickland, Emily Taylor, Isabel Taylor, Elizabeth C. Frederick, Lucy Tripp, Polly Tripp, and Nancy Dow (Doe).

Against several names stand such remarks as "rejected," "excluded," "by letters excluded," "by baptism," "dismissed by letter" and, in two instances (the Does) "joined another church." There are various dates opposite the membership entries, ranging from 1839 to 1858.

Otherwise the church book is devoted to brief records of monthly meetings. The chronicle dated Nov. 14, 1839, reads: "Met at the place appointed for conference and opened the meeting by Reding and singing a hymn and Prayer of God. the Brethren and sisters Complaine of Som dark hours but they are striving for victery over thare speritual enimies. Received our brethren from the Embden church Br. Benjamin Moulton Br Joel Foss." The record of the following conference on Dec. 14,



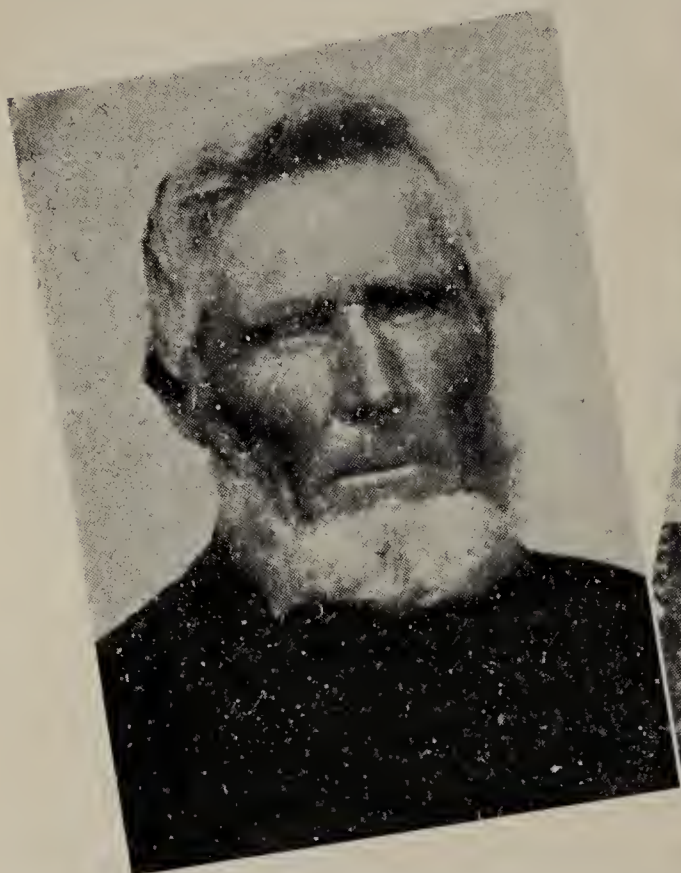
runs: "Received Br. Oliver Moulton by letter Br. Amos Hall by letter from Anson church. Brethren for messengers to set with Embden church Br. Daniel Knowles, Ebin Tripp."

Apparently "Anson Church" and "Embden church" were used rather carelessly, as both seem at times to have meant the Freewill Baptists on Seven Mile Brook. However, "Embden church" in some instances must have meant brethren of the Lexington-Embden church who resided in northwest Embden. "But fue of the brethren" attended the conference Feb. 8, 1840, at Daniel Richardson's. He lived at Lexington but in 1831 was a resident of Embden. They chose Oliver Moulton and D. D. Strickland to visit Caroline Leeman; for messengers "to set with the Embden church Daniel D. Strickland and Nathan Strickland."

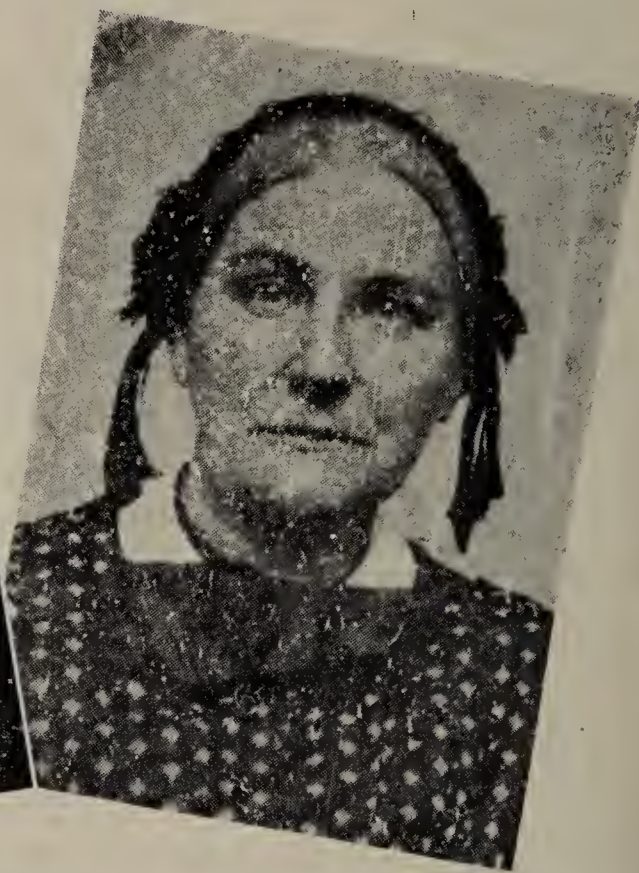
There is repetition of phrases, like those already given, but now and then an exceptional line appears. The conference of March 14, 1840, found "the brethren and sisters low in thare minds But striving for victory over thare speritual enimies." The regime was apparently rigorous for it was voted "that the Members that dont come forwad shal be inquired of. Oliver Moulton Chosen to inquire and in addition to set with the Standing Committee Jonathan F. Moulton, James Young. Daniel D. Strickland to set with Nathan Strickland and wife." At the April meeting it was recorded that one of the sisters had made her confession and "she was forgiven." The record of the July conference of 1840 proceeds: "had a good conference. Bro. Amos Hall confessed his wonderings and the Brothering and sisters forgave him and hope God has." It was also voted "Oliver Molton to visit and take such maisures as he may find necessary for the benefit of absent members."

The conference voted in 1841 for Elder Samuel D. Millay, then a resident on farm No. 174 South of Hancock pond and near the Tripp schoolhouse "to take the pastorage care of this church." And he continued as pastor and moderator till Aug. 2, 1843. Troubles with erring members continued and one of the sisters was "excluded for disorderly walk." One of the rethren was soon excluded for like cause and a vote was had that members shod not Leve the Meting of Bisness without

Lieve of the conference.” Bro. Oliver Moulton and wife were given “a letter of thare standing” in 1841 which meant that Oliver subsequently a preacher, was not getting along pleasantly



DEACON BENJAMIN R. MOULTON

LOVE (BERRY) MOULTON,  
HIS WIFE

with the church. Daniel D. Strickland, the church clerk, was chosen that year as treasurer and collector. The monthly conferences by this time were being held largely at his house or at the house of Daniel Richardson. The ceremony of washing the feet was observed, it seems, whenever Elder Millay “tended to the Lord’s supper.”

“Disorderlay walk in his life and conversations” led to the exclusion late in 1841 of a former offender in the church and there was another committee of inquiry although the clerk wrote that “Love and union prevailed.” Along in 1842 Bro. Daniel Knowles and David Tripp had “a difficulty” but the committee reported that it was settled, although at the same meeting it was voted to “exclude David Tripp from the church for disorderly walk and hard speeches against his brethren.” There was also a report on Oliver Moulton that “he dont consider himself holden accountable to the church.” On Sept. 3, 1842, the conference voted to “exclude Oliver Moulton for ungodly



conduct." Elder Samuel Millay was still residing with the brethren. Nathan Strickland and wife and Jacob Chandler and wife were receiving visits from the church committee, and it was repeatedly recorded that "the brethren and sisters were rather low in their spirits." But by 1843 when Deacon Martin Strickland became "Standing moderator" with the release of Elder Millay as pastor there was "prospect for a rise in the church. Br. Josiah Pees came forward and related the travel (travail) of his mind. Bro. James Burns likewise." Both were baptized. Other converts were admitted about that time. But the difficulty with David Tripp persisted and a committee from the quarterly meeting was called to consider the merit of his exclusion from the church. Later Solomon Rowe and James Burns were a committee to visit "Bro" David.

If the records be a true index the church activities were waning by 1845. For two years thereafter nothing was written about monthly conferences. Elders Wentworth Hayden, Samuel Stover and Mark Merrill were a committee in 1847 from the quarterly meeting to inquire into the state of the church. They met first at the Lexington schoolhouse Dec. 25, 1847, and then had an "extry" conference four days later at Embden schoolhouse and "reported favorable." The following year there was some reorganization, the church book was examined and David Tripp and wife were received into the church. By this time Daniel Richardson, a staunch supporter in earlier years, found himself under a committee of inquiry. He gave the committee no satisfaction and said "he thought the church beter turn him out."

Elders Wentworth Hayden and Daniel Young were preachers at the church in 1849 but fellowship was withdrawn from Daniel Richardson and wife, James Burns and wife, Charles Strickland and Eunice Richardson for "disorderly walk." The contentions would not down and in 1850 another committee from the quarterly meeting came to inquire, headed by Elder Samuel Stover. Joshua Hilton, veteran clerk of the Brook Meeting House, and Humphrey Purington were on this committee. Elder Benjamin Gould soon came to the church to preach and in 1853 Elder Savage came. Under these elders there followed a period

of religious activity and the Lexington-Embden church seemed more prosperous than ever before. Such elders as James S. Patten, S. Russell and John Spinney preached there on occasion.

The church book has but one entry after 1860. Subsequent history there is largely a matter of conjecture. Certain it is that a few years later many residents of northwest Embden were attending services at Lost Nation schoolhouse in Concord — not so very far away. Then the Concord Corner Church was organized April 7, 1863. Rev. Oliver Moulton — the same Oliver as above — was preaching to a congregation of neighbors and kinsmen. In the Lost Nation fold, presumably, there was less “disorderly walk,” less bickering, fewer committees of inquiry. Lost Nation had a choir of three fine singers. Perhaps that made for harmony. Deacon Benjamin Moulton, brother of the preacher and of the same previous affiliation, was one of them. Mrs. Hannah Knowles, and Mrs. Hiram Witham, who was Betsey, daughter of Dr. Edward Savage, Embden’s particular Freewill preacher, were the other two. “Fly Round, Fly Round Ye Wheels of Time” was one selection of their inspiring repertoire. The uplift from their Sunday morning hymns and from Rev. Oliver’s fervent words are described by the few survivors from that day as of precious memory. Thus Lost Nation’s worshippers and Concord Corner, also, gained through what the neighboring church had lost. While the oblivion of a population long departed has crept over the Lexington-Embden Freewill society, let it not be doubted that the church, now forgotten, made for the betterment of that countryside, so that the world was a little richer.”



## CHAPTER XX

### WALKERS A FOUR TOWN CLAN

Three-quarters of a century ago — when Embden seniors of this day were in swaddling clothes — there lived at the tip of Seven Mile Brook community, where the town line intercepts, an aged widow of rare personality. She was a Methodist, of Quaker heritage, staunch but kindly tolerant in her faith. Her environment for fifty years had been sternly Freewill Baptist. Her neighbors and two sons — both church “proprietors” — worshiped at the meeting house across the road from her little cottage and on land of which her husband had long been the owner.

But, although she attended consistently at this tabernacle, once each week till she was past 90, “Aunt Betty” Walker also trudged two miles to North Anson village and there joined in service with her own Methodist people. “Seldom perhaps never,” runs an old newspaper chronicle at North Anson, “was her voice silent in the meetings for social worship at which, in sunshine and storm, she was always present.” She died in April, 1855, but the same authority states that as late as 1890 “the memory of this aged woman of olden time is still fresh in the minds of a good many people in this and the surrounding towns.”

Her husband, Joseph Walker (1761-1818), whom she married in 1786 at Woolwich, preceded her “beyond the flood.” Both lie in Sunset Cemetery at North Anson. They were the last of five Walker families to pioneer from Woolwich. Their arrival at Anson was in 1795. Joseph for several preceding years, had owned part of his father’s farm and a sawmill on Montsweag stream. His wife, Elizabeth, (1762-1855), came on horseback with four young children, one a babe in arms. They purchased a farm that James McKenney, also from Woolwich, had partly cleared and improved with a log cabin — where Walter McKenney now resides. Hardly a stone’s throw away was the old blockhouse and log church used for services till 1808 and

eventually supplanted by the new meeting house in 1833 a short way north of the river.

Their robust family consisted of four sons and four daughters. Three sons and three daughters married, settled round about, contributed to the establishment of a contented Embden neighborhood and lived to green old ages. From Joseph and Elizabeth (Gould) Walker there are now five generations. In their number are a dozen former town officials of Embden, a score of college graduates, writers, educators, business men and one commander of a World War regiment.

The Joseph Walker neighborhood on Seven Mile Brook was of the old-fashioned character. The like of it was not unusual among settlers a century ago but has passed, in modern days, with improved communications. Men and women ventured into the new country by families and neighbors, often, were likewise kin. Marriage ties strengthened neighborhood ties. By reason of the old log meeting house near their domain, the Joseph Walkers for many years were at the center of an inter-family and likewise an inter-town community.

Joseph's younger sister, Elizabeth or Betsy Walker (1765-1797), in 1789 came up the Kennebec River from Woolwich and became the bride of Capt. Josiah Parker (1764-1857) of East New Portland. Theirs was the first marriage in that town. He lived for more than sixty years on what was later known as the Hiram Weymouth place, but she died while a young woman, and the Captain married Ruth Paine (1774-1814), sister of Rev. William Paine, as his second wife. Prior to the arrival of Captain Parker and his bride, however, Solomon Walker, 3rd, (1766-1821) of Woolwich, son of Andrew (1742-1826) who was Joseph's oldest brother, had become a first settler in New Portland. He was accompanied by Samuel Gould (1768-1844) also of Woolwich, a brother of Mrs. Joseph Walker. At Woolwich he had been a neighbor.

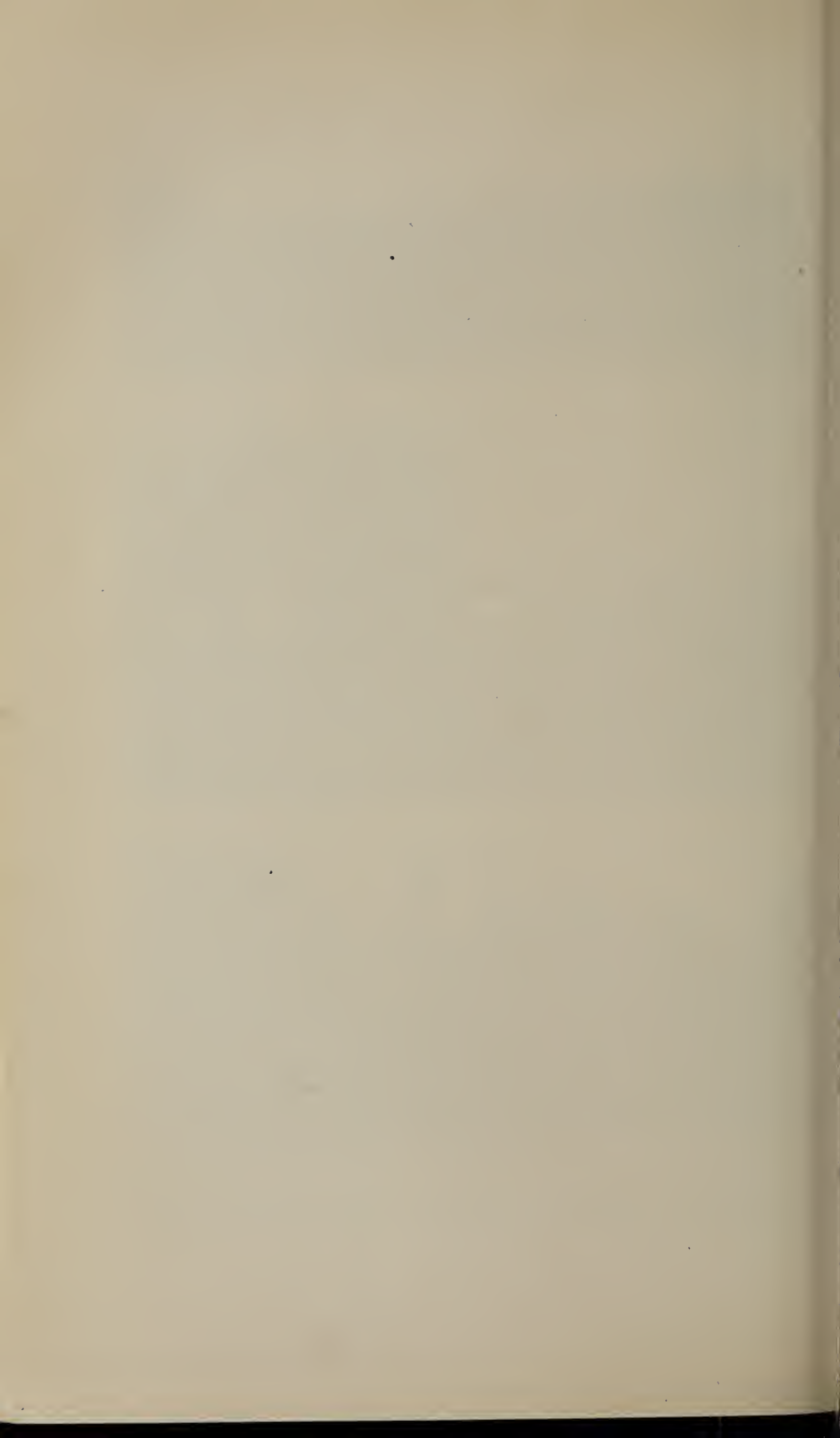
These New Portland pioneers were to the west and south of Seven Mile Brook. Farther down in Anson on Lot 5 with Kennebec River frontage, John Walker (1759-1831), brother of Joseph and of Mrs. Parker, had acquired a farm. One of his





AT WOOLWICH TODAY. (TOP) LOOKING EAST FROM HOUSE SITE OF CAPT. SOLOMON WALKER, FATHER OF MOST SOMERSET COUNTY WALKERS. (CENTER) MONTSWEAG STREAM EAST OF STATE ROAD. CAPT. SOLOMON'S TOLMAN SWEET APPLE TREE. (BOTTOM) SITE OF HIS GARDEN.







sons was Capt. John Walker, Jr., (1793-1868) who settled early in northeast Embden and was long a prominent townsman. The other son of John, Sr., was Cushman Walker who went to Aroostook County. Martin W. Frederic of Madison, who passed on during 1928 when 90 years old, was a grandson of John Walker, Sr., by one of the several daughters of the pioneer family. Still farther south Stephen Walker (1748-1820) brother of Joseph, John and Mrs. Parker, was a first settler in Madison. Orlando Walker (1848-1927) of Anson, Hanson Walker of Madison, and the Joseph Smith family just south of North Anson, are among Stephen's numerous descendants. Among those of immediate Embden interest in Stephen's family during earlier days were his sons, Nathaniel (1791) who lived in Embden, and Alfred Walker. The latter married Abigail Rowe of Embden in 1800, was a foremost townsman in New Portland near Seven Mile Brook and later on in Anson. He owned land in Embden. Alfred's son, George Washington Walker (1808-1897), father of Orlando and Elmore Walker, married an Embden woman — Ruth (1814-1894), daughter of Timothy Cleveland.

The marriages of these Walker pioneers reinforced neighborhood ties and co-operated toward a livelihood and happiness. Their social family circle was large. For years there was much family visiting between Embden, Anson, Madison and New Portland.

The Walkers came originally from Berwick (what is today South Berwick) and the Goulds from Eliot, a town adjacent. Samuel Gould, who went to New Portland had married at Woolwich, Lydia Walker (1775-1861), daughter of Andrew Walker and a sister of New Portland Solomon. Samuel's brother, Benjamin Gould, Sr., (1769) settled in New Portland and, after a few years, in Embden by the Barron cross road, almost next door to his sister, Mrs. Joseph Walker. Benjamin Gould married Olive Walker, daughter of Stephen, at Madison.

Solomon, of New Portland, the nephew but of about the same age as his Walker uncles, just mentioned, married Tabitha Ann Card, of an old Woolwich family. It was also a long lived

family and Tabitha Walker dwelt in the spacious New Portland hill homestead till she died in 1845. A goodly group of children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren contributed to the serenity of her declining years.

John Walker of Anson, married Nancy Dawes (1764-1839). Nancy, with three sisters and two brothers, was of an old colonial family, sprung from the same stock as William Dawes who, along with Paul Revere, rode at night to warn Middlesex farmers that British Redcoats were about to march on Lexington. Of these sisters Rhoda became the wife of Nathaniel Getchell; Sally, the wife of Francis Burns; and Rispah, the wife of Rev. Isaac Albee. All settled within a half hour's walk of Joseph Walker and, with one exception, in Embden.

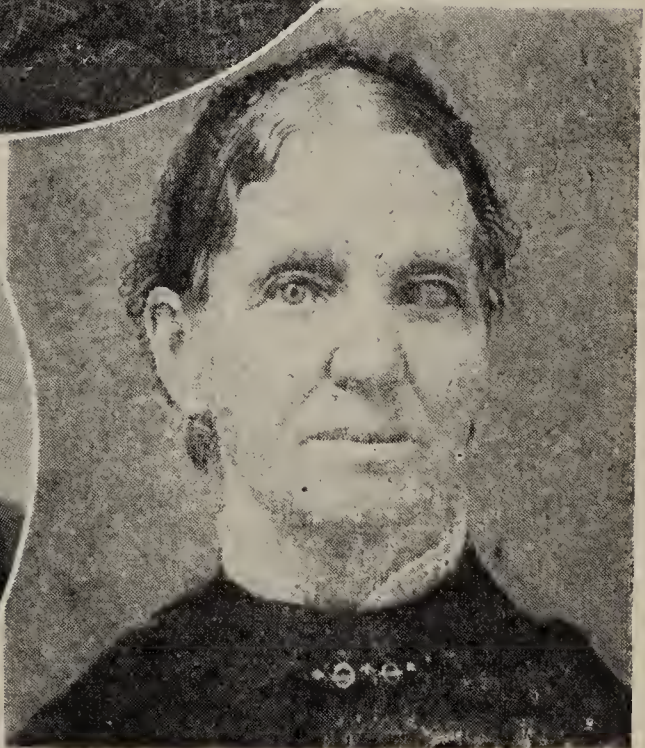
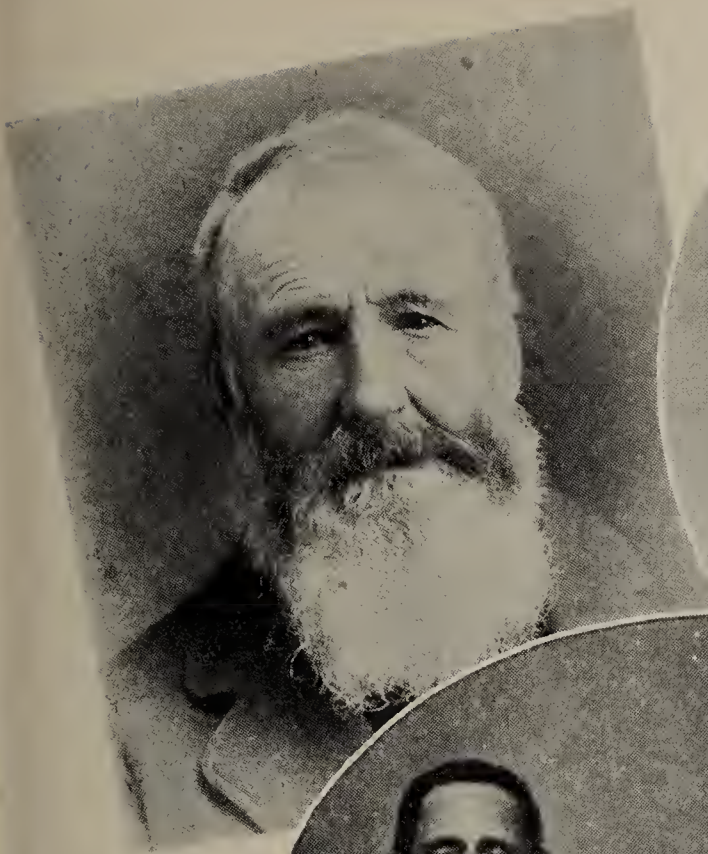
Stephen Walker married Sebel Williams, (1748-1834) of the interesting Woolwich family originally from Easton, Mass. Through the distaff line it traced lineage to the Mayflower. Sebel's relatives and descendants through the years have been many among residents of Madison, Anson, New Portland, Solon and Embden.

The three Walker brothers were veterans of the Revolution. So were most of their in-laws who migrated to Somerset. Stephen Walker was a member of the Penobscot Expedition in 1779. He served with Capt. Benjamin Lemont, who raised his company from Georgetown, where the Captain lived, and adjacent towns on the Kennebec. He enlisted June 26, 1779, and was discharged September 24, following. Dr. Edward Savage of Embden, served on this same expedition but was in Capt. Timothy Heald's Company. Both were in Col. Samuel McCobb's regiment.

Joseph Walker, as a boy of sixteen was several months on the Brigantine "Rising Empire," Richard Whellen, Captain, that took a British ship captive in the summer of 1776. "Rising Empire" was one of five brigantines, authorized in February, 1776, by the Massachusetts General Court at Boston.

John Walker of Anson was three years in the Eighth Massachusetts, a Revolutionary line regiment under Col. Michael Jackson. This regiment wintered at Valley Forge and





GREAT-GRANDSONS IN THREE LINES FROM CAPT. SOLOMON WALKER. (TOP) ERASTUS AND SARAH (PARKHURST) WALKER OF EMBDEN. SOLOMON AND MARGARET (BERRY) WALKER OF EMBDEN. GEORGE W. AND RUTH (CLEVELAND) WALKER OF ANSON.





participated in numerous battles till near the end of the conflict. It was the regiment of several Woolwich young men, neighbors of John Walker in subsequent years. Gen. Ebenezer Learned commanded the brigade, which included the 2nd, 8th and 9th Massachusetts line regiments. It was a notably effective military unit of the war.

Capt. Josiah Parker of The Falls, brother-in-law of these three Walkers, was from Groton, Mass., close by Chelmsford where in earlier times, before going to Newington, N. H. and Berwick, Me., the Walker family had resided. He had three years service in the 4th Massachusetts line regiment, Henry Jackson, Colonel.

John Walker and an older brother, Solomon, Jr., who passed his life at Woolwich, likewise saw service late in the Revolutionary War in a company commanded by their father, Capt. Solomon Walker (1722-1789). This Capt. Solomon was a military man of note in Lincoln county, an inn keeper on Montsweag stream in 1770, a saw mill owner, and in 1777, a member of the "Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety." Born at South Berwick, Maine, (then Berwick) he grew up there as a young man during the period of fierce Indian warfare. He was on this frontier, when there were no houses between the Great Works River, on the banks of which he lived, and Canada. He was identified with the century old lumbering operations there, which in the late 1600's and much of the 1700's were extensive for that day. The lumber products "of 18 saws," shipped from nearby Kittery to the West Indies and elsewhere, were famous.

In 1745, when this Solomon was 23 years old, living near Great Works with his young wife and son, Andrew — from whose son, Solomon 3rd., most New Portland Walkers and some Embden Walkers are descended — Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts, advised that the fort of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, be attacked. William Pepperell of Kittery championed the enterprise with a contribution of 5,000 pounds sterling. He was commissioned in command of the expedition. Berwick went to his support with enthusiasm and Gen. Pepperell — some

years later Sir William Pepperell — wrote February 21, of that year to Maj. Hill: "Yesterday I heard that Capt. Busted had enlisted 50 brave soldiers at Berwick. This news was like cordial to me." Solomon Walker was one of Berwick's brave fifty.

His military example to his sons and kinsmen during the Revolution — when he had moved from Berwick to Woolwich — was incessant. He had three enlistments during that period as captain of a company. One tour of duty was at Fishkill under Gen. Peleg Wadsworth.

Abraham Walker (1754), another of Capt. Solomon's sons, who settled at Alna close by Wiscasset, was in the Revolutionary Army at Cambridge, after which he enlisted with Rhode Island line troops. One of his buddies was Daniel Salley who lived awhile in Embden.

Capt. Solomon's youngest son, Joseph, and in some part, his oldest son, Andrew, as well as John Walker, Sr., through his son Capt. John Walker, Jr., are of chief Embden consequence to succeeding generations. Joseph's three sons and three daughters, who married and settled nearby, made a formidable community on adjoining farms close by Seven Mile Brook. Intimately associated with them were their Gould first cousins — Benjamin, Jr., William, Nathaniel (who married Sophronia Getchell) and others — a quarter of a mile to the east. These Gould children of Benjamin and Olive (Walker) Gould were more than first cousins, for Olive was likewise a niece of their father, Joseph. There were also Gould first cousins on New Portland hill, the children of Samuel and Lydia (Walker) Gould. The cousinship there was accentuated also, because Lydia, the daughter of Andrew Walker, was a niece of Joseph. Capt. John, Jr., was likewise kin of the Embden and New Portland Goulds because of the marriages of his cousins Olive and Lydia.

Husbands and wives of the group, however, were of no blood relation to this point, as any one who traces the kinship step by step can determine. It emphasized strongly, none the less, the affectionate ties which bound the Walkers and Goulds of Emb-



den and New Portland. Then came Elisha Walker (1787-1879), eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth and on October 25, 1812, led Sophia Walker (1794-1865) of New Portland, to the altar. Sophia was a daughter of Solomon 3rd and grand-daughter of Andrew. Those, who like genealogical problems, may dwell, if they wish, upon the fact that the children of Elisha and Sophia are great-grandchildren of Capt. Solomon of Woolwich, through the latter's youngest son, Joseph; and great-great-grandchildren of the same Capt. Solomon through the latter's oldest son, Andrew. The town records at Woolwich say that Andrew was 19 years older than Joseph.

Elisha Walker led an active life in his neighborhood. His father-in-law and first cousin purchased in 1817 for \$300 a 100-acre lot of proprietor Cornelius Soule. Several years prior to this Elisha and his bride had moved there, erected their cabin and carved out a fertile homestead. Before many years he was developing the saw mill property at the foot of Big Embden pond, quite an enterprise for that period. He erected a house near the outlet, before he got a satisfactory lease from Daniel Goodwin, then owner. They had a quarrel, a result of which was that Elisha summoned his neighbors one day in hot haste and moved the house away before Goodwin "got the law on him." Elisha and Daniel completed a binding lease of the saw-mill privilege and appurtenances on June 30, 1832. Elisha Walker was Embden's tax collector in 1814. He ventured also in timberlands on the west side of the big pond, helped organize the seventh school district, urged the construction of highways, and was otherwise active in improving the community.

For awhile in his later years Elisha resided at Anson with his youngest son, John Walker, father of the present day Cyrus Walker. The late Fred A. Dinsmore of Anson village, remembered "Uncle 'Lish." "They were building a house and barn on 100 acres of land that John Walker had purchased," wrote Mr. Dinsmore. "The barn was to be moved about 80 rods. 'Uncle Lish' was boss. I was there. The barn was put on two trees for runners and they hitched a mill chain on each runner. As I remember there were 40 or more yokes of oxen on the scene.

“When these were hooked on and ‘Lisha sung out ‘All ready’ the goad sticks flew and the barn moved. They would stop, rest and move again till the barn got there. I don’t know whether there are oxen enough left in the entire county now to move a barn.”

Elisha was a man of quick temper. The late Leonard Walker of North Anson, his nephew, used to relate this anecdote of him: “Uncle Elisha’s son, William Walker, whom the boys called ‘Bill’ attended school near the Barron corner and was punished by the master for some misdemeanor. The punishment aroused Elisha’s ire to such a degree that he hastened to the schoolhouse and tore down the chimney. As it was in the dead of winter and very cold, school had to be suspended for some time until the difficulty could be adjusted and a new chimney erected.”

This writer, his great-grandson, remembers going to his funeral in January, 1879, when a very small boy, on the rear seat of a pung. A large company of relatives and neighbors attended. “Uncle” ’Lish was laid away by the side of his wife on a sunny slope in New Portland. His homestead on the hill-top passed to a son, Eli C. (1818-1902), and later to Eli’s grand-nephew, Wilbert Walker, now in California.

From Elisha and his brother, Joseph, Jr. (1792-1878), (Deacon Joseph) have come, with an exception or two, the many Walkers of West Embden during the last century. They reared large families from generation to generation, a major percentage of them sons, even as from the days of old Capt. Solomon. But the Walker daughters are by no means without representation in the names of their husbands.

Deacon Joseph was decidedly a man of parts. Like his older brother, Elisha, he was born at Woolwich, and in December 1813, married Lovina Albee (1794-1881). She was a wonderful woman whose kindly ministrations are still remembered. Rev. Isaac and Rispah (Dawes) Albee were her parents. They were residents in the neighborhood. The Deacon bought a farm, just north of his father, Joseph, and just south of brother Elisha, and installed his young wife there in a log cabin. A few years



later he built a frame house, now the ell of a brick house erected in 1843.

By that time brick houses had become a local feature. Deacon Joseph made his own bricks behind his barn from clay that ox teams, driven by his sons, hauled to him from the banks of the mill stream two miles away. He probably laid them in the house himself, because old Simeon Cragin and Jonathan Cleveland, up the road, both bricklayers, were then dead. Although Deacon Joseph's sons are no more and his grandchildren have established their homes elsewhere, the brick house still stands. Guy Stapleford occupies it now.

Deacon Joseph busied himself with other tasks. He bought more and more land from Dolly Soule, widow of one of Embden's proprietors, till his holdings sufficed as acreage for his sons. Leonard H. Walker (1827-1919) came into the brick mansion as did his son, Frank, now of North Anson, after him. Over on the road from North Anson to Embden Pond, there was a house and lot, part of No. 105, where a son, Samuel A. (1819-1909), dwelt for many years. Just above Samuel's place another son, Calvin F. Walker (1836-1919), who died at Delphi, Tenn., lived and reared his family. Calvin was constable and collector for Embden in 1873 and town clerk and first selectman in 1882-3-6. Leonard was town treasurer in 1871-2-3 and town clerk and first selectman in 1874.

Lovina (1824-1906), Deacon Joseph's oldest daughter, married Alexander Fassett in 1847 and lived at a place by the Brook road which was known as the Elijah Robbins farm. He toted provisions from Augusta and Skowhegan with a four-horse team in days before the railroads. A tragic story in that connection has been told and retold by many an Embden fire-side although now well forgotten. Coming up from Skowhegan to Madison with his heavily laden team on May 22, 1855, Fassett was warned not to pass over the old bridge there as it was considered unsafe. But he had made up his mind to cross and would not heed the warning. When he was about half way over, the bridge gave way. Fassett and his pole horses were plunged into the Kennebec River and onto the ragged ledges beneath.

One of Alexander Fassett's daughters, Mrs. Mae Irish, lived until her death in 1927, at Auburn. She is survived by four sons and seven grandchildren at Auburn and Turner. Rispah A. (1822-1911) and Mary C. (1831-1907), two other of the Deacon's daughters, married respectively James F. Luce (1824-1864) of Embden, and Moses Bunker of Anson. Luce was killed in the Civil War but has grandchildren living at Newport, Maine. One of Moses Bunker's daughters, Hattie, is the wife of W. A. Hager, known for many years as an established merchant at Waterville.

Samuel Walker (1800-1883), brother of Elisha and Deacon Joseph, was not long an Embden resident. He acquired the pioneer homestead over the Anson line after his father's death in 1818 and took care of "Aunt" Betsey, his widowed mother. He sold the farm Feb. 8, 1838, to Given Campbell of Strong but reserved a small corner on which he had erected a cottage and there "Aunt" Betsey resided till her death in 1855. Samuel was active in affairs of the Brook meeting house. Most of the ancient landmarks at that place have disappeared forever. One that remains of Samuel Walker is an old well he dug by his mother's cottage, a few steps south of the highway and west of the old church structure.

When about 40 years old Samuel Walker moved northward near the foot of Embden pond and cleared a farm (No. 112) which he sold some years later to his nephew, Solomon (1813-1868), a son of Elisha. The old well he dug there also remains as a landmark. The farm became the homestead of Stillman A. Walker, the youngest son of Solomon. Samuel Walker married Irinda Cleveland (1807), daughter of Abel Cleveland. After he sold his farm to Solomon, Samuel Walker moved away to Brighton, then still farther into the wilderness, and died at Bingham. He is remembered for his devotion to little children, who in turn reciprocated his affection to a marked degree. He had nine sons and daughters, the eldest born in 1825 and the youngest in 1850. John C. (1825-1901), his eldest, married Lucinda Davis and dwelt at Brighton. Rosanna (1831) mar-



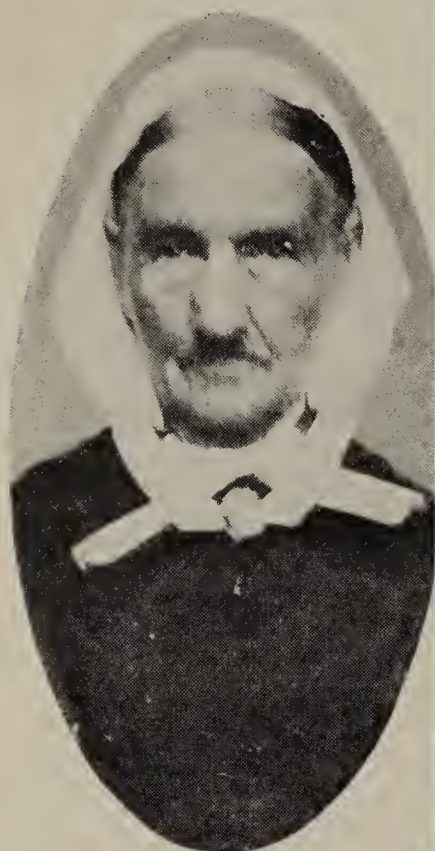
ried Joseph Stevens of Solon, whose tailoring establishment was well known for years in the village. One son, Aldis (1836) of Athens, and one daughter, Nancy A. (1834), married into the York family and their descendants still live at Brighton and Solon. Aldis did much business at Athens as a builder. Sydney T. Walker of Pittsfield and Albert B. Walker of Newport are two of Samuel's several grandsons. Mrs. Laura Bernard of East Lynn and Mrs. Chester L. Taber of Whitman, Mass., belong to this Walker family branch. E. J. Walker of Cornville is a son of Aldis of Athens.

The Seven Mile Brook settlement in Embden had many noble women who lived in sacrifice and devotion. Her three daughters, Nancy (1789-1886), Betsey (1794-1874) and Polly Walker (1806-1892) have shared in no small way the revered memory of "Aunt" Betty (Gould) Walker, who kept her Methodist faith in tiresome pilgrimages to North Anson. The first two of this splendid trio, like their brother, Deacon Joseph, married into the Albee family, notable for valiant service in the Revolution and for intellectual achievements. Nancy's husband was David Albee (1788-1825). He was a son of that Jonathan Albee, who was captured by Indians in 1775, and was about to be burned at the stake when Gen. Burgoyne purchased his life for a barrell of rum. Mrs. Celestia N. Paine of North Anson and Fairfield Williams of Madison now nearing his 90th. birthday are grandchildren of David and Nancy Albee. Mrs. Paine's father was Given Campbell.

David Albee was a soldier in the War of 1812 and died at Boston. His widow "Aunt" Nancy, lived in the same cottage that had been the home of her mother. With pluck and perseverance that won admiration in a wide circle she raised up their little family of three children. Both parents were born at Woolwich. Nancy Albee lived to be 97 years old. Her two sisters approached her longevity record.

Betsey Walker in 1819 became the wife of Samuel Albee, a nephew of David, who thus became also a brother-in-law. Samuel was a son of Rev. Isaac Albee, the Freewill Baptist preacher. Their family of several sons and daughters figured

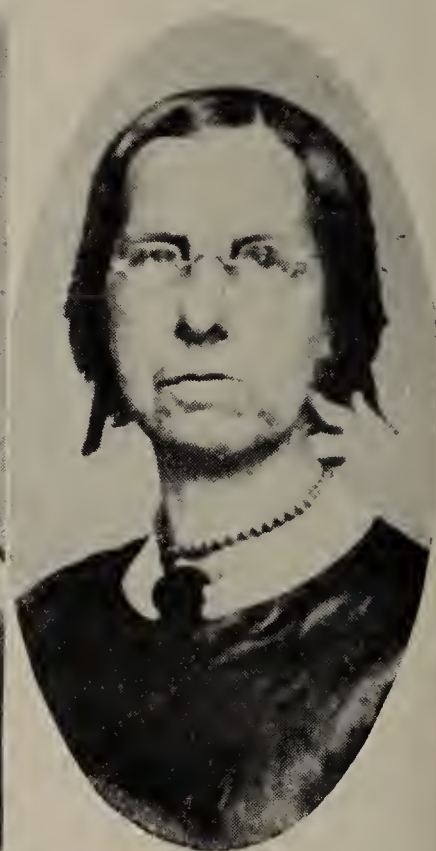
prominently in affairs during their generation. The late Geneva Albee Hilton (1859-1923), one of their grandchildren through Benjamin G. Albee (1822-1889), was a gifted writer and died



NANCY ALBEE



BETSEY ALBEE



POLLY GETCHELL

greatly lamented. Her uncompleted manuscript on the history of Anson and its pioneer families was bequeathed to the Maine Historical Society at Portland. It occupied her for many years and contains voluminous information of great local interest.

A lace cap, black or white, was decidedly the feminine fashion in the days of Betsey Walker Albee. In that connection her granddaughter, Mrs. Helen A. Prince, writes: "My grandmother used to wear a black cap and I remember she had a cap box like a small hat box, oval shape, perhaps 8 by 10 inches in size and covered with wall paper pasted on. She kept her best black lace cap in this box and always when she went out to spend the day on a visit to her relatives or to a quilting she took the box along and put on the cap after arriving at her destination as the lacy affair would be crushed if worn under her bonnet."

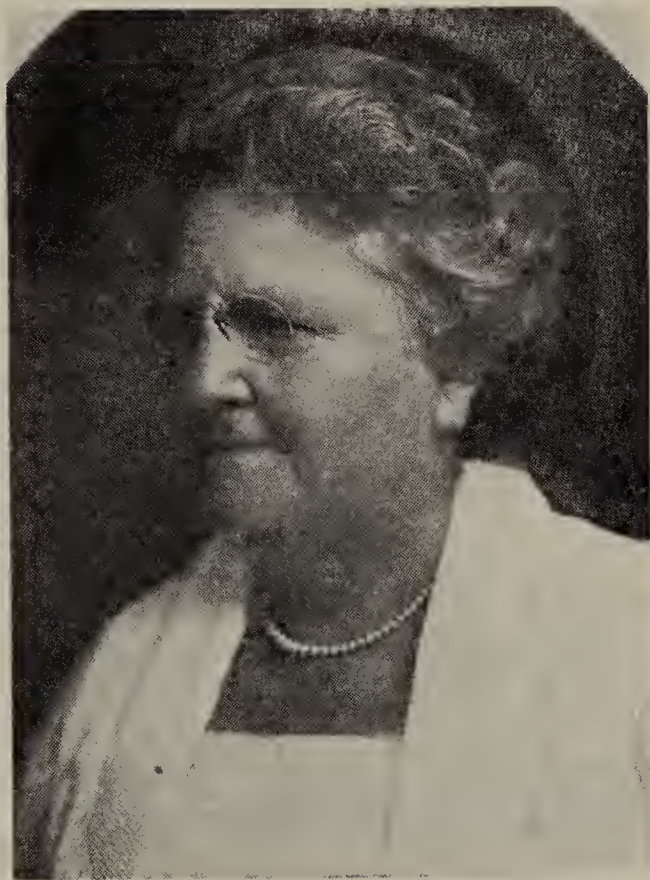
Many Embden people yet in middle life remember vividly "Aunt" Polly Getchell who was the youngest of Joseph



Walker's daughters. A little woman, erect, smartly attired in a small bonnet and neat black dress she travelled much about the neighborhood, evincing a cheerful interest in all local transactions. Amaziah (1803-1863), her husband, preceded her many years into the Great Beyond, but she continued to reside on the ancestral Getchell acres with her son Warren.

The marriage in 1812 of Elisha and Sophia which joined the New Portland Walkers through the line of Andrew, oldest son of Capt. Solomon, and the Embden Walkers through the line of Joseph, youngest son of Capt. Solomon, proved prolific. Except for the families from Deacon Joseph, all of whom have now migrated to other parts, seven sons of these two reunited Woolwich lines include most of the Walker name in Embden since 1860. But on the Kennebec side of the town was the family of Capt. John Walker. Elisha had but one daughter, Catherine (1830-1881), who married Hiram G. Merrick and had no children. She is buried at Georgetown, Colo., where her husband had an exciting career in the 1860's as a mining man. The seven sons were Solomon, Abraham, Eli C., Cephas R., Eben J., William C., Joseph 2nd., and John, born in the order named.

Because of the favorite family names, popular in that generation, it came about there was a new Portland Eben and an Embden Eben which was also the case of the Johns, Solomons and Williams. John Walker (1796-1864) in New Portland, who was Sophia's brother, peopled New Portland hill with a splendid family. His Eben (1838-1902) lived on the pioneer homestead. Mrs. Vila True now of Farmington is a daughter



AUGUSTA (WALKER) STANLEY

and Charles B. Walker on the ancestral farm is a son. John's William was the father of State Senator William L. Walker of Malbon Mills, of Mrs. F. E. Stanley (Augusta M. Walker) (1848-1927) of Newton, Mass., wife of the automobile inventor and manufacturer, and of Helen and Emma Walker, both teachers and former students of Anson Academy. John's Solomon (1827) moved away to Haverhill, Mass. This John Walker's son, John (1825), lived at North Village where he was sometimes called "Long John." A son of that "Long John," also a John, who is a business man at Somerville, Mass., survives him.

Embden John Walker (1835-1914) was the youngest of Elisha's seven. He lived at Embden and then in Anson Valley. Eben (1822-1863), William (1825-1894) and Joseph, 2nd, (1828), were soldiers in the Civil War. Eben, who lived awhile at Skowhegan, died in Carver's Hospital at Washington. One of his sons, Adelbert W. Walker (1852-1926), was in business at Medford, Mass. Embden William was a surveyor, lived at Levant and at Athens but died at Lowell, Mass. One of his sons is Arthur Walker of Lewiston. Joseph Walker, 2nd, settled near Phillipsburg, Penn., where he operated in lumber. He introduced wagon sleds into Embden from the Keystone state. On a visit home he had these sleds built for his brother Eli and other relatives. Cephas R. (1820-1901) made a fortune in Australian gold fields but never married. Eli Walker after living years on the place his father established went to Colorado with his daughter Cora (1862-1920). Mrs. George Paradise of Casper, Wyo., is a granddaughter and Mrs. O. A. Westgaard of Los Angeles is a great-granddaughter of Eli. Abraham (1815) who lived in northwest Embden had no sons. His line, like that of his brother Eli, is now extant only through the distaff side. Through them Abraham has many descendants as two of his daughters married into the Copp family.

Solomon (1813-1868), who married Margaret A. Berry (1817-1904) was oldest of the seven sons. He died at 55 but left an interesting family on his hilltop. His oldest son was George B. Walker (1839-1877), a prosperous farmer in his day on the



Seven Mile Brook road and a selectman of Embden in 1872 and 1873. George's son, Fred S. Walker, is a well established business man at Springfield, Mass. A daughter, Mrs. H. C. Duston, lives at Auburn and another daughter, Georgia (1870-1928), was the widow of a Lewiston physician.

Cephas Walker now of Madison village and 88 years old is the senior survivor of this family. He lived on a farm in Embden till a few years ago and was town clerk and first selectman from 1897 to 1906. Mark C. Walker of New Portland, Lottie (Mrs. Fred Young) of Woodfords, Perley F. Walker (1875-1927) and George B. Walker of Portland are children by his marriage with Martha A. Washburn (1840-1907).

Perley Walker was a graduate of the University of Maine and held the degree of master of mechanical engineering from there and from Cornell University. He was long dean of the school of engineering at the University of Kansas and Colonel of the 219th Engineer Regiment in the World War. He had a distinguished record in Kansas and his death, while in middle life, brought many testimonials of esteem from prominent residents of that section. He had performed exceptional service as head of the school of engineering and architecture and as an engineer had become a recognized expert in petroleum and power questions. As a research worker he made extensive reports on industrial development possibilities in Kansas and adjacent states.

Stillman A. Walker (1846-1926), who owned the ancestral Walker homestead (Lots Nos. 112 and 113) near the foot of Embden Pond, was collector of taxes for eight years beginning in 1882. This included a troublous financial period, now nearly forgotten, when foreclosure upon property in the town by holders of the old Somerset Railway bonds seemed imminent. Determined to maintain its credit, the town voted extraordinary assessments to meet its just obligations. This was done in the face of extensive abandonment of farms. Under these difficult conditions the collector was entrusted with total commitments of \$51,948.74 during his eight years in office. Through persistent

and tactful methods this unprecedented amount of Embden taxes was turned into the town treasury. His services contributed materially toward the establishment of the town's excellent financial status of the present day.

Martha R. Wentworth (1844-1913), daughter of James Lewis Hawks Wentworth, the pioneer, became his wife in 1868. They had two sons and a daughter, Addie L. Walker (1871-1894). The oldest son, this writer, and the oldest grandson, Mannix Walker, are graduates of Harvard. The other son, Charles S. Walker, resides on a near-by farm in Embden and is one of the board of selectmen. His two oldest children are Marjorie (Mrs. Coney Haskell) and Esther (Mrs. Willard Cross) both graduates of Anson Academy.

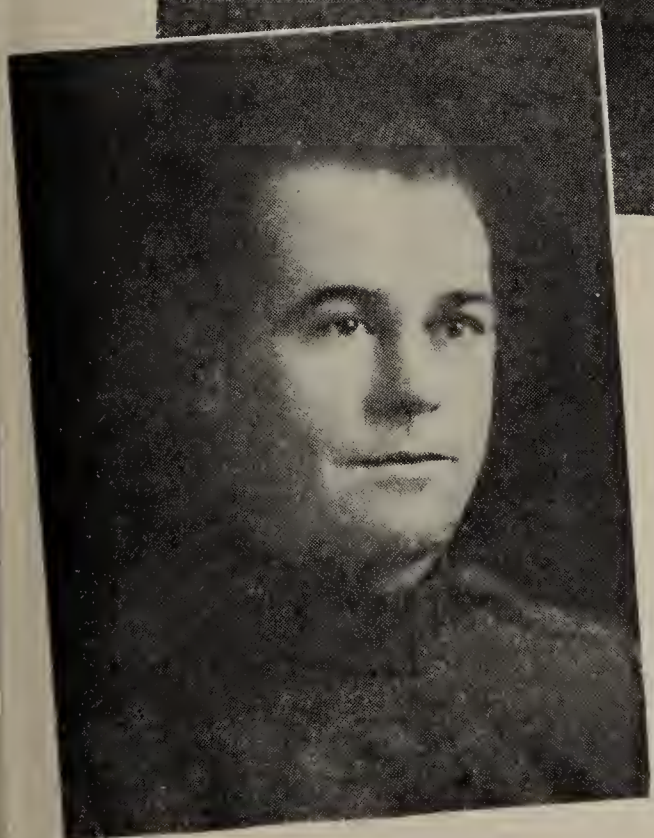
The daughters of Embden Solomon were four, of whom Mrs. Ella S. Jeffries of Uxbridge, Mass., and Mrs. Emma M. Pierce of Los Angeles are living. Mrs. Jeffries, by her first husband, Charles W. Thompson, has four children — Mrs. Eva M. Thornton and Waldo E. Thompson, both of Somerville, Mass., and Herbert C. and Irving W. Thompson of Uxbridge. Irving served in the World War from the Newport Naval Station.

Mrs. Emma Hanson Bartmess of New York City, an accomplished pianist of the concert stage and a musical composer, is a daughter of Lydia (Walker) Hanson (1848-1915). Her father Henry Hanson of an old New Portland family lived in later years at Skowhegan and was an able man. He had long service as collector of customs at Moose River. Mrs. Bartmess was born at Embden in her father's house of many gables near the Mill stream and close by her grandfather Solomon Walker's homestead. Her husband, Edward A. Bartmess, was a successful business man in Yonkers.

Solomon Walker's other daughter, Cyrena (1843), married George Greenwood. They settled at Norridgewock and are survived by one daughter, Jennie (Greenwood) Thompson of Los Angeles. Jennie's son, George E. Thompson of Pomona, Calif., was two years in France as a World War soldier.

Capt. John Walker, Jr., (1793-1868), long years on his mill and homestead acres close to the Kennebec was a first cousin of





WALKER COUSINS IN THE WORLD WAR. (TOP) COL. PERLEY F. WALKER OF KANSAS. (BOTTOM LEFT) GEORGE E. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA. IRVING WALKER THOMPSON OF MASSACHUSETTS.





Elisha and Deacon Joseph of West Embden. The Walkers of that section and of Solon through nearly a century are largely of his line.

His wife was Cynthia Phillips. Of their four sons Eli S. Walker (1824) married Eunice Dawes, his cousin. He kept the Elm House at North Anson in 1860 and built its second story. Asa Walker (1815-1854) married Emeline Hunnewell (1817-1880) of Moscow in 1838. Both are buried in Solon Village cemetery, with two daughters Minda and Emeline who died young. Asa, Jr. (1842), was Emeline's twin brother. Southard Walker, another of Capt. John's sons lived in Embden as late as 1857 when he had three scholars — Charles, Nellie and Ellen — a farm valued at \$1,000 and \$530 of personalty. He sold to Truman Fletcher about that time and moved to Concord. Nellie married Elwin Robinson. Ellen was Mrs. Stephen Atwood and lived on the Warren Williams place near Caratunk Falls. Erastus Walker (1821-1891), the other of the four sons, came into his father's farm and was a prosperous man. His first wife was Sarah Parkhurst (1824-1874) of Unity. Their children were Mary T., who married Manson Felker of a neighboring Embden family; and John E. Walker (1863-1921), father of Guy of Embden and Roy of Solon. Erastus Walker's second wife was Caroline Chaney, widow of John Gray, Jr. Capt. John Walker's daughter, Cynthia, was the wife of Abel W. Spaulding, son of her father's nearest neighbor.

Down the River in the Queenstown neighborhood lived Nathaniel Walker, son of Stephen of Madison. He was perhaps the first of all the Walker brothers and cousins to settle in the town, but his residence there did not extend much beyond 1828. Across the river in Solon was another cousin, Miriam (1770), wife of James Jewett, whom she married in 1800 at Norridge-wock when both described themselves as of Seven Mile Brook. She was a younger sister of the New Portland Solomon.

Through Goulds, of Embden and New Portland, and also through New Portland Walkers, the descendants of Elisha and Sophia are doubly akin to old-time merchant families at North Anson — the Mark Emerys, the Samuel Goulds, the Gould

Porters, the Samuel Bunkers, the John Spooners, the Benjamin Manters and the Asa Merry Manters. The connection was through the first Samuel Gould in New Portland and his wife, Lydia Walker. Embden Walkers along the Kennebec had the same relationship in a less degree.

The great pioneer neighborhood of a century ago, which embraced these families and several more, was a beautiful feature in the annals of early settlers. The memory of it has been cherished through the years and should not be allowed to fade. As a noble community of kinsmen and clansmen, its members shared a common heritage of hardy, persistent triumph over the wearying trials of a new country. Nothing daunted them. To their sons and daughters, they transmitted qualities of self respect and well doing. Out of ancient Woolwich, up the Kennebec and to Seven Mile Brook through quite six generations, these people have proceeded. Are not the numerous careers of these neighbors of long ago and of those who have come after them a monument and an inspiration?



## CHAPTER XXI

### EMBDEN'S SWEET AUBURN

There is an Embden neighborhood not yet pictured, which is over a century old. Its many families of not so long ago liked to regard it as the heart of the town, which in location at least it was. Summer and winter and in all moods of weather it is a region fair to look upon. Hills of enduring beauty outline the horizon. Interesting groups of men and women grew up there generation after generation. Ties of kinship and neighborliness prevailed.

The North Anson highroad to Lake Embden and its thirty odd cottages by the shore traverses this distinctive area. The town boundary is almost exactly at the half-way point. Between it and the foot of the lake a distance of two miles, one farm deep on the east and two farms deep on the west lie the 19 parcels of 2,060 acres that Mariner Cornelius Soule of North Providence purchased July 10, 1809, of the Rhode Island proprietors. At the northeast corner of this Soule purchase and at the head of the easternmost tier of lots was the 320-acre tract for the first settled minister. Access to northwest Embden, where Moultons, Tripps, Copps and Stricklands were beginning to settle about 1815 or '20, was rather more convenient from the south. Consequently that section west of the big pond became closely associated with this lower neighborhood.

Settlers on the 19 parcels were chiefly related families from Woolwich and Wiscasset. Purchasers of land from Soule or his widow were Benjamin Gould, Sr., and later three of the Gould sons; three sons of Joseph Walker, Elisha, Joseph, Jr., and Samuel; Nathaniel Getchell, who with his son, Amaziah, was akin by marriage to the Gould, Walker and Dawes frontiersmen; the McKenneys who intermarried with the junior Solomon Walkers down the Kennebec; some of the Clevelands; the Daggetts from Martha's Vineyard and a few Hiltons from the Solon branch. There were likewise Chicks, Quints, Barrons, Goodwins

and Holbrooks, all pioneer families, but most of them from old-time rooftrees at Berwick.

Cornelius Soule paid \$2 an acre or \$4,120 for his 19 parcels. The proprietors paid 50 cents an acre, it will be recalled, for the entire township in 1795. The mariner's land was much above the average in value and the investment at 50 cents had stood for 14 years. But the John Innis Clark executors probably rated this as a fairly profitable transaction.

Roads through the Soule purchase were established slowly. The north and south thoroughfare that used to extend from Anson line to Concord line was constructed piecemeal. It was well toward 1850, probably, before it had been completed. Mills erected at the foot of the pond and on the outlet stream, beginning in 1832, caused abandonment of this road to Concord that had been blazed a half mile westward over Foss hill. The Greene road, so-called, was built close to the shore of the pond in its stead.

The easiest way into this part of the new town was presumably by cross road from Seven Mile Brook. The first, apparently, was near the present Barron crossroad, perhaps somewhat north or south of the present right-of-way but leading to Elisha Walker's on Lot No. 108. He seems to have been the earliest settler in that vicinity. He probably built a cabin there soon after his marriage in 1812, but it was March 8, 1817, before his father-in-law, Solomon Walker of New Portland, bought the farm for him from Cornelius Soule. A mile northward was another east and west road that eventually became part of that cross-town highway. It led eastward from the Cleveland neighborhood near Gordon hill past Abel Cleveland's (now Elwin Cleveland's) and before many years had penetrated the wilderness to a point by the present Emerson school and on toward the mill stream. The lower cross road was open as early as 1814, perhaps only as a bridle path; the second cross road had been established by 1820. At that time the town had just been through contention over dividing its territory. Extension of an upper cross road through to the Canada Trail was part of the program for saving the situation. It was in 1820 accordingly that a com-



mittee of nine, headed by Simeon Cragin, was appointed "to examine the situation of the land between the Western district and Middle district and lay out a road where they should think necessary and to Do it free from expense to the town and to Report as Quick as possible into the town clerk's office."

Northward of the Soule purchase but on its western side was Lot 129, well up Foss hill. Nahum Eames and his wife Mary were first settlers in that section. They were probably there not many years after Elisha Walker was on Lot 108 and had an entrance to their place by the northern cross road. Nahum sold Lot 129 on March 29, 1822, to James Holbrook of Starks for \$600. Holbrook resided there till June 30, 1830, when he sold for \$600 to Given and Samuel Campbell of Strong but by 1841 Col. Lemuel Williams had come there to dwell and after him was a succession of owners including Levi Barron and Deacon Isaac Daggett.

Nahum Eames and Elisha Walker were asking for a road down to the Anson line as early as 1818. The town refused that year to lay out a road from Eames' gate down to the Abel Cleveland cross road but by March 19, 1822, a road had been surveyed and accepted from Eames' north line not only down to the cross road but past Elisha Walker's and on to the Anson line — a distance of nearly three miles. This road joined the present line of highway at the mill farm No. 103, just as at the present day. While the Nahum Eames farm is now largely in second growth forest, the road from there down past the Will McKenney stone house is still passable for an automobile. The forest road from Nahum Eames was soon extended northward over Foss hill and toward Concord. In 1823, the year after James Holbrook bought Lot 129, the town directed its selectmen to lay out a road from Holbrook's to Jonathan F. Moulton's — almost up to Concord. The road must have been established, for in 1840 the town voted to discontinue it from the south line of No. 129 to the north line of No. 120 which was up over the hill and on to the Abraham Mullen farm of long ago. The following year Lemuel Williams with Eli and James Foss on the top of the hill, Jonathan Copp on the west side of the road,

Warren Rogers on the east side as well as Joseph Chick petitioned for a bridge road which was granted for a distance of 202 rods. The northern end of this highway reaching from Amos Copp's south line to Concord was discontinued in 1844.

The mill site at the foot of Embden pond — the best water power in town, saving only that at Caratunk Falls — was part of the lot for the first settled minister. John Pierce, Jr., as trustee for the ministerial and school fund, deeded it and enough of the adjacent land for a good farm to Daniel Goodwin. The land also appears to have included a power site on the Mill stream by the cross road a short distance south. Goodwin, on June 30, 1832, deeded the power site at the foot of the pond and a small acreage to Elisha Walker. The latter erected a saw mill and eventually a shingle mill. As the years passed he shared this enterprise with his sons, Eli C., Eben J. and John Walker,



HENRY C. PIERCE, HIS WIFE (RIGHT) AND THEIR DAUGHTER  
ROSIE (PIERCE) EGERTON

2nd. While Elisha had a residence at a point west of the mill road, the cellar hole of which is still visible, he continued to carry on with his farm No. 108 a mile down the road.

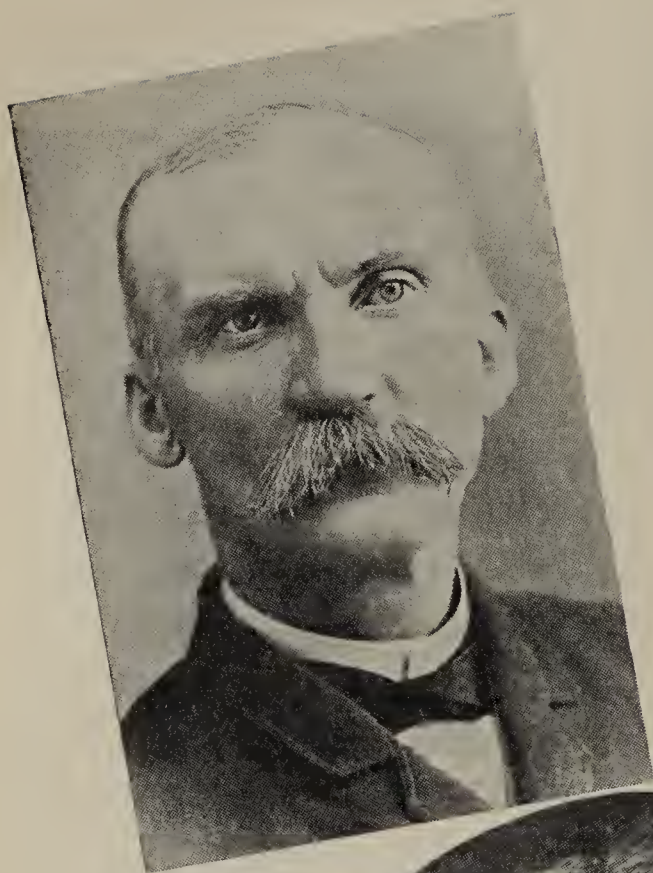
These Elisha Walker mills with different owners in ensuing years have been the town's oldest and — with the exception of



the pulp mill by the Kennebec now idle — largest manufacturing enterprise. They have been operated continuously and successfully, using large quantities of logs from around Embden pond and the adjacent country. Much of the lumber product has been hauled winter and summer to the railroad at North Anson. The mills have long provided extra employment for farmers and their teams. Elisha Walker in 1851 was taxed on an assessment of \$1,500 for one-half share of the mills and 230 acres of land, while Eli C. and Eben J. Walker were taxed for a part ownership. By 1858 Eli C. and John Walker, 2nd., had become the owners and their father had retired. Ten years later the ownership passed for a short period to Warren Getchell but about 1869 Henry C. Pierce (1834-1884), a son of Benjamin, acquired the property. Under his management the mills became of great service to that part of the town. He and his attractive family continued there for fifteen years. His wife, whom he married in 1865, was Sarah Lancaster (1844-1917). Their two children were Rosie (Mrs. James O. Egerton) now of Brooklyn, and Grant Pierce of Providence, manager of the New England branch of the American Radiator Company.

Henry Pierce sold the mills in the early 1880's and moved to Fairfield Center, where he resided at his death. Control of the water at the foot of the pond passed to interests at North Anson where it has long remained. Stephen Rolfe took charge of the saw mill and shingle mill for awhile. The late Dr. E. C. Andrews of North Anson was one of a succession of owners there.

The neighborhood saw mill enterprise on the mill stream, a quarter of a mile south, was in operation by Daniel Goodwin as early as 1850 but a few years later George W. Goodwin and Keziah Goodwin were part owners. A deed dated Nov. 30, 1858, conveyed from Keziah Goodwin to Daniel Goodwin this mill and mill privilege with two and one-half acres of ground. It was 18 rods long east and west along what at that date was known as "the new cross road" past the town house. extended to both sides of the stream and was bounded on the south by the



HENRY HANSON

LYDIA (WALKER) HANSON

EMMA (HANSON) BARTMESS

old Ford road, authorized by the town Sept. 14, 1833, for a distance of 145 rods but by 1858 apparently abandoned. Atwood Morse and William Henry Hanson, his nephew, obtained this mill privilege in 1868 — about the time Henry Pierce was buying at the foot of the pond — and made expensive improvements. They called the mill stream “Embden Pond River.” Their new machinery cost over \$1,500. The town on March 2,



1868, voted to exempt Morse and Hanson from taxation on all mills and machinery for ten years.

Adjacent to the mills Henry Hanson erected a quaint house of many gables that became the talk of the town. He had married Lydia M. Walker (1848-1915) Nov. 26, 1868, just when his new enterprise was being established. There his two daughters were born, one of them, the only surviving child, being Emma Hanson Bartmess, the talented musician of New York. The Morse family had come from Livermore to New Portland. Atwood's father, Col. Elias Morse, commanded Fort Popham at the mouth of the Kennebec in the War of 1812. The Morse family was quite musical. Col. Elias played the violin and made violins for all his children. Henry Hanson's father, William, was also a resident of New Portland and this William was proficient on the flute. There was a rather pretentious Hanson family residence near West Village. Henry, his father and grandfather were all local magistrates in their day.

The Morse and Hanson mill after some years yielded to the competition from Henry Pierce's project. This was even as the Cleveland mill on Lot 103, quite a mile further down the stream, had yielded to similar competition twenty-five years earlier from Elisha Walker. Thus "Embden Pond River" ceased to be of manufacturing importance further than as a channel for the conveyance of Embden pond water to the shank factory wheel at North Anson. For a while the immediate neighborhood of these mills had approached the dimensions of a village. Not far from the Morse and Hanson mill Horace Holbrook had a blacksmith shop. Near there but some years afterward, Benjamin Collins and, after him, Walter Wells now of Wilton, conducted an apple canning factory. Only the big mill and the cannery now remain. But on the west side of the pond a half-mile or so up, the summer cottage business has prospered. The quiet resort, with good boating and fishing, has proved popular with visitors from the near-by villages as well as with many vacationists from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York.

These summer vacation places are established at several points around Embden Pond, although most of them are within a dis-

tance of a mile or more along the southwest shore. The first purchase of a shore location is covered by a deed dated June 3, 1892, when a lot was conveyed on Rocky Point, which juts out from the west shore and provides a splendid view up and down this picturesque water surface. A cottage there was burned a few years later and then another was erected in its place. The so-called Heath cottage was constructed in the spring of 1892 by a syndicate of eight or ten owners. Henry Fletcher built the third cottage, now owned by Allen Young. Another early cottage was built by Fred S. Parsons and James H. Stevens of North Anson. It became very well known later as property of the late Edwin Hodgdon (1852-1924) and was conducted as a lakeside hotel by him and his daughter, Ina (Mrs. Otis Razee) of Ashton, R. I. This place is now the property of Mrs. Emory Sulloway. Bert Witham has a log cabin near the above cottages which is called "the syndicate camp."

Pine Point Camps, operated by Roy L. Lisherness, and the Embden Club appeal to those who enjoy fishing, swimming and boating. The late Stillman Walker and his son, Charles S., built and owned what is now known as Hall's camp, which they eventually sold. It was the summer home of a blind man from Anson, who enjoyed residence there several summers. It was then owned by Carl Andrews who disposed of it to a Massachusetts man but now belongs to Richard Hall. Most of the cottages have complete water service from the main to the north out of Hancock Pond. This main is down the line of the old Green road to North Anson village. There are also electric lights. Willis Emery of North Anson, an original purchaser of a lot there, continues as an owner of one of the attractive cottages on Rocky Point. In more recent times two or three cottages have been erected on the Berry farm at the northeast corner of the pond and across from the Kinsley Foss shore where Dr. Hertzberg has a pretentious summer place.

Recurring to the near-by mill center of a century earlier by the foot of the pond, the need for road facilities there did not appear till after the way from Nahum Eames to the Anson line and on to the village had been travelled for a decade. Perhaps





AT LAKE EMELEN. (TOP) ED HODGDON AND DAUGHTER, INA, WITH THE POND AT LEFT, (CENTER) FIRST COTTAGE ERECTED AT THE RESORT, (BOTTOM) A SITE ON ROCKY POINT.







the lower part of this early Embden highway was somewhat east of the present site. The town in 1823 voted permission to Timothy Williams — then a settler on Lot 104 although he later purchased Lot 109 — to erect bars or gates on the east side of his land. Alfred Holbrook, brother of James, by 1833 had moved to a farm at the end of the Seven Mile Brook cross road, where it now turns north and then east toward the town house. The north end of the road from North Anson village was then at the southwest corner of Holbrook's land. In September of that year the town had surveyed an extension of this highway northward to Elisha Walker's mill yard and from there over to Joseph Chick's southeast corner. Although the road to the mill had thus been surveyed and authorized, the town was still refusing in 1835 to appropriate a sum of money to "make" it.

While the road westward, that forked left by Lot 103 (the Cleveland mill farm) up to Foss hill and into Concord was being abandoned at its upper end, the town was surveying and authorizing a parallel road nearer the west side of the pond. The matter was before the town meeting of March 28, 1835, but it was four years later when \$500 was voted to be spent on "the new county road from Alfred Holbrook's to the north line of the town." The constable's warrant that year described it as the "road layed out by the county commissioners from Samuel Walker's to Joseph N. Greene's." But Samuel Walker—Elisha's youngest brother—had by that time settled on Lot 112, adjacent to but on the opposite side of the road from Alfred Holbrook's.

The cross road from Seven Mile Brook by Abel Cleveland's had its terminus for some years at Alfred Holbrook's. It was completed by 1847 through to the Canada Trail, from which point there had been something of a road to the Kennebec side of the town. There were several alterations of route on both sides of the mill stream before the present permanent line was established. In earlier days the way was considerably north of the town house, where some of the Goodwins, Jacob Young and Samuel Brown had farms. All that region was abandoned for farming long, long ago. There was a neighborhood tradition

which boys and girls used to recite glibly how "Sam Brown went out west, where he went up in a tornado."

The Soule purchase was contiguous on the south to places thus far described. The 19 parcels of 2,060 acres were: Lots 100 (about where the cannery is), 102, 103, 104, 105 — all east of the highway and in the fifth range, but not including the Barron farm which is No. 106 — and, in the sixth range west of the highway, Lots 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113, and then, in the seventh range or second tier west of the highway, Lots 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136. The north-west corner of the tract was the Will McKenney farm (No. 130), just south of the Nahum Eames place; the southwest corner was the Deacon Joseph Walker place, (No. 136), where the brick house is.

Joseph Barron (1787-1865) had located prior to 1816 on Lot 106 by the Anson line. The family was from Concord, Mass. Joseph and a brother, William (1784-1816), bought land at Norridgewock, where William was run over by a cart loaded with lime and killed. Joseph married Rachel Quint (1791-1882), daughter of John of Anson, in 1812 and they resided at Madison a few years before moving to Embden. They had seven sons who were:

Levi Barron (1813) who possessed Lot 129 on Foss Hill about 1850 and in 1879 was a resident of Lewiston. His children were Eliza J. (1838), Alvin J. (1840), Chandler H. (1845), Mary F. (1847) and Lydia Q. (1854).

George Washington Barron (1815), whose wife was Betsey Savage. Their daughter, Augusta (1847-1921), was born at Embden, married (1) Osgood Willey, who was drowned with their son in the Kennebec River July 4, 1877, and (2) John Turner of Skowhegan. Their daughters were:

Mrs. R. L. Sheaff and Mrs. Walter Ward of Nashua, N. H. Mrs. Turner died at Gardiner where she had been living with her son, George Willey.

J. Wilson Barron, son of George W. Barron, located at Dexter and was cashier of the Savings Bank there. On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, the bank was closed but the cashier was there attending to private business. Late that day Col. W. G.



Morrill, of Pittsfield, found him bound and gagged. Barron survived but a few hours. The mystery of his death, whether by murder or suicide, has never been satisfactorily solved. Ten years later David Stain and a man named Cromwell were arrested, tried and convicted for the murder. This was largely on a "confession" by Charles Stain, a son of David when in jail for misdemeanor. After a few years David Stain and Cromwell, who had been sentenced to prison for life were pardoned, through the efforts of Josiah Crosby, Esq., of Dexter. J. Wilson Barron, Jr., son of the cashier was a dentist at Camden where he died in 1928.

William Barron (1818-1895) married Mary Elder (1815-1891) in 1845 and came into his father's farm. He was collector and constable of Embden in 1864 and 1865. William's children were identified with the scholarly interests of the community. The oldest, J. Frank Barron (1852-1923), married Olive Jackson an estimable Embden woman, now at Sanger, Calif., on a fruit ranch with her son, Fred C. Barron. The oldest daughter, Eldora, married in 1876 Josiah Holway of The Forks. Ruth E., her sister (Mrs. Will P. Forsythe), also made her home at The Forks. William Henry Barron (1858-1905) another son, lived in Embden for a time. The two daughters, "Dora" and Ruth, were widely known school teachers. Dora was mistress of five Embden schools between 1866 and '70, starting the first year in her home district No. 7 and continuing in the Wentworth (No. 8), Dunbar and Holbrook districts. Frank Barron resided across the road from his father on part of Lot 107 where his son and daughter-in-law Wallace and Daisy (Young) Barron now live. Frank's oldest son Herbert A., called Bert (1874-1921), occupied the farm that his great-grandfather, Joseph Barron, cleared. Frank's other children were Elsie M., who married Wilbert Walker and lives at Clear Lake, Calif.; Daisy D. (1886-1920), who was Mrs. Everett Berry; Fred C., resident of Sanger, Calif., soldier in the World War with service overseas; and Etta W. (1884-1921), a graduate of the Farmington Normal school and a teacher in California where

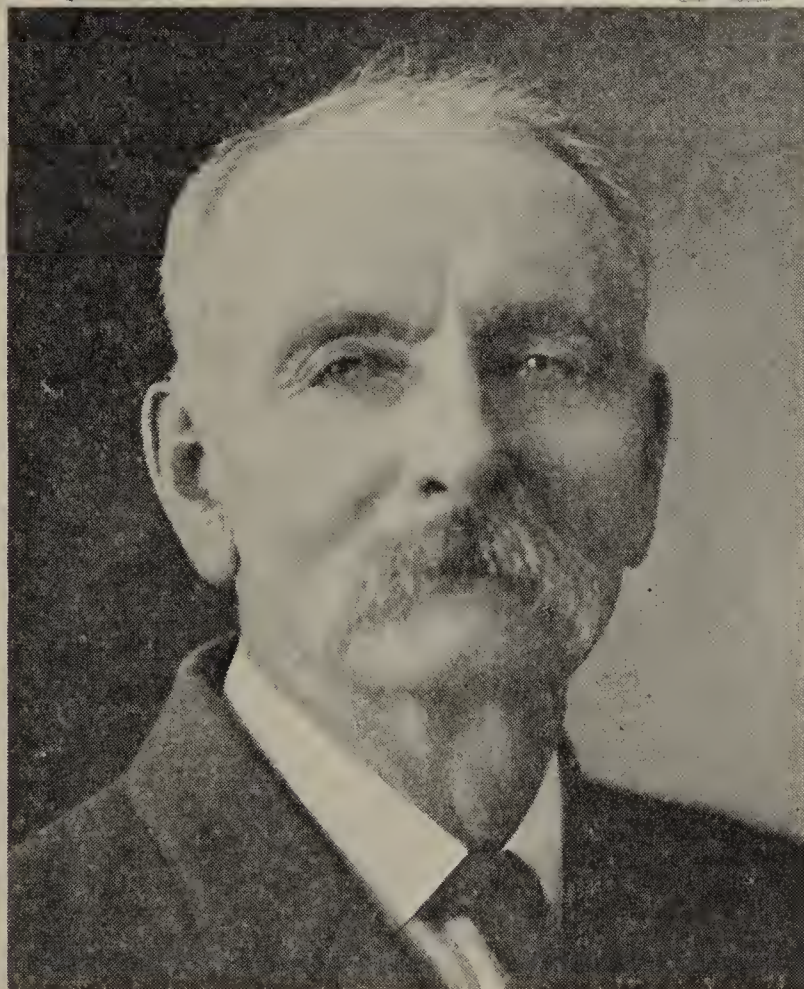
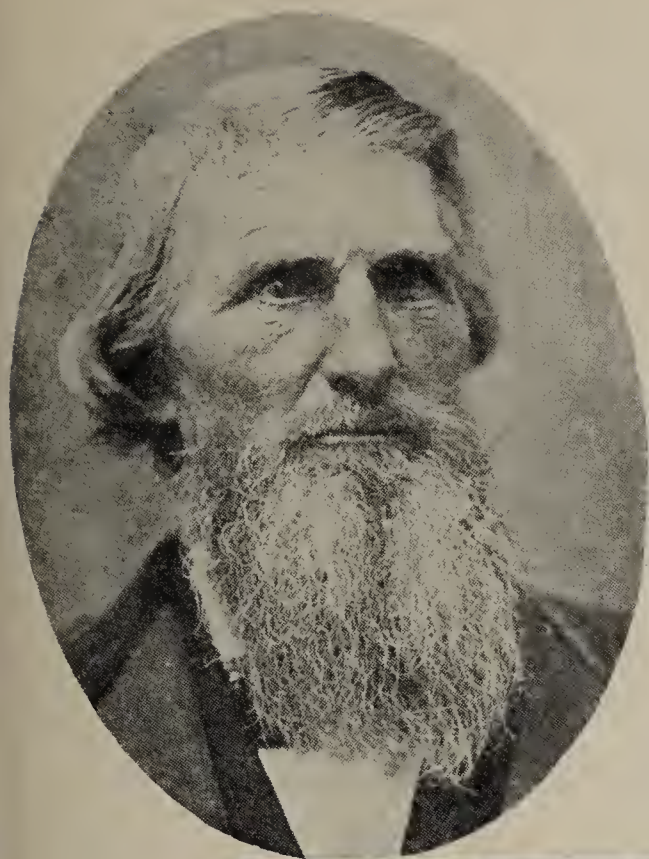
she died. Daisy and Fred Barron were graduates of Anson Academy.

Darius Barron (1825), a resident of Embden in 1851 who died at Quincy, Mass.; Ellit F. (1828); Henry (1831) and John (1834-1914) were four younger sons of Joseph and Rachel Barron. John dwelt at Madison. Darius lived at Anson. The children in these families make a considerable group, many of whom reside in Somerset towns.

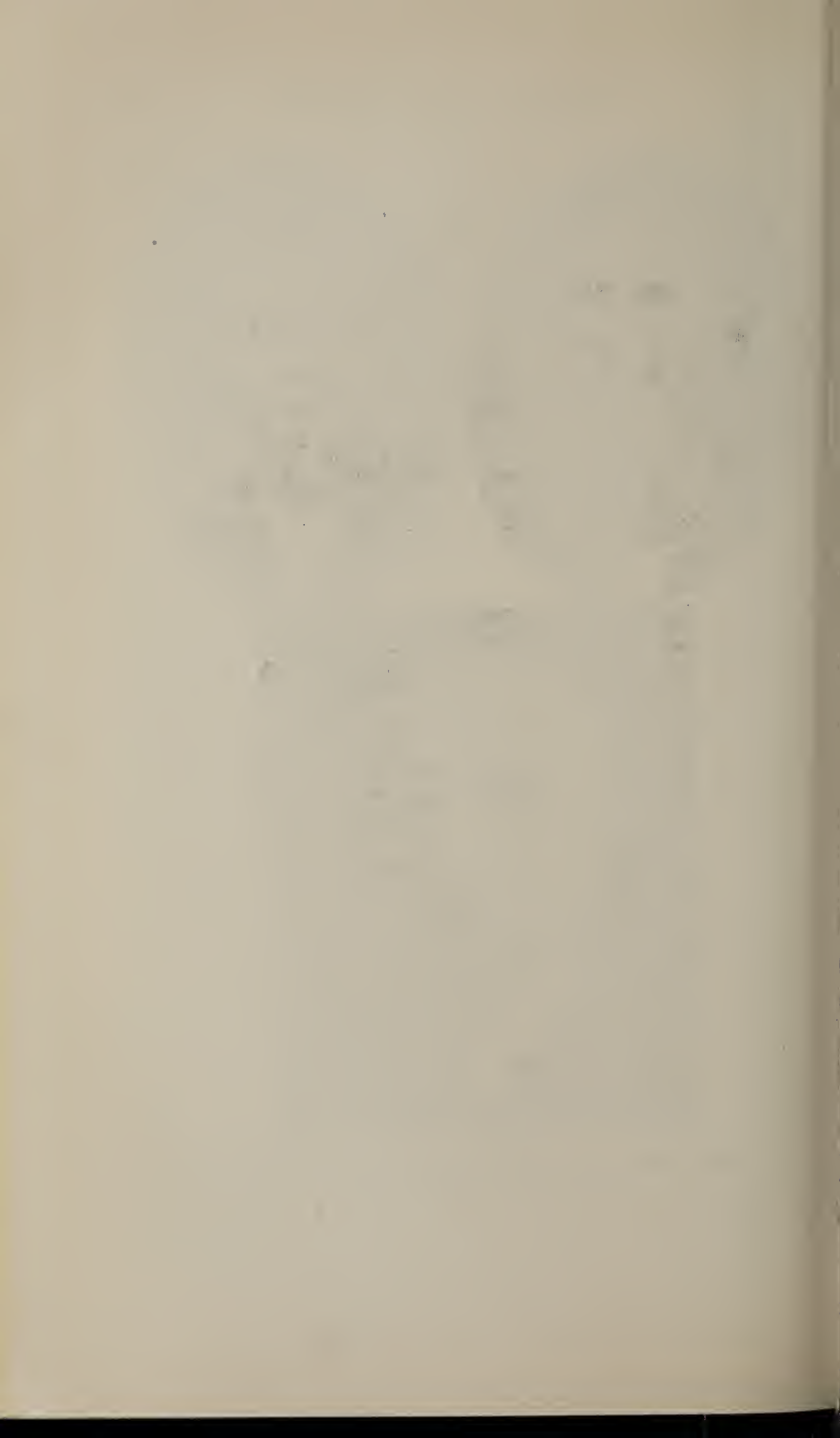
The lower farm (No. 107) in the middle tier of the Soule purchase and on the Anson line, was subdivided and had divers owners. Parts of it were sold under the hammer for debt and there were family tragedies in that connection. David Albee, veteran of the War of 1812, appears to have been the first settler on the eastern part now owned by Wallace Barron. Albee sold this part of 60 acres for \$400 on June 18, 1816, to Benjamin Gould of New Portland, his wife's uncle. A few years afterward, when David Albee was ill in Boston with tuberculosis, Benjamin Gould deeded the property back to him. Then Robert Quint of a Berwick family that was closely associated by marriage with the Barrons, got this 60 acres and 40 acres off the Joseph Barron farm No. 106, by purchase from Widow Dolly Soule in 1827. The following year Quint conveyed both properties to Isaac Ford.

Gould hill where stood the Gould residence was on the west part of No. 107 farm. Benjamin Gould in 1799 bought 88 acres in New Portland, south of Seven Mile Brook and in 1816 had sold it to Daniel Streeter, of Norridgewock. Then Benjamin came to Embden. His brother-in-law, Alfred Walker, who had been his neighbor in New Portland, purchased the west half of Lot 107 and there Benjamin resided for some years. The title to the property, however, was soon transferred to Benjamin Gould, Jr., a son. He, in turn, was long a resident there following his father. Elder Benjamin, Jr., sold to Bowdoin Caswell. Before many years the land was abandoned for farming and by 1890 Brown and Hilton of North Anson owned it as a pasture.





(TOP LEFT) WILLIAM BARRON. ELI C. WALKER  
WILLIAM H. MCKENNEY





Elder Benjamin, Jr., bought other parcels within the Soule purchase. He enlarged his home farm in 1829 by paying Widow Dolly Soule \$60 for the adjoining east part of Lot 136. In February, 1832 he bought a gore of 37 acres out of Lot 132, a mile northward. This was south of the Abel Cleveland cross road, where John Wentworth (1847-1917) subsequently resided. In Wentworth's day there was a near-by orchard bordered for some distance along the road with a beautiful hedge of wild roses. It extended almost to the top of the hill and to the Asher Cleveland-George W. McKenney farm buildings. The rose bushes which were an annual delight to the entire neighborhood are hardly traceable now in the roadside shrubbery. They have gone as have the luxuriant elderberry bushes that flourished in the Francis Burns pasture a quarter of a mile westward.

Elder Benjamin was a young man at the time of these transactions. Something of his later career in middle Embden and of his family life there has already been described. He had several brothers, whose boyhood outlook, like his own, had been from the modest eminence of Gould hill by the present Barron cross road. Samuel G. Gould (1795-1876), who married Mary Weathren in 1817, was probably the oldest of these. John G. Gould, who married Mrs. Sally Morton in 1845, was probably another brother.

But there were two who, like Elder Benjamin, became prominent in the town and had farms within the Soule Purchase. One was Nathaniel W. Gould (1804-1881), apparently the third oldest of the family. He married Sophronia Getchell (1806-1898) and for some time resided with his brother-in-law Amaziah on the Getchell farm (Lot 135). Nathaniel moved to Freeman, a popular town with the Goulds, then back to Embden on Lot 131 which he purchased of his brother William, and finally to Hallowell where both he and his wife lived out their allotted years. The late Col. Edmond E. Gould (1844-1919), a valiant soldier in the Civil War was their son. His varied career covered some years as a merchant at Hallowell. He also labored extensively as an evangelist and toward the end of his life was a newspaper writer at Madison. Shortly before his

death at Anson village he wrote of the home in his native Embden as follows:

“I remember my boyhood days there on the farm (Ames Hilton place). I have in mind the old brick oven, the tin baker used in front of the fireplace for baking bread, the old cellar broom with which my mother used to sweep the floor, the flax wheel, the old spinning wheel. How often I watched her spinning yarn and weaving cloth for her children’s clothing! How well I remember seeing father and mother dip candles in the evening, having the old tin lantern with a candle for a light!”

His parents sold their Embden farm in 1852 and moved to Anson. From there Edmond enlisted with the 21st. Maine Regiment when 16 years of age. That was for nine months but he re-inlisted from Norridgewock in the 31st. Maine and served till the end of the war. Taken ill with typhoid fever on the battlefield in front of Petersburg, he lay on the ground for four days. His health was shattered when he reached home and he was a great sufferer for the remainder of his life. This fact did not deter him from many activities. He conducted patriotic services in the public schools; provided a male quartette for the Soldiers Home at Togus and organized the Somerset Veterans’ Association of which he became president. At Madison he was a justice of the peace. After his death a friend said he had been “a very useful citizen, gifted, gracious, witty and sanely but eminently patriotic.” He married Mrs. Annie T. Adams in 1906. Philena Gould (1827) his sister 17 years his senior, became Mrs. Daniel F. Steward in 1851. They dwelt on the Ephraim Ward farm in Anson, just below the Embden line, but sold to Robert Keef and thereafter resided at Portland. Nathaniel Gould’s other children were Albion K. P. Gould (1832) and Laurinda (1839).

William W. Gould (1806-1887) made the beginning of the Amos Hilton farm (Lot 131) by paying Daniel Steward, trader, \$200 for the eastern half of it in 1829. Steward got it in 1824 from Alfred Holbrook about the time that Holbrook moved a half mile eastward on the cross road and Holbrook got it from Benjamin Cleveland (1798-1870), son of Abel. Then in 1831



William Gould paid Widow Soule \$100 for the west half of Lot 131 and a year later paid her \$25 more for a gore of 13 acres made by the cross road, which was opposite a part of Lot 132 that his brother Elder Benjamin was just purchasing.

On this Amos Hilton farm which he had combined to include 113 acres William Gould resided for several years. He eventually bought the 37 contiguous acres from Elder Benjamin, Jr., and in April 1836, sold it all to his brother Nathaniel. William Gould was thrice married. His first wife was Nancy Hill of Calais whose brothers went to Chicago where they owned the Mattison House destroyed by the great fire of 1871. After that they built and owned the Clifford house. His second wife was Clarissa Jewett (1812-1877) whom he married in 1847, a daughter of Pioneer Nathan Jewett of Solon and an aunt of the late Lyman C. Jewett. Their youngest child was Nancy Gould who married John T. Parlin and is now with her children in Colorado. William Gould's third wife was Mrs. Sarah A. Cilley, his first wife's sister. His only surviving son was Warren H. Gould (1836-1893). He married Charlotte Allen.

William went to Concord about 1836 when he sold his farm to Nathaniel. The regard in which all three brothers were held is evidenced by their frequent selection for town offices between 1829 and 1852. William was collector of taxes and constable in 1830, '34 and '35. Elder Benjamin, Jr., held the same offices in 1832, was second selectman in 1829, '35, and '36 and town agent in 1848. His brother Nathaniel was surveyor of highways in 1838, third selectman in 1842; town meeting moderator in 1847, town agent in 1851 and '52.

There were two sisters of these Embden Goulds. Olive Gould, named for her mother, married Samuel Jordan in 1832. Sybil Gould, named for her grandmother, Mrs. Stephen Walker, eleven years later married Holland Wait. A committee of the quarterly meeting at Anson on Sept. 15, 1843, exonerated Sybil in some petty contention, not clearly specified in the records. It was part of the procedure at the Old Brook meeting house where many of this Gould family both from Embden and New Portland worshipped.

There were seven lots in the western tier of the Soule purchase from No. 130 on the north to No. 136 on the south, all in the seventh range. Deacon Joseph Walker established his domicile on Lot 136. Immediately north of him was Nathaniel Getchell on No. 135. The town in 1829 accepted the survey of a road 172 rods long and three rods wide in from the cross road for Nathaniel's son, Amaziah, but the next year voted to make it a bridle path. Apparently Nathaniel claimed Lot 134, which in 1824 he had quitclaimed together with 50 acres of his No. 135 to Amaziah and to his son-in-law Nathaniel W. Gould. The proprietor's claim to No. 134 seems to have been resisted, for on July 15, 1835, Widow Dolly Soule conveyed it and three properties north of it to Benjamin Pierce for \$187.50. The three other farms were No. 133, the east half of No. 132 (the Fred Getchell farm of recent years) and No. 130 (the William McKenney place). Within a fortnight Benjamin Pierce, then a relatively large land owner on Gordon hill, sold Nos. 132, 133 and 134 to Deacon Joseph for \$287.50. This made a profit to Pierce of farm No. 130 and \$100. It was a big transaction and a handsome profit for that day. Deacon Joseph in June, 1829, paid Mrs. Soule \$200 for No. 105, which was north of Joseph Barron. With this and his home farm and the three above mentioned, Deacon Joseph's holdings were quite 500 acres — a quarter of the entire Soule purchase. Years later his son, Calvin Walker occupied Lot 105, but another son, Samuel A. Walker had a house on one corner. John Mullen is the present owner.

North of Calvin Walker's place was the early homestead (Lot 104) of Timothy Williams from Woolwich. By the 1840's it had passed to Randall F. Durrell and his wife, Mary, daughter of Elias Cleveland who owned the Mill farm No. 103 next north. But Timothy Williams in the meantime had acquired the hill farm No. 109, where he built a brick house and planted one of the best orchards in all Embden. Timothy at one time also owned a mill on Hancock stream. He and his wife, Jane, reared a large family as follows: Hamden T. (1828), Sidney M. (1830), Setira (1831), Adaniram (1833), Diedama E. (1837), Sarah J.



(1839), Thomas A. (1841), Thaddeus (1843), Mary M. (1845) and Francis Ann (1849).

The McKenneys, an old and industrious family from Woolwich, had settlers in the Soule purchase. David G. McKenney (1818-1873) and his wife Sarah (1814-1905), a daughter of Capt. Joseph Knowlton, first of Freeman and then of West Embden, lived on Lot 111, south of the cross road and bisected by the pioneer road from the Nahum Eames place, above mentioned. Just below David on Lot 110 lived his brother, Wiseman McKenney (1827-1900). Their sister Lucy (1821-1887) was Mrs. Asher Cleveland. There were other brothers — James, Jr., (1816), Abraham (1828), whose wife was Mary A. Bailey of Anson; George W. McKenney who in 1869 married Rufina Albee a woman affectionately remembered; John W., a twin brother of David; Benjamin C. (1818) who also resided on Lot 111 in 1869; and Jesse (1832). Abraham was an Embden tax-payer in 1850; George tilled the Asher Cleveland farm. All were children of James McKenney (1791-1848) and of Sarah Wright (1794-1866). James was born at Anson, lived at Woolwich from the time of his marriage in 1816 to about 1830, when he brought his family, that then included all but two of his children, to Embden. James and his wife both died in that town. His father was also James McKenney who had come to Anson in the 1780's and in 1791 was resident on Lot 2 north of Seven Mile Brook. He sold this in 1795 to Joseph Walker from Woolwich. Samuel McKenney owned 100 acres east of James, while in 1792 Charles and William McKenney had right of preemption to 100 acres each.

The McKenneys were of Scotch origin. Several of the Embden descendants were good mechanics. David G. McKenney, a stone cutter and carpenter, came to Embden in 1824 and returned to Anson in 1867 when brother Benjamin took over his farm. Their children were Joseph K. (1843) who married Alvina Withee and resided at Madison; William H. (1845-1913); Winfield S. (1847) who married Myra Washburn Oct. 2, 1870, and dwelt in Cherry Valley, Ill.; Hannah K. (1851) who was

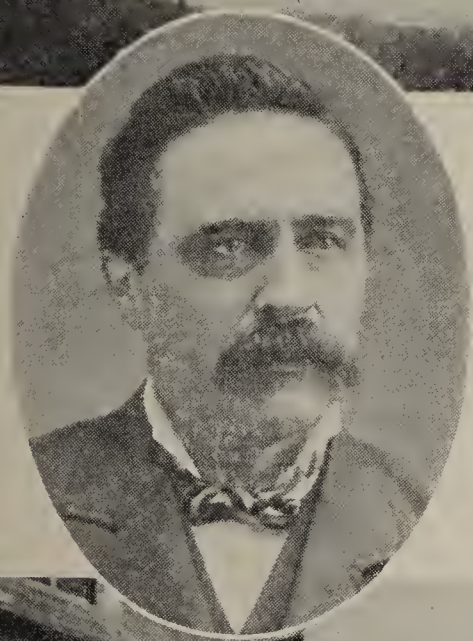
Mrs. Owen Hooper of Madison; and Elizabeth (1854-1882) Mrs. Sylvester Jackson of Embden.

William H. McKenney, a highly esteemed man, was the last of his family in the town. He enlisted Sept. 10, 1861, in Company A, 28th Maine Regiment. His anecdotes of the military service were much quoted. The Methodist class at the Holbrook schoolhouse recognized him as leader. He was town treasurer in 1883 and '84. His farm was No. 130, just northwest of his father's place, and there he erected a stone house, still in a fine state of preservation. In 1864, after William had come home from the Army Caroline P. Howe (1844-1913) of Strong, his cousin and a granddaughter of Capt. Joseph Knowlton, was engaged by David McKenney to teach the summer term of school. In 1867 she and William were married. Walter C. McKenney their only child, himself a former teacher of the school where his mother taught, married Emma Mayo and lives in Anson near Seven Mile Brook on the farm (No. 2) where his great-great-grandfather James made the first clearing and built the first log cabin. Melvin W. Farmer, first selectman of Embden, is the present owner of the William McKenney place.

Another old-time family in this part of Embden was the Copps. Jonathan Copp, resident on Foss hill, was the head of this household. He was in Embden before 1830, which year he was a school agent. It is claimed that he returned to Wakefield, N. H., and is the same Jonathan who was born there in 1775, died there in 1858 and lies in Lovel's burying ground. His name disappeared from the Embden tax lists not long after 1840. Capt. David Copp, father of Jonathan of Wakefield, was a prominent resident there during the Revolution.

Amos Copp (1809-1871), a son of Jonathan, married at Gardiner in 1824 Elizabeth Eldridge (1804-1882) and shortly thereafter settled on Lot 119 in Embden. This was close to the west shore of Embden pond. His sister, Esther P. Copp, in 1832 married Joseph Lonnell of Madison. Amos and Elizabeth (Aunt Betsey) Copp were the parents of a large family that helped fill the schoolroom of the 1840's and on in the No. 10 district. There were sons George W.; Henry C. (1834-1916); Nathan W., who





ON THE ROAD TO LAKE EMBDEN. LOOKING THROUGH A CLUMP OF MAPLES (TOP) THAT FRONT THE RESIDENCE (BOTTOM) OF THE LATE MR. AND MRS. STILLMAN A. WALKER (CENTER)





married in 1869 Emma J. Stevens of Mt. Vernon; Calvin F. (1841-1862) a union soldier, who died in Louisiana; and Reuel. Abraham Walker and Amos Copp were neighbors by the Embden shore. Henry in 1855 married Ann Walker and George in 1863 married Martha Walker, both Abraham's daughters. Hannah Copp, a daughter of Amos, married in 1848 Eben J. Walker, a brother of Abraham. Mary A. Copp, another daughter of Amos, was the wife of John Williamson (Wimp) Moulton. Not long after the marriages of Henry Copp, Williamson Moulton and Eben Walker, their three families were resident upon Lot 113 subdivided into as many tracts with houses and barns. "Wimp" Moulton's place was the central one, shaded by a great balm in gilead tree. All these buildings were abandoned and razed many years ago and Lot 113 was joined with Lot 112 to make the farm of the late Stillman A. Walker. The latter lot was purchased by Daniel Steward of Dolly Soule July 15, 1835, and soon sold again to Samuel Walker. He had a log cabin there and dug a well that still supplies good drinking water. Samuel after some years sold this to his nephew, Solomon, who substituted for the cabin a frame house that was moved across the ice on Embden pond from below Mullen cove. This house, now about a century old and somewhat remodeled, was immediately behind the Walker residence but for thirty years it has been at the foot of the hill by the lane out of the highway.

Upon the death of her husband "Aunt" Betsey Copp removed to a small house across the road from the Walker lane, just mentioned. "Aunt" Copp's house finally was turned into an apple cannery. Henry Copp in the course of some years transferred his large family to Lot 111, the David McKenney place. After another period he moved to the farm below, which was the Wiseman McKenney place. It is now occupied by Walter Copp, Henry's youngest son. Henry's family was the last of his time in Embden, although most of his many children, also, established themselves elsewhere. His daughter Lettie is the widow of Fred Collins, a successful mechanical engineer of Providence. Her sister Ella was the mother of George Viles, manager of the Madison branch of the Augusta Trust Company.

Mrs. Mabel Copp Hooper of Madison is one of the youngest daughter of Henry and Ann (Walker) Copp.

The Holbrooks, too, were out of this section of the Soule purchase. Alfred Holbrook and his wife, Louisa, having lived on the east part of Lot 131 from 1823 to 1831 bought the farm where the cross road turns northward and then eastward near the town house. This was south of Daniel Goodwin. Their six children — Lewis, Horace, Abel, John, William Harrison and Rosanna — married and lived close by. Rosanna was the wife of Daniel Goodwin and had two children: Joanna (Mrs. Frank Green) and Jacob, now of Solon. The blacksmith shop of Horace Holbrook was within a stone's throw of Goodwin's house; Lewis lived in the century-old frame house by the road up to Stillman Walker's. Four of the Holbrook boys were soldiers in the Civil War. John was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, where, in defiance of warnings, he raised his head above a fortification. Alfred Holbrook (1799-1871) when an old man, married (2) Susan Burns (1820-1894) the youngest daughter of pioneer Francis. They had a son Orin B. (1867-1928) of East New Portland. Orin Holbrook married Floretta E. Welch (1873-1920). Lee Welch Holbrook of Somerville, Mass., is their only child.

The Fords over on the hill by the town house were decidedly a part of this friendly, old-time neighborhood. Isaac, oldest of the family, originally spelled his name Foard. He was in Embden by 1825 on part of the Joseph Barron tract (Lot 106). His brother Ira Ford came to town about 1840. Three of Ira's children were Orrin P. (1837), Almeda (1841) and Ira, Jr., (1844). Ira Ford lived in the 1830's on the farm where the present town house stands but sold it to Daniel Goodwin. Isaac Ford's family included: Joshua Q. (1822). Barzilla (1824), Hannah (1820), Orson (1826), Sarah J. (1828), Sylvester (1832), Robert (1834) and Adeline G. (1838). Of all these Barzilla and his family remained permanently in Embden. Barzilla's farm was No. 79, south of Ira and bordering the Sand pond. Of his two daughters, Sarah in 1882 became Mrs. Mendum Salley of Embden, afterward of Skowhegan and then of Old Orchard where she died childless in 1924. Ada Ford, his



younger daughter, was Mrs. Charles Russell of North Anson. They resided twenty years at Dexter until his death in 1920. His widow also went to Old Orchard and died there childless.

The mother of these Ford daughters was Rachel Jane Daggett, daughter of Matthew and Dorothy (Cleveland) Daggett. She first married in 1848 Anson Denico, a storekeeper at Vassalboro whither he and his brother, Benson, had come from Scotland. After his death Mrs. Denico and her two children — Llewellyn and Ellen — returned to Embden where in 1857 she married Barzilla Ford. “‘Lewel’” Denico (1852-1899), lame in one leg, was a local character. He died on the Calvin Walker farm. Ellen Denico married Harrison Holbrook, son of Alfred, in 1865. They lived till her death ten years later on the left of the road in Black hill and afterward over on the Canada Trail. Will Holbrook, one of their two children, has been many years the RFD carrier out of North Anson on the route up through the Soule purchase and around into New Portland. Will's son, Alfred — named for his great-grandfather — graduated from the University of Maine in 1925 and took up government work in Massachusetts. Dorothy Holbrook, daughter of Harrison and Ellen, became Mrs. George Manley Dudley and her daughter, Eva, is Mrs. Joseph L. Bachelder of Bingham.

Harrison Holbrook was long a familiar figure on the road from Embden mills to North Anson. He hauled thousands of loads of lumber to “‘the Village.’” He had two daughters by a second marriage. One of them is Mrs. Clifford Clark of North Anson.

William Quint, from North Berwick, was tilling an Embden farm south of Seven Mile Brook as early as 1813 and was one of Embden's selectmen in 1820-'21-'27. That was before the triangle of land there was set off in 1828 to the town of Anson. Nahum Quint, his brother, and Jeremiah Thompson, his brother-in-law, were William's near neighbors. William's first wife was Betsey Grant. When he came to Embden he brought with him his second wife Anna Hurd. They had a son William (1813-1892) who remained as a boy at North Berwick. Then he joined his parents and lived with them in Anson (Embden till 1828).

He studied for the ministry and in 1850 returned to North Berwick, where he held a pastorate till his death. William and Anna Quint had another son, Silas H. (1821-1897). He was born in Embden and was a forty-niner by the overland route. He married Eliza Eckles of Philadelphia but made his home at Camden, N. J., and died there.

William Quint and his first wife, Betsey Grant, had a daughter Sarah, born at North Berwick. She married Joseph Chick, a settler of 1831 near the foot of Embden pond. Their family comprised: William Q. (1824) who married Rubah Towne of Concord in 1847 and resided many years in a small house a mile above North Anson; Joseph C. (1826); Nahum (1828); Charles (1831); Silas (1835), who married Loisa E. Foss in 1858; Joshua (1836), whose wife was Theresa A. Foss; Jane (1843); and Philander H. (1840-1915), who was shot through one lung by a Confederate minnie ball at Chancellorsville, Flora A. Hutchinson was his wife. He was an ardent fisherman and kept numbers of large togue, or trout that he caught in Embden pond, impounded in a pool of running water near his house. Passers-by often tarried to admire his finny prisoners. His son, Raymond Chick, was an expert marksman who could make good his boast of hitting a partridge in the head with a rifle shot. Joseph Chick's brother-in-law, Charles Quint, married Sarah Chandler of New Portland. They have many grandchildren there and in Anson.

Betsey Quint, another daughter of the senior William, married in 1844 Abraham Chick of Anson, brother of Joseph of Embden. They moved to Starks in 1858, returned to North Berwick in 1871 and died there. Forest Chick, a son born to them in Starks, became a well-known preacher first in Baltimore county, Md., and then at Hopewell, N. J.

Mary Quint, sister of Mrs. Jeremiah Thompson and of William and Nahum Quint, married Robert Quint of Anson, her cousin. This Robert Quint was on the present Wallace Barron farm in 1827 and sold it a year later to Isaac Ford. Robert and Mary had a son, William, and a spinster daughter, Daraxy, a delightful, old-fashioned character. The son William married Lydia Andrews of North Anson in 1847 and settled on Lot 102



south of Alfred Holbrook, when Cyrus Cleveland's family left there. William and Lydia had a bachelor son, Robert, who died in 1825 and a daughter Mary, who married John A. Wentworth of Embden in 1847 and as his widow resides in Anson. William and Lydia Quint with their two children and "Aunt" Daraxy were a very kindly and much respected household

This large, congenial neighborhood of the Soule purchase and its environs has changed tremendously in fifty years. Few are left to remember "Philand" Chick driving his black nag at top speed down the village road, or the folks from "up by the Pond" who jogged sedately along to the same destination and back again, or the teamsters of vehicles heavily laden with lumber for shipment from the railroad depot. The neighborhood teems with as much activity, perhaps, as of yore although less populous but the old-time families that remain are represented by a new generation and the old days and the old-time people, with which this chapter has tried to deal, are in the main buried in the dead past.

## CHAPTER XXII

### HELMSMAN OF THE FRENCH FLEET

Some place in Embden history belongs to Capt. Nathan Daggett, a noted mariner of the Revolution and chief pilot of Count de Grasse's fleet. He was a friend of the Colbys and McFaddens of Revolutionary service and of the Grays all by the Kennebec. Two of his daughters were brides in that Embden neighborhood during early years of the last century when he resided at New Vineyard and, perhaps for a few years, in Embden. Catherine (1778-1857) married John Gray, Jr., in 1800 as mentioned in a previous chapter. Her sister Nancy Daggett was "of Embden lately of New Vineyard" in 1806, when her troth was plighted to John McFadden and their marriage intentions were published.

Why Nancy never went with him as far as the altar may remain a mystery forever. Embden records show that in September, 1808, she gave her heart and hand to Ebenezer Colby, son of Benjamin, Sr., on the island. Meanwhile John McFadden (1783-1864) wedded Lucy Dunlap of New Milford, before her family came north to a farm in middle Embden. If Nancy Daggett was accompanied to Embden by her family — as would seem likely — it was her father or her younger brother, Nathan Daggett, Jr., who had been living in 1819 some years on land adjacent to Simeon Cragin in West Embden. It may also have been one of these Nathans who took up Lots 102 and 103. (the mill farm) bordering the outlet of Embden Pond and sold them in 1827 to Luther Cleveland. There was a Nathan Daggett of Embden in the town records as late as 1854, probably the youngest brother of Tristram. Capt. Nathan the pilot, born at Tisbury, Mass., in 1750, died about 1838 and rests in an unmarked grave on the New Vineyard road out of West New Portland.

Tristram Daggett (1758-1848) also out of Tisbury, a son of Elijah and a distant cousin of Capt. Nathan, was a New Vineyard pioneer, two at least of whose sons came to Embden and settled. Tristram like Capt. Nathan and the latter's brothers



had an exceptional patriot record. Tristram's youngest brother Nathan born about 1770, rather than Capt. Nathan or Nathan, Jr., may have been the Embden settler. The fact that two of Tristram's sons, Henry and Matthew, married nieces of Luther Cleveland, the purchaser of the Mill stream lots, may be reason for believing their owner was this Nathan Daggett.

The Embden Daggetts (originally spelled Doggett) were an interesting group. Both branches of them had a common background in this old colonial family of the vicinity of Martha's Vineyard that suggested the tang of ocean air and the booming of rugged shores. These Daggetts had been seafaring men, as well as farmers, for generations. When the colonies broke with the mother country, many Daggett men gave an excellent account of themselves in the struggle for independence. Their activities in the war and their residence at the seaboard made them ready targets for British resentment after the war. This is said to have prompted the removal of Capt. Nathan in 1793 to New Vineyard. But Anson, Industry and Farmington, as well as Embden and New Vineyard, had considerable accessions from this clan and also from Butlers, Chases, Wests and Nortons with whom its members mated. Isaacs, Nathans, Samuels, Seths and Tristrams recurred with some confusion in nomenclature as the families multiplied. While the two daughters of Nathan, the pilot, and two sons of Tristram, the soldier, married with Colbys, Clevelands and Grays the family was never numerously present in the town. Bangor, Levant and like Penobscot towns that had quite an Embden aftermath became for them — as for many of their kin — a popular settler's alternative. Also, like many others of that time, some moved far westward.

The similar names to sons in different family branches have led to modern errors regarding Capt. Nathan Daggett. The services as pilot for Count de Grasse have been ascribed to Nathan, the brother of Tristram, by one historian. A petition to Congress, dated July 12, 1838, now in the Revolutionary files of the Pension Office at Washington, however, establishes the identity beyond question. The text is given verbatim:

“To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled Humbly represent the undersigned children and heirs-at-law of Nathan Daggett formerly of Tisbury, Dukes county, Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts, but late of New Vineyard, Somerset county and state of Maine Deceased; that the said Nathan Daggett was employed for a length of time in the land and Naval service, that he suffered much in his property and that during his life time he never received a pension or any remuneration from government or any source whatever and your petitioners believe conceding the important services performed and when taking into view that Lord Corn Wallis could not have been taken without the cooperation of the French Fleet, your petitioners are willing to test their claim on the merits of the case as more fully set forth in the accompanying documents.”

Signing themselves as “children of the late Nathan Daggett” in the order given were:

Nathan, the youngest child of Capt. Nathan and Anna Wilkins. He married Feb. 5, 1815, Polly Elliott of New Portland.

Thomas Daggett, who married in 1819 Hannah Merrill of New Portland and resided at Madison.

West Daggett, the oldest son, whose wife was Mrs. Betsey (Thomas) Talcott (1789-1878) of Anson.

Jesse Daggett, married in 1821 to Sophia Lovejoy.

Catherine Gray of Embden, the wife of John Gray, Jr.

Elizabeth Pomeroy, who eventually went west with her husband, Richard.

Nancy Colby who had resided in southeast Embden with her husband, Ebenezer, several years before going west.

Lydia Wescott. Her first husband was John Elliott of New Portland, after whose death she married Moses Wescott and accompanied her sisters Elizabeth and Nancy and their husbands.

Abigail Daggett and Peter Butler of New Vineyard certified by affidavit that the above were Nathan's children.

The chief obstacle Capt. Nathan met in trying for a pension arose from the claim that he had not been in the service of the



United States. He had been pilot on many vessels. At first his Revolutionary service was as a pilot of craft belonging to Connecticut. Samuel Daggett of Tisbury made affidavit that Nathan volunteered at the time of the burning of Fairfield, being "very active in working a small piece." The same affidavit details that Nathan as coast pilot for the Defense steered her in a combat with an English ship and brig loaded with Scotch Highland troops and stores for the army at Boston. There was a severe engagement during which 39 Highlanders were killed and the ship was captured.

"Toward the close of the War of the Revolution," continues Samuel Daggett's affidavit, "the schooner President in the French service came into Holmes Hole and the aforesaid Nathan Daggett went on board and went to the West Indies, either in her or in a Frigate I am not certain which, to pilot the French Fleet to the siege of York Town and said Daggett was Pilot of the Ville de Paris, Admiral Count de Gresse, and was at the Capture of Cornwallis."

Capt. Nathan Daggett's own version of his experience with the French fleet may be assumed in the neighborhood account that used to be repeated in West New Portland and New Vineyard long after he had passed to his reward. It was told by John Mitchell in July, 1891, as follows:

"When he (Nathan Daggett) went aboard to take the position, the French Admiral told him that he would have to conform to French rules which were that if he made a mistake and put the fleet on the rocks or sand banks it would cost him his life; that he would not live a minute. 'I will put this sword through you,' as the French officer expressed it. He took the position and conveyed the fleet safely along. The sum paid him for his services was large.

"On one occasion when the British were coming to our shore, the signal gun had been fired. The French officer ordered his fleet to prepare for battle and told Daggett to go below where there would be no danger to him. Daggett, when he heard the firing, peeped out of the side of the vessel. 'Don't you do that again. If you do I will cut your head off,' said the officer, who

had observed the act. 'We are in unknown waters and I am depending on you to pilot us safely out of this. If you are killed we are lost.' ''

Two of Nathan's brothers — sons of Seth of Tisbury (1713-1779) — came to Franklin county. Samuel (1745-1835) died in New Vineyard. His first wife was Sarah Butler; his second Abigail, daughter of Elijah Daggett and a sister of Tristram, the Revolutionary soldier. The other brother was Silas Daggett (1757) whose wife, Deborah Butler, was probably a sister of Samuel's first wife. Samuel, known as Capt. Samuel, probably had command in 1781 of the ship "Mars" of six guns and 20 men. He came to New Vineyard and settled in what is now the town of Industry in 1794, a year after Nathan's arrival. Capt. Silas, the third brother, arrived at Industry in 1806 and was town clerk and treasurer of Industry in 1809. The next year he declined election, making a quaint report that his books would not tell the truth. This was in effect that while he had entered all orders and bills and had paid all the bills "his book showed a considerable sum of money due him which he knew was not the case." He was a sailor and commander of vessels and also wrote poetry. The last years of his life were spent at Martha's Vineyard.

Christiana (1802), daughter of John and Catherine (Daggett) Gray, married in 1824 James Daggett, Jr. They were probably cousins. He owned 75 acres of Embden land the following year and was living on Lot 60 in middle Embden. He bought of Ephraim Spaulding of Anson in 1830 a tract of 94½ acres, east of the Jeremiah Chamberlain lot and immediately south of the present cross town road and three years later sold to Willard C. McFadden (1808-1885).

Capt. Nathan and his cousin Tristram were in a group from the locality of Martha's Vineyard that purchased the township of New Vineyard. Tristram was first of these purchasers to appear in the wake of the surveyors to establish his homestead. Thus he was two years in advance of his kinsman Nathan. He drew his 100 acres east of the New Vineyard mountains in the first range adjoining the Lowell strip not far from Clearwater



Pond. Obtaining a backload of provisions at the settlement on Sandy River — where Farmington now is — he engaged a settler to guide him up the mountain to the town line, newly marked by spotted trees. Thence he traveled, axe in hand, identified his lot, made a camp by a spring and commenced felling trees. He soon brought his family to a log cabin. They remained at the place for three years till he sold his farm to Herbert Boardman. Tristram next moved to the Lowell strip but sold his farm there to David Luce and located finally at West Mills.

As a pioneer into New Vineyard, he had an unusual background. While a young man at Tisbury he had made his livelihood on the sea. He endured much suffering as a soldier in the 7th Massachusetts regiment in which he served during most of the Revolutionary War period. When he was discharged June 8, 1783, he had a badge of merit for five years faithful service and his discharge papers were signed by "G. Washington." Two years later Jane Merry became his wife. They seem to have gone into the new country soon thereafter. Of their large family born at Industry were the two sons, who early came to Embden. These were:

Henry (1789-1857) who married at Industry July 16, 1815, Abigail B. Cleveland (1795-1877) daughter of Jonathan Cleveland of Embden. They lived there for at least two years, moved to Bingham, where their two youngest children were born, were back at Embden in 1837 when Henry was one of the school agents, and then to Levant. Henry was a farmer there and became chairman of the board of selectmen before he went to Pennsylvania. He died at Wellsville in that state, near the New York boundary in a region that had many emigrants from Maine. His widow in later years resided at Bangor, where she died. Their son, Jonathan C. Daggett, was on the Embden tax list in 1860.

Matthew (1797-1859) was married Dec. 6, 1818, by Ephraim Sawyer, justice of the peace, to Dorothy Cleveland (1797-1859) a sister of Abigail. They resided at Embden the remainder of their lives. When they were burned to death May 11, 1859, their farm was the old Timothy Cleveland homestead.

Tristram Daggett at West Mills in the meantime married Nancy Norton at Industry in 1830 as his second wife. She died in 1846. His son, Timothy Daggett, who after the spirit of his ancestors at Martha's Vineyard had followed the sea for thirteen years for a livelihood, eventually settled in 1845 at Parkman, Me., and became owner of several farms. Tristram soon joined him and died there. Tristram drew a pension as a Revolutionary soldier under the acts of 1818, 1828 and 1832. He was afflicted with much sickness in his family and several children died in youth. Like misfortune attended the family of his son Matthew and of certain of Matthew's children. There was a tragedy in each of several generations after Tristram.

Other Embden Daggetts were nearly all Matthew's descendants. There was an Isaac Daggett on the Embden lists for a while about 1825. There was also a Samuel Daggett of Embden in the 1860's. He lived in 1870 on Lot 102, later the Robert Quint farm. Although the Matthew Daggetts lost four of their young children between 1823 and 1840, they were survived by sons and daughters who became well known in the town. One of these, Obed W. (1835), was a Civil War soldier in Co. F, 10th Maine Volunteers and was discharged for disability in 1862. He resided on Lot 120 in 1863, later owned by John Mullen, his nephew. James G. Daggett (1842-1862) a brother of Obed enlisted in the 7th Maine and died at Washington. Annie E. (1838-1904) was Mrs. George B. Walker. Polly Cleveland (1824-1914) was Mrs. Abraham Mullen and resided many years on a farm above Hancock stream. John Mullen was one of her children. Rachel Jane Daggett, another daughter also of Matthew and Abigail Daggett, married (1) Anson Denicon of East Vassalboro in 1848 and Barzilla Ford in 1857. Isaac Daggett (1819-1902), who married Rebecca Walker (1819-1911) of a Freeman family, was the oldest of Matthew Daggett's children.

Isaac, Methodist deacon, had a long Embden residence first east of Black Hill, then on farm No. 129 and afterward on No. 103 and was a kindly character. He and his wife, who now lie in Sunset Cemetery, were widely respected. Sorrow, such as attended his grandfather Tristram, and tragedy such as marked



the death of his father and mother, Matthew and Dorothy, attended Deacon Isaac. He had two children, Ellen (Mrs. Michael Berry) and Albert R. Daggett, born in 1855. This son lost his life at a neighborhood charivari (wedding serenade) in June, 1884. He was at that time a widower with three small children. Albert's wife was Frankie Cleveland (1856-1879), whose great uncle, Asher, was killed by a falling tree in 1867. Albert's son, Sherman Daggett (1876), was also killed by a falling tree Dec. 17, 1912. Albert had attractive twin daughters, Mae and Frankie. The latter (1879-1899) died shortly after her marriage. Mae (Mrs. J. T. Bigelow), the widow of George Cunningham, later dwelt at Norridgewock.

With the passing of Deacon Isaac, his son and grandson the family name became extinct in the town. On the distaff side there are still many descendants and many more from the Matthew Daggett family. Most of them reside afar. What holds in that regard of descendants of Tristram Daggett, the soldier, who came to Embden for homes and opportunity, applies in larger degree to like descendants of Nathan, the pilot, who kept the French frigates in a safe depth of ocean as they maneuvered for American independence.

## CHAPTER XXIII

### FOUR DAUGHTERS OF DAWES

One hardly finds the name of Dawes in residence lists and other records of Embden town but this eminent colonial family has hundreds of kinsmen among Embden people of the last century and a quarter. Four pioneer daughters of Ambrose and Deborah (Phillips) Dawes, of Duxbury, Mass., mothered this numerous progeny. They were Rhoda and Sally, who married Nathaniel Getchell and Francis Burns, early Embden settlers, and Nancy and Rispah, two older sisters, who were the wives of John Walker and Rev. Isaac Albee, in Anson. Except Nancy, whose household was on the Kennebec, all lived on practically adjacent farms and close by Seven Mile Brook. Theirs is an unusual story.

Ambrose, the father, was born on July 21, 1740, lived near Vassalboro and Winslow for a while, and then became one of the earliest settlers at Barnardstown (Madison) not far from the present village. He was a second cousin of William Dawes, Jr., (1745-1799) who shared in stirring events at Boston just before the Revolutionary War. This is the William Dawes, who accepted a charge from Gen. Warren to ride by way of Roxbury, Brighton Bridge and Cambridge when Paul Revere rode on a similar errand by way of Charlestown, as told in Longfellow's famous poem. Both reached Lexington to warn Hancock and Adams but Dawes, the second to reach Lexington, alone got through to Concord arriving at 2 o'clock in the morning of April 19, 1775.

It was an English family and William Dawes (1620-1703), the first to settle in America, came to Braintree in 1635 when a boy. He moved to Boston in 1652, prospered there and built a mansion house, known as The Parrot, where several generations after him resided. He was a member of the first church, but eventually withdrew to assist in organizing the third, or Old South church, where he was one of those who precipitated a



successful but bitterly fought campaign that established a larger right to vote and to hold office.

His eldest son, Ambrose (1642-1705) — like his father a mason and builder by trade — was an active member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery and participated in Indian wars. Ambrose, in 1692 had a large part in rebuilding Fort Pemaquid, then the northernmost outpost in Maine. He lost one eye there in action with the Indians, for which the General Court allotted him ten pounds with the proviso “that he come not for any further satisfaction.” His wife, Susannah Bumstead, was interred in the family tomb at King’s Chapel, now in the heart of the Boston business district.

Two of their sons were Ambrose, Jr., (1675-1724) and Thomas (1680-1750). Ambrose, Jr., departed from Boston prior to 1704, in which year he married Mehitable Gardner of Nantucket. She bore him a daughter, Priscilla. In 1714 Ambrose married Mary Chandler and in 1722 took her and the children to a small farm he had purchased at Duxbury. Their oldest son was Ebenezer Dawes, born in 1715. He followed the trade of blacksmith, married Mary Goshen, who had a son, Ambrose on July 21, 1740. This Ambrose, choosing Deborah Phillips as his bride, left the considerable Dawes and Phillips neighborhood at Duxbury a few years later and in 1769 joined the Cape Cod colonists who were pioneering to the wilderness on the upper Kennebec. They wrote their name then and long afterward as “Dor” or “Dors.”

As usually held with those seeking their fortunes in a newer country Ambrose and Deborah (Phillips) Dawes had less of worldly goods than his prosperous and influential kinsmen at Boston. But they had three Duxbury daughters — Nancy (1764-1839), Huldah (1766) and Rispah (1767-1862) and a Duxbury born son, Reuel (1769). Two of the daughters, Nancy and Rispah, married in 1788. This was six years after John Walker, Nancy’s husband, came up the river from Woolwich with his brother Stephen, and made his settler’s location on 100 acres of rich intervale land across the river in Anson but not far from Ambrose Dawes.

Tradition has it that Rispah, an attractive maiden, had been helping Jonathan and Sarah Danforth Albee in their household of small children at a cabin in what is now North Anson village and Jonathan — a veteran of the Burgoyne campaign — asked her if she would take his son, Isaac Albee, for her pay. Whatever the consideration may have been, apart from love and affection, Isaac took Rispah to wife in October and she became his worthy helpmeet over a long period of years. He was converted in 1795 and baptized by Rev. Edward Locke in the Freewill Baptist faith. The next year he and others were organized into the Anson church, better known as the Old Brook meeting house, just south of the Embden line. Isaac was ordained a deacon there in 1812.

He and Rispah in the meantime had taken up a farm, a short distance from the church. His labors, apart from tilling the virgin soil, “were blessed to the conversion of many.” He was a powerful exhorter, although his education, it was said, had been confined to one day’s schooling. He died in the winter of 1861, almost 95 years of age. Rispah passed on a year later at 94.

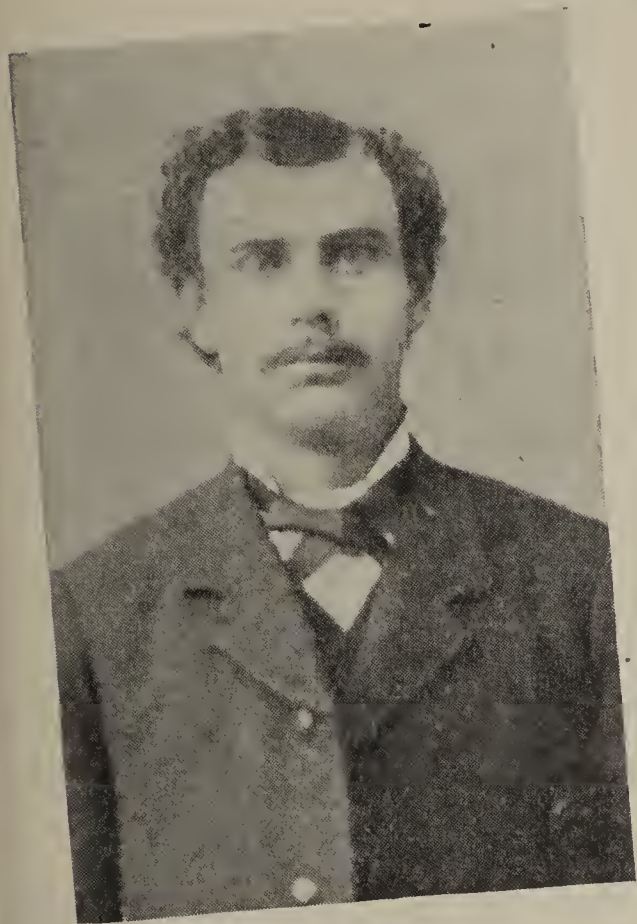
It was to be told round the hearthstones through the Seven Mile Brook region that when the Dawes family was early in Maine and Rispah still a small girl, the Indians one day chased her, but that she escaped by running to near-by Fort Halifax, in the present town of Winslow. This was a garrison, with a building 20 feet high and having sufficient room to accommodate 400 soldiers. It was established in 1754 by 500 troops sent up the Kennebec to explore the carrying place between that river and the Chaudiere.

The venerable couple — Rev. Isaac and Rispah Albee — are still remembered by the older people of the neighboring towns. They had three children — Olive, who wedded David Quint, Jr., of Gilman Pond, and lived, like her mother, to be almost a centennarian; Samuel, who was the ancestor of most of the latter day Albees in Anson; and Lovina (1794-1881).

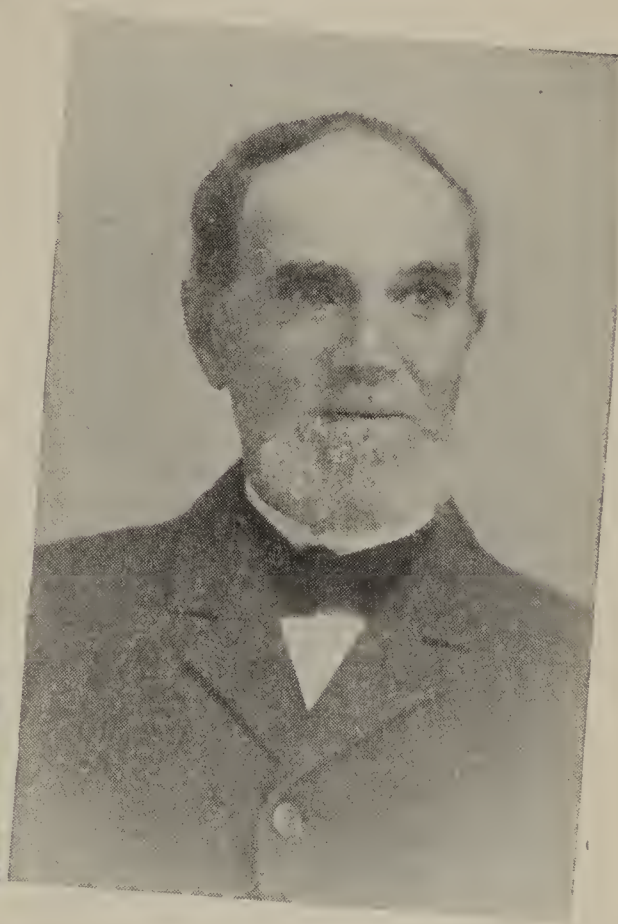
Lovina Albee married Deacon Joseph Walker of Embden, and was the mother of Leonard, Calvin and Samuel Walker of that town and of three daughters. Through Rispah Albee and



her daughter, Lovina Walker, the Dawes kinship is extended to widely scattered descendants. Deacon Joseph Walker of Seven Mile Brook was a first cousin of Capt. John Walker of



FRED GETCHELL  
Great-Grandson of Rhoda Dawes



LEONARD H. WALKER  
Grandson of Rispha Dawes

northeast Embden by the Kennebec — oldest son of John and Nancy (Dawes) Walker of Anson. The Dawes kinship in Embden through Nancy and her son, Capt. John, is shared also by a large group, including some of the Embden Spauldings.

Rispah's older sister, Huldah, became Mrs. Benjamin Potter. They dwelt at Winslow near where Ambrose and Deborah Dawes settled temporarily before moving up to Madison. Reuel (1769), the only son of Ambrose born at Duxbury, settled near Anson village. He was living there in 1790 and in 1798 married Widow Betsey Hancock. From them sprung many of the Dawes name thereabouts — in Anson, Concord, New Portland and Embden. One of them was Luther Dawes, a unique character. He became known as the long pickpole man at Anson because of his industry in spearing driftwood out of the Kennebec. Reuel had a second wife, Widow Ruth (Getchell) Wait (1790-1873). She was a

daughter of Samuel Getchell, an Anson settler up the River a little above John and Nancy Walker. Ruth's three marriages, all with neighbors of her father, — were: (1) in 1818 with Robert Wait of Madison, (2) in 1835 with Reuel Dawes of Anson, (3) in 1853 with James Savage, "Houghty Jim" (1780) whose low red house in North Anson was at the foot of Bunker's hill. "Jim" was a son of Isaac and Deborah (Soule) Savage.

Dawes men have resided at Anson through several generations. Abner, Reuel, Luther (1804), who married Lydia Palmer in 1826, Freeman and Rufus were on the Anson tax lists of 1845. Freeman and Abner married respectively Nancy and Susan, daughters of Pioneer John Walker. Seldon Dawes (1829), a son of Abner, and Rufus Dawes (1820) became residents of Embden. Selden had the Jonathan Stevens farm in 1870, near the ferry to Solon, where John Butterfield was in 1884. He also lived for a while on the Nicholas Durrell, or old Jeremiah Chamberlain place. Rufus Dawes occupied the Durrell farm in 1873 but later was on a farm near Hancock stream and west of Embden Pond and in 1875 was one of the school agents.

Ambrose R. Dawes who married Lucy A. Chase and had sons William, Harry and Bert and daughters Florilla and Mabel (Mrs. Hunter of Anson) is another of the several family branches from "Ambrius Dors" the pioneer. Samuel A. of Madison is a grandson of Ambrose R. and Lucy Dawes.

Five more children were born to Ambrose and Deborah Dawes after they came to Maine, a son James, who died before 1817 owning a 50 acre farm near Anson village; Lucy who did not marry; Rhoda (1776-1858) who was Mrs. Nathaniel Getchell; Sally (1778-1866) who became Mrs. Francis Burns of Embden, with grandchildren and great-grandchildren who were a large percentage of that town's population; and Luney who was Mrs. Francis Cole of Starks.

Rhoda and Sally Dawes of Barnardstown, married into the Anson neighborhood opposite, where their oldest sister, Nancy Walker, had been established for more than a decade. Their husbands, however, soon migrated to a new neighborhood in Embden, over the town boundary from where sister Rispah Al-



bee had been for quite a period. Thus through them and others this Anson community of Kennebec frontage farms, covering a mile and more from the present Ben F. Walker farm to the top of the hill beyond the Flint place, had very close associations for a couple of generations with Embden settlements on Seven Mile Brook.

Nathaniel Getchell (1779-1870), who married Rhoda Dawes at Norridgewock Christmas Day, 1800, belonged, like Ruth Getchell above, to the family of Samuel Getchell, a veteran of the Revolution through service out of Wiscasset on the Penobscot Expedition. Samuel came early to the new community with divers other war veterans out of Woolwich and Wiscasset, including Nehemiah Getchell, a brother who preceded him there. Samuel Getchell's was a long farm, the eastern part of which took up about half of the southern area of the ox-bow opposite the north end of Weston Island. There are many widely scattered descendants of this Getchell-Dawes line. Nelson Walker, the veteran teacher of Strong, is one of their grandsons.

Just north of Samuel Getchell was James Burns with his wife Abigail Spencer, of an old influential Berwick family. They had lived previously at Gardiner and then at Vassalboro (Sidney). James Burns was originally from Amherst, N. H., and a kinsman of Capt. John Burns of a Bedford, N. H. family, who married Martha Gray, son of Capt. John Gray of Embden, and became a prominent man in Madison. Both Burns men were of Scotch descent and their ancestor was one of the numerous group that came to America about 1740 by way of Londonderry.

James Burns established a ferry across the Kennebec in 1786, near Weston island. It seems to have been the earliest ferry in that region. This was three years after he brought his family up from Sidney, having sold his farm there toward the close of the Revolution and bought 200 acres on the river. The north part of this tract was the George Flint farm, where Lester C. Witham is now the owner. At James Burns' dwelling many Anson town meetings convened in 1800, 1801, 1802, 1804 and 1805. He sold parcels of his 200 acres from time to time. Joseph Savage in 1811 bought the lower 50 acres, which was just north of Sam-

uel Getchell. This Joseph was a brother of Reuben Savage who had settled very early on the Canada Trail. Both were sons of James and Annah (Young) Savage and nephews of Isaac. Joseph Savage soon sold to Joseph Snell, who had come from Woolwich.

Thomas Dinsmore and his son, Thomas, Jr., by 1816 owned most of the remainder of James Burns' 200 acres, except the Marshal Houghton farm on Anson valley road where James went to live when an old man and after he had ceased to operate the ferry. Every vestige of his old ferry house disappeared long ago. After him the Westons had a ferry near by. Amos Taylor, a brother-in-law of Joseph Savage his neighbor, and of Reuben Savage and Col. Lemuel Witham who were neighbors on the Canada Trail high on the hills in Embden, occupied a farm north of the Dinsmores in 1816, having resided earlier at Embden. North of that were the fine farms of the Moore brothers close up to North Anson village, with Savage Island, the domain of old Mariner Jacob, immediately opposite.

Comparison with owners' names in 1927 shows how completely the families of the neighborhood have changed. The James Burns, Savage, Getchell and John Walker families have all departed. The Stephen Walkers, a very large family, yielded their ancestral seat in Madison to the Westons. Several of these Walkers, however, are still in the Anson neighborhood.

Nathaniel Getchell before long took his bride, Rhoda, to a new home in Embden. This was the farm where his great-grandson, William Getchell, now resides. John Gatchell (as the name was then spelled) of Wiscasset preempted an adjoining tract as early as 1790. He and his wife, Mary, deeded it about 1793 to his nephew, John, Jr., of Wiscasset and shortly afterward John, Jr., deeded 100 acres to Dr. Edward Savage. The acreage immediately east of this and lying north of the present road to New Portland passed to Nathaniel Getchell of Anson prior to 1812.

The Embden Getchells, through a long line, are nearly all from the spreading family tree of Nathaniel and Rhoda. William Getchell of Embden, who in 1831 married Mary Thompson,



youngest daughter of "Uncle Moses" by the Solon ferry is an exception. He was a son of Nehemiah Getchell of Anson. William and his wife died young, leaving two sons, Johnson and Nehemiah, and a daughter Apphia named for her grandmother, Apphia, of the Aaron Thompson clan.

The Getchells, however, were a numerous family in pioneer towns along the Kennebec. They were leading men among settlers at Vassalboro and Waterville. Several of them were traders of note. Henry F. Getchell had a store at North Anson for 20 years on the site of the old Carrabasset hall. He sold out in 1858 to T. Gray & Son and in 1862 went to Des Moines where he engaged in the lumber business. His son Charles H. Getchell (1841-1903), native of North Anson, followed the sea three years, mined gold a while in Montana and then joined his father at Des Moines. John and Dennis Getchell of Vassalboro served as guides to Arnold's expedition on its way up the Kennebec to Quebec.

Nathaniel and Rhoda (Dawes) Getchell late in life went to Freeman, when they deeded their Embden homestead to son Amaziah, and along with several other Embden people are buried there in Tuttle cemetery. Nathaniel W. Gould, who married their daughter Sophronia, had also resided a while on the Getchell farm. Nathaniel and Rhoda had nine children as follows:

Winslow Getchell, the oldest went to Minnesota, as did his brother, Perrin Getchell. The latter's residence was at St. Anthony's Falls.

Amaziah (1803-1863) husband of Polly Walker (1806-1892). whose children included Warren (1829-1917), who married Lorinda Walker of Freeman; Sumner (1836-1922), who married Fidelity Wilson; and Servila (1840-1908), whose husband was Philander Wilson. Amaziah like his sons Warren and Sumner was a good carpenter and plied his trade the while he worked his farm. Fred Getchell, Will Getchell and Lizzie (Getchell) Wentworth of Embden are Warren's children.

Joel Getchell who married Eleanor Weymouth and resided in Auburn. Byron, Otis, Ezra and Eldora Getchell were their children.

Ezra Getchell, son of Nathaniel, married Margaret Savage. They had a son, John Getchell. Ezra died at North Anson while a young man, as did his brother, Otis Getchell. Ezra's wife died at Springfield, Mass., in 1890.

Sophronia, already mentioned, was the wife of Nathaniel Gould.

Orrinda (1812-1880) married William Walker (1813) of Freeman. Nelson Walker (1846) of Strong and Orrin P. Walker are her sons. She is buried at Tuttle cemetery in Freeman.

Lucetta (1815-1856) married Simeon Weymouth. Of their children Albert and Virginia dwell at Farmington. There were several sons, including Dennis, Lewis, Harris and Almond who went to California.

Francis Burns (1777-1865) was one of the younger sons of James, the Anson ferryman. As a lad he came up from Sidney with his parents in the early 1780's when the place was first opening for permanent settlement. He resided in Anson till his majority, within short distance of the Savage, Getchell and Walker families from Woolwich and Wiscasset, nearly all of whom were Scotch Irish or Scotch English grandsons of people in the old country.

Shortly after he became 21 years old Francis Burns purchased of Ichabod Allen Oct. 12, 1798, a lot of 100 acres in Embden, just north of Dr. Edward Savage whom he had known as a sojourner in the neighborhood on Jacob Savage's island. The following March, Francis married Sally Dawes of Barnardstown, and took her to the cabin he had already built in Embden. His brother-in-law, Nathaniel Getchell, who had been a boy in the same Anson neighborhood, followed him to Embden a few years later, settling on a farm that touched corners with his.

The newly-weds in due time erected a house and barn and planted an orchard. There are yet a few vestiges of the old apple trees in the growth of fir and birch now covering the place. The farm buildings were falling in forty years ago, when their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Jackson had long been away in Massachusetts. Mary, the elder sister of Francis, preceded him to Embden as the wife of Jonathan Cleveland and





(TOP) FRANCIS BURNS. SALLY (DAWES) BURNS. (BOTTOM) ELEANOR BURNS SMITH, A GRANDDAUGHTER. DEBORAH (BURNS) WENTWORTH, THEIR DAUGHTER. ROSILLA (THOMPSON) WENTWORTH, THEIR NIECE.

long resided near them on what later generations have known as the Jackson farm. Rachael, youngest sister of Francis, born according to Vassalboro town records in 1783 on James Burns' 200-acre settlement, married Johnson Thompson of Anson and her daughter, Rosilla, became the second wife of Andrew Wentworth (1789-1852) of Embden. Thus the immediate kin of Francis and Sally (Dawes) Burns encircled the homestead where their eleven children were born. Six of these were sons.

Isaac Burns (1803-1875) the oldest, lived near the New Portland line. His family was notable in the early days for its interest in education. His two wives were New Portland women,



the first Mary Pease (1812-1851) and the second Elvira Knapp. All his children were by Mary Pease. They included Eleanor Burns (1830-1909) who married Samuel Smith a Portland business man, afterward of Visalia, Calif.; Sarah (1831-1913) whose husband, Lewis Hutchins, was also a Portland business man; Alvin H. (1833-1887), who went to Minnesota, was a Civil War soldier in the 10th Minnesota and left two sons and two daughters, of whom the oldest is Harvey L. Burns of Maplewood, N. J.; Hannah (1834-1922), the wife of Zebina Dinsmore, for some years a resident of Embden; Alpheus (1836-1920) who lived in Pennsylvania; Elijah P., a soldier in the 8th New Hampshire Volunteers, whose son, Frank, now lives at Detroit; and Mary (1842) of Bethel, Me., widow of A. P. Fletcher of Eustis. Among the many descendants are Mrs. Myra Daggett, of Madison, a daughter of Mary Fletcher; and Frank Dinsmore of Woodfords, son of Zebina. K. C. Gray, of Portland, former postmaster at Madison, married Hannah Dinsmore's daughter. Jessie Smith of New Portland is a grandson of Eleanor, but members of the Isaac Burns family into the third and fourth generation have scattered to various parts of the United States.

The two oldest daughters, Eleanor and Sarah, particularly the first were widely known teachers in their day. They were also members of the Lexington-Embden Freewill Baptist church. Eleanor's record in the Embden district schools was a notable one. She began in 1848 with a little school in the Daniel Goodwin neighborhood and taught for a decade. Her largest schools were at the Berry District (No. 4) in '52 and '57 and at the Tripp District (No. 11) near her father's in '51 and '58. After her marriage she resided awhile at Anson. Her last days were spent at Peaks Island with her grand-daughter, Mrs. L. A. Hinds, where she celebrated her 79th. birthday. At that age her hair remained a perfect black and she retained her fondness for reading and study.

Rufus Burns (1816-1861) another son of Francis, married Harriet Wentworth of Embden in 1841 and was an esteemed resident of Pittsfield where dwelt also his sons, Moses T. Burns, a contractor and builder. Jesse Burns (1818) died at Lawrence,



Mass., where he prospered as a business man. Abram (1801), Jacob (1807) and Simon (1822) who died young, were the other brothers.

Abigail (1800-1883), the oldest of the Francis Burns household, married her first cousin, Dominicus Burns (1805-1842) son of James Burns. Their sons Francis (1831-1897) and Frank (1837-1913) and three daughters who married into the Berry and Moulton families were highly regarded as residents of Embden. Deborah (1806-1888), daughter of Abigail, was the second wife of James L. Wentworth (1787-1847) and a cousin of his brother Andrew's second wife. James Wentworth's progeny of the Dawes-Burns blood extends to scores of present day families. There were, too, sisters Huldah (1811), Sarah (1814) who married Amos Jackson and Susan (1820) who was the second wife of Alfred Holbrook.

Were the men and women of this day, who trace their ancestry through Sally Dawes, to assemble about her grave, they would come from scores of widely separated towns and cities and the great company would fill the old field, north of the New Portland road, by the ancient Jackson burying ground. Her family and the families of her children were notably larger than those of her sisters Rispah and Rhoda. Her grandsons had an exceptional record for patriotic service. They were an appreciable percentage of Embden's soldier quota in the Civil War and upheld the reputation for valor that has been associated with the Dawes name from the day when Ambrose, builder of the Fort at Pemaquid, shared conflict with the foe.

Many a Massachusetts family of colonial times was represented by several sons in the Province of Maine, which, after the Revolution, became a land of promise. Thus it was with the old Dawes stock of Boston. Ambrose of Barnardstown (Madison), son of Ebenezer of Duxbury, son of Ambrose, Jr., of Boston and Duxbury, son of Ambrose of Boston, who served at Fort Pemaquid, was first to settle in the Pine Tree State. No Dawes but Ambrose and his son, Reuel, was enumerated in the first census of the Province, taken in 1790. But among the Dawes

people who went later to Maine was the great-grandfather of Charles Gates Dawes, vice president of the United States.

Thomas Dawes (1680-1750), younger brother of Ambrose, Jr., of Boston and Duxbury, resided in Sudbury street, Boston, and one line of descent from him ran as follows: William Dawes (1719-1802) of Ann street, Boston; William Dawes, Jr., (1745-1799) of Boston and — at the time of his death, of Marlboro — who made the famous ride with Paul Revere; William Mears Dawes (1771-1855) of Boston, who moved to Thomaston, Maine, in 1800, was appointed by President Jefferson nine years later as surveyor and inspector of that port, served as a member of the First Maine Constitutional Convention, moved to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1817, became a Whig member of the Ohio General Assembly and was seven years an associate judge of his county; Henry Dawes (1804-1867) native of Maine but long a prosperous merchant of Malta, Ohio; and Gen. Rufus R. Dawes (1838-1899) valiant soldier of the Civil War, Representative in Congress in the early 1880's from Marietta, Ohio, and father of the vice-president.

This Dawes branch, even as several of their forbears, particularly the earlier generations in Boston, included several others who won notable careers in the public service.



## CHAPTER XXIV

### A GREAT CAPTAIN APPEARS

New cavalcades of settler folks began arriving in Embden soon after the second War with England. Some were coming before that date. The end of that struggle, perhaps, supplied an impetus to migration even as the surrender at Yorktown thirty odd years before had plainly done. Up the Kennebec came the home seekers, on to the end of the rude highways and then along the spotted trails further into the wilderness. Some traveled on horseback during the open months but ox-sleds loaded heavily with household goods and farming implements still plodded the ice roads over the surface of the Kennebec in winter.

These accessions from 1810 to 1820 comprised many of the town's best citizens in the half century that ensued. Locating chiefly in the hills north of Seven Mile Brook were Lieut. John Pierce and his two sons, John, Jr., and Benjamin; the Wentworth brothers, James and Andrew; the three Jackson brothers, William R., Bartlett and Amos; and, a little later, Capt. Joseph Knowlton in succession to Ephraim Sawyer. To northwest Embden came the Moultons and Ichabod Foss, who from a bag or two of New Hampshire apple seeds raised splendid orchards. To the head of the pond and the region eastward and down the Canada Trail came Benjamin Berry, Capt. Cyrus Boothby, Archa Dunlap, Robert Wells, Joseph Felker and John Libbey. Some of these were from the lower Kennebec but quite a percentage had belonged to the Barrington neighborhood. Settlers in New Vineyard and Industry seem to have had word that Embden was a land of promise. From there about this time came the first of the Daggett clan, with Atkinsons, Caswells and others following almost a generation later.

The two Pierce brothers wrought exceedingly well. Their father, Lieut. John (1759-1839), came to town prior to 1815, with his wife, Mary Webb (1766-1816); John, Jr., (1789-1858); Benjamin (1795-1845); a daughter Sarah W. Pierce (1801-

1835), who as the wife of Timothy Cleveland, Jr., was a pioneer mother of unusual children in southeast Ohio; another son David and another daughter Mary. The family was of old Massachusetts stock. Lieut. John's parents were Benjamin (1725) a considerable land owner of Weston, Mass., and Mary Lamson. This Benjamin held local offices over a period of 17 years and in 1781 loaned the town of Weston 135 pounds. He was also a soldier in Capt. Lamson's Company on April 19, 1775, at Lexington and subsequently had part in the battles of Ticonderoga, White Plains and Crown Point. He was a member in 1774 of the committee of correspondence.

Lieut. John Pierce was living at Sidney in 1789 when his son Benjamin was born. He probably halted a while at Anson before he came to Embden. He established himself and his family on Lot No. 205, which became the nucleus of a large acreage under the ownership of his son Benjamin. Although now almost entirely wooded, it was many years one of the town's best farms. Following the death of his wife, Lieut. John Pierce in 1817 quitclaimed his interest in Lot 205 to Benjamin then of Anson for \$300. John's daughter, Mary T. Pierce (1797-1863) who married Henry Moore, was a witness to this deed. The title to this lot comprising 82 acres still remained in the proprietor's name as was the case then with many of the settlers' equities and it was not till 1826 that Benjamin Pierce paid \$122 more to obtain his deed in fee simple from Robert Hare of Philadelphia. It was probably Lieut. John, rather than his son John, who bought an adjacent farm of 90 acres (No. 158) of James Hibbard and in 1826 quitclaimed it to Ephraim Cragin.

Lieut. John's son Benjamin, in December of 1817, the year he acquired a farm from his father, married Hannah Cragin (1798-1838) a daughter of Simeon Cragin near-by. Following her death he married in 1841 Lois H. Bartlett. On his hilltop Benjamin Pierce became a very active man. He soon started a fight for a division of Embden, as already told. Before many years he also began to enlarge his land holdings. Boom times were at hand, with many Embden farmers buying more land. Moses Thompson over by the Kennebec had "taken a flier"

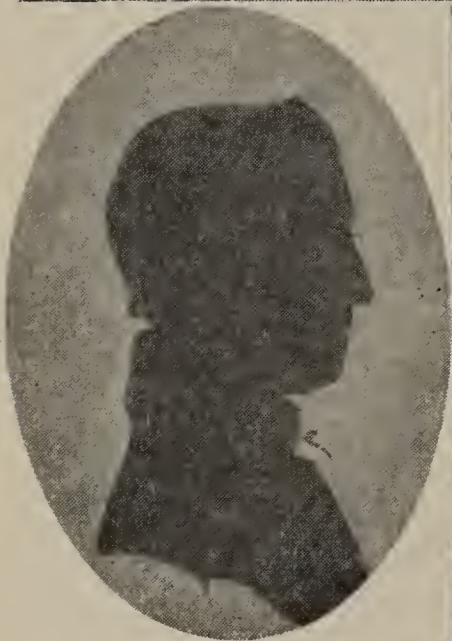


apparently on Lot 181, a half mile north, buying from the proprietors. Benjamin in 1829 paid him \$200 for it. A year later he bought an intervening tract Lot No. 182 from Franklin Barton of Albion, which had been a half of the mile wide holdings of Ephraim Sawyer on Seven Mile Brook but had been sold in succession to Capt. Josiah Parker of the Falls, Simeon Cragin, Jr., at Machias and to William Crosby.

Meanwhile John Pierce, Jr., the older brother, was building up his homestead, the northwest corner of which was almost within dinner call across the farm of Capt. Benjamin Cleveland to the southeast corner of Benjamin Pierce's No. 205. This was the farm No. 3, first owned by Abel and Benjamin Cleveland and then by James Adams who sold it in 1815 to John Pierce, Jr., for \$450. The price of \$4.50 an acre was relatively high when Embden land had been selling for \$2 and under but the Adams farm, attractive and fertile, was undoubtedly worth it. In any event John, Jr., and Benjamin prospered for many years after they had thus established themselves close by the Seven Mile Brook section of the town. On John's farm in 1838 was erected a stone house, which is still a landmark along the Seven Mile Brook road. The West Embden post office was at the stone house several years before it was moved to the Cragin home up the road.

John, Jr., was married the year he acquired this farm. His first wife was Anna Cragin (1793-1819) also a daughter of neighbor Simeon Cragin, but a half-sister of Mrs. Benjamin Pierce. John Pierce's second wife was Sarah Spaulding (1799-1880) a daughter of Merari Spaulding of Bingham. After her first husband's death, Sarah Pierce became Mrs. Asa C. Everett of Ashley, Mass. By their marriages both the Pierce brothers entrenched themselves in the Seven Mile Brook community. Simeon Cragin had become one of Embden's most prosperous townsmen. The Clevelands were his blood relatives and the Hutchinses were soon to become his in-laws. His daughters were also marrying into leading families of New Portland and thus increased the circle of the two young Pierce wives. There was an additional tie with the Clevelands because





THE STONE HOUSE. LIEUT. JOHN PIERCE. SEVEN MILE BROOK ROAD WITH OLD PIERCE-PURINGTON GRAVEYARD UNDER EVER-GREEN TREES AT LEFT.

of the marriage of Sarah Pierce, as stated, with Timothy Cleveland, Jr., and because Edith Cragin, a half-sister of Anna and a sister of Hannah, married in 1817 James Young Cleveland, a cousin of Timothy, Jr.

These marriages indicate only in part how local family groups were knit together in the early history of Embden when the



old-time social convention of marriage within the clan was still rather rigorously observed. The Pierces within a few years were identified with families across the town. The ramifications of their kinship by marriage extended to Savage, Dinsmore, Lowell, Danforth, Moore, Young and other families.

Benjamin Pierce's monument in Embden — like his brother John's — was his sons and daughters of fine ability and exemplary character. This was conspicuously true of Benjamin's youngest son, John Bartlett Pierce (1843-1917), who became the organizer and chief executive of the American Radiator Company and was even more widely known as a millionaire philanthropist.

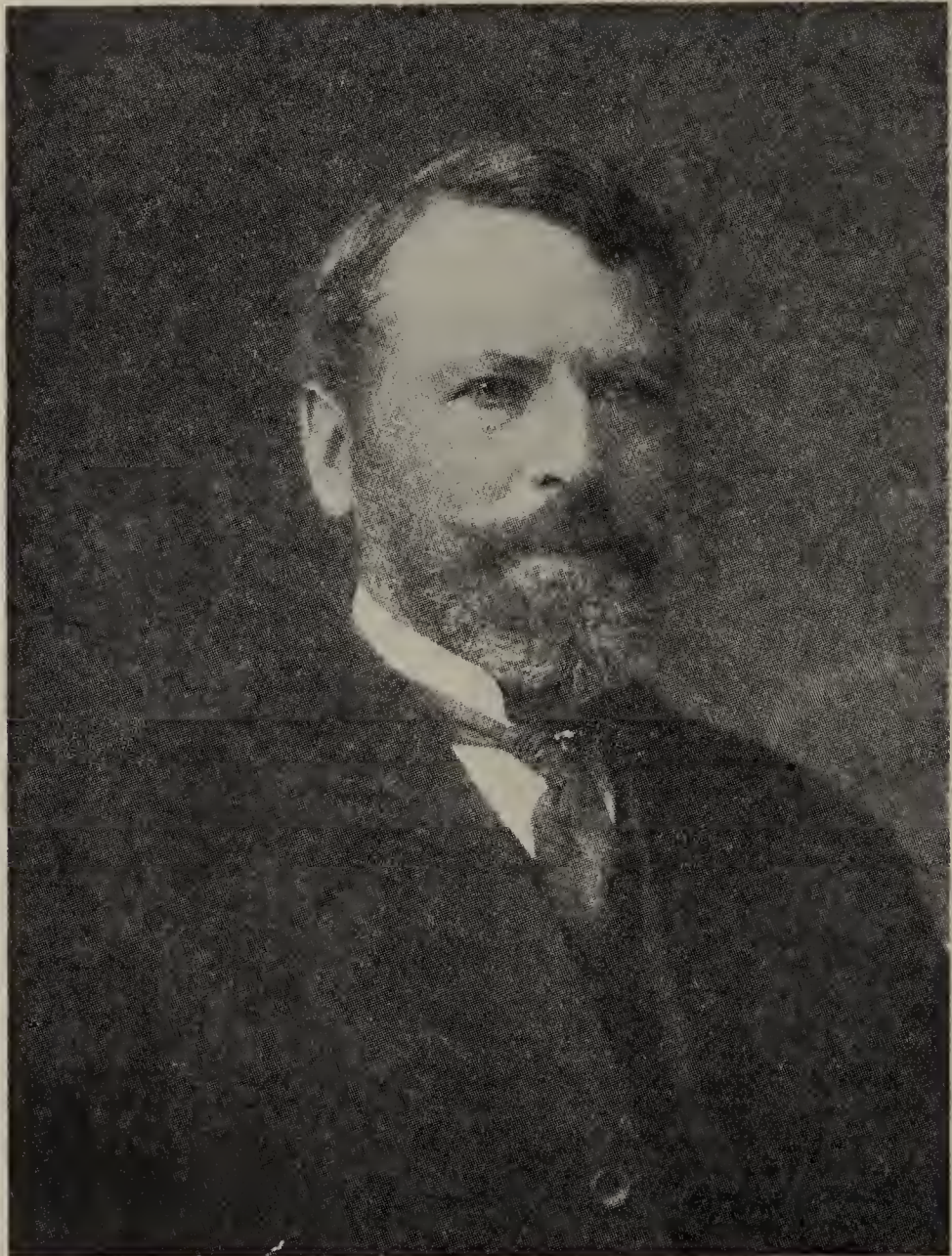
This outstanding native of the rural town belongs to a noteworthy group of Embden farmer lads who became business geniuses and captains of industry. Contemporary with John B. Pierce, or nearly so, were the brothers Marcellus Ayer (1839-1921) and George A. Ayer (1841-1923) of Boston and their kinsman Joel Gray (1830-1874) who also made his career and his considerable fortune in the same city. Nathan W. Spaulding (1829-1903) and John P. Spaulding (1832-1896), the Boston Sugar King, although born respectively in Anson and Madison, belonged in part to Embden, because Nathan's mother, Lydia, and John's grandfather, Jonathan Spaulding, were Embden residents. It is equally noteworthy that most, if not all, these Embden born business leaders were famous likewise for their large benefactions.

Following the death of his father John Bartlett Pierce from Gordon hill went to Norridgewock. He studied at Westbrook Seminary, was graduated and in 1868 became a clerk in a hardware store in New Hampshire. Then he went to Massachusetts, where, at Ware, he had a hardware store of his own, till he was 30 years old. He migrated to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1873 where he was eight years in the hardware business. During that time his activities included contracts for the installation of steam and hot water heating plants, out of which he gained a vision of the possibilities of scientific development in radiating and ventilat-



ing apparatus. He built a small factory at Buffalo in 1880 for making steel boilers and two years later acquired a factory for the manufacture of cast iron radiators at Westfield, Mass.

His manufacturing grew by leaps and bounds and by 1892 The Pierce Steam Heating Company, established in 1884, was



JOHN BARTLETT PIERCE

consolidated with other interests to become the American Radiator Company. He was the first vice-president of the larger corporation. His residence with its estate of 800 acres and its 300,000 trees—the planting of which he had personally superintended—became a show place at Lynnfield, Mass. It surrounded Lake Suntaug, a beautiful sheet of water.



His will is cited by persons interested in educational, philanthropic and industrial problems as a document of unusual ability. It distributed \$1,000,000 in the common stock of the Radiator Company to a list of over 400 of his "business associates who have demonstrated keen ability, combined with a fine sense of honor, a high quality of integrity, and a conscientious and loyal devotion to the performance of duty." These older employees were also given, with certain limitations, 60 per cent of the income from the residue of the estate, while all surplus from the several millions that he left, was devoted to the creation of the "John B. Pierce Foundation." The object of this was to promote educational, technical and scientific research in the general field of heating, ventilation and sanitation "to the end that the general hygiene and comfort of human beings and their habitations may be advanced."

The gross value of Mr. Pierce's estate on June 23, 1917 — the date of his death — was \$6,500,000 as reported by the executors and trustees and, after payment of specific legacies and other charges, including inheritance taxes and probate expenses in Massachusetts, New York, Washington and British Columbia, was in excess of \$3,300,000. The Federal inheritance taxes alone amounted to \$726,653.34. Among associates and employees of the Radiator Company, who became beneficiaries under his will were residents of England, France and Italy, Germany and Austria. The total net income of his estate for the first six months after his death was over \$260,000.

He was the only child of his father's second marriage. His widow, Adelaide Leonard, survived him, but they had no issue. His half-brothers and half-sisters and their descendants were generously remembered in his will.

This older family by Benjamin Pierce's first marriage comprised a major part of the men and women of that name at Embden in later years. They were a vigorous group in local affairs even after several of them moved from town. In the order of their ages Benjamin's children were:

Edith (1818-1884) who married in 1848 Ozias H. McFadden by the Kennebec.

David W. (1820-1870) who married Olive Albee (1824-1888) Jan. 30, 1847. They lived in West Embden and their children and grandchildren included many exceptional individuals.

Simeon C. (1822) who married Mary H. Osborne and became a resident of Selma, Ala.

Eleanor C. (1824-1850) who married Llewellyn E. Crommett of Waterville.

Mary (1827-1857) and Sarah (1827-1844) were twins. Mary, who became Mrs. John Locke, had a daughter, Bella (1855-1876) who joined the Harvard family of Shakers in 1870. The only surviving descendant of these four daughters of Benjamin Pierce is Mrs. Carrie McFadden Hutchins of Waterville with whom their line becomes extinct.

Benjamin F. (1829-1856) who was a locomotive engineer and lost his life when a train he was driving fell through a bridge.

Henry C. (1834-1884) who owned and operated the Embden Pond mills.

George W. (1837-1920), unmarried, whose residence was at Baraboo, Wis.

John Pierce, Jr., had an interesting but less numerous family than his younger brother Benjamin. Of his five children all except Sarah (1815-1870) were by his second wife. Sarah Pierce, called Sally in the neighborhood, was a brilliant young woman but became a victim of religious mania from which she never recovered. She resided alone in a small house close to her father's. The family of John Pierce, Jr., by his second marriage with Sarah Spaulding consisted of:

John, 3rd, (1823-1885) who in 1851 wedded Sophronia Goodrich (1822-1875) of Bingham and succeeded his father as a prominent Embden townsman and also as owner of the farm with the stone house. Izetta Nichols of Starks was his second wife. He left his farm late in life to reside at Skowhegan. He had two children. The older, Harriet Elizabeth (1852) taught the Cragin school in 1869, the Barron school in 1870 and in 1873 married Frank B. Ward of Skowhegan, the former register of deeds for Somerset county. Percy Ward was their son. Mrs. Ward was quite successful as a portrait painter. Stephan-



us Pierce (1854), a real estate operator in St. Paul, was Mrs. Ward's brother.

Merari Spaulding Pierce (1826-1869), named for his maternal grandfather at Bingham, married in 1865 Sarah J. Salley, a popular Embden teacher.



SARAH J. SALLEY AND MERARI S. PIERCE

This marriage, following Merari's sojourn of a few years in California, was a romantic topic. He was considerably the older of the two. After his death at Anson she married George Mantor of Madison and was the mother of Mrs. Emma French of Solon, Mrs. Bertha Burns of Brunswick, Walon Mantor of Madison and Malon Mantor who lived in the

West. Isaac Pierce, of Skowhegan, was the only son of her first marriage. Isaac's son, Dr. Walter Merton Pierce, dentist of Farmington was a captain in the medical corps in the World War and saw service at Verdun.

Anna Elizabeth (1828-1850) a teacher of 1868 in the Barron school.

Walter (1833) went to California. His son George W. Pierce was a student at Bellevue Hospital and is now a practicing physician at Eureka.

David Pierce, of the third generation from Lieut. John, and his wife Olive Albee had seven children. The sons were George A. (1848-1921) of North New Portland and Los Angeles, whose widow Emma, daughter of Solomon Walker of Embden, now resides in the California city; Fred B. (1850-1908), whose first wife was Sarah (1852-1891) a daughter of Samuel A. Walker of Embden and whose second wife was Eva Chick; and Frank A. (1855-1915) who married Ella M. Green. Frank's daughter, Costena, as Mrs. Harry Dickey has a big family born between

1908 and 1922. The girls of David and Olive Pierce's Embden fold were Clara M. (1853-1915) who was Mrs. James Weeks and died childless; Flora E. (1859-1903) who was Mrs. Llewellyn Berry; Edith M. (1861-1910) who married H. Foster Elder, resided in New Hampshire and had a daughter, Hallie (Mrs. John W. Morrison), and Emma F. (1863-1915) who married Austin Berry in 1882 and eventually went to live in the stone house on the John Pierce farm.

The two brothers, John Jr., and Benjamin — sons of Lieut. John — frequently held town office. John was second selectman in 1823; first selectman and town clerk in 1824 and '25; town treasurer from 1830 to 1836. Benjamin was town agent for three years (1834, '35 and '36). John Pierce, 3rd, also held many town offices. He was treasurer from March, 1850 till 1862.

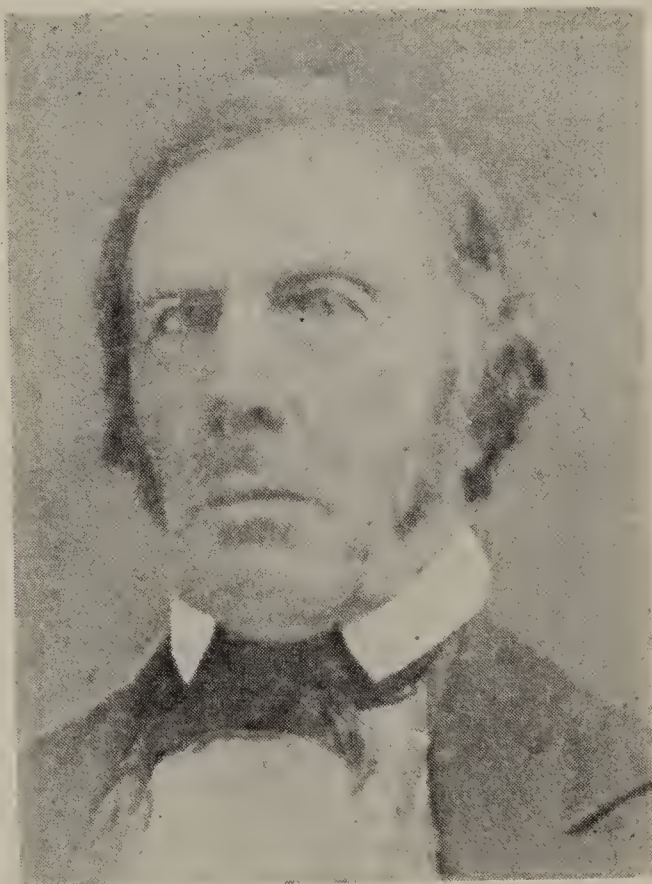
Two ancient burying grounds of the notable Pierce-Cragin-Jackson-Burns-Cleveland-Purington neighborhood flank the Anson-New Portland high road of this day. In one or the other of these most of the older Pierces of Embden are interred for their last long sleep. Benjamin Pierce and his wife Hannah lie in the north, or Jackson burying ground along with Simeon and John Cragin, Capt. Benjamin Cleveland, Matthew W. Daggett, Francis Burns and their wives. Lieut. John and Mary Pierce, John and Anna Pierce, John 3rd and Sophronia Pierce with Humphrey and Elisha Purington and others of the Purington stock lie in the south ground.

Nearly a mile further on up Seven Mile Brook was the homestead of two other notable families. It is known now as Lot 183, the Lisherness place. At the beginning of the last century Ephraim Sawyer of fine colonial stock resided there. His house overlooked the lengthy little island in the brook; southward was the Nimrod Hinds farm. Sawyer came thither about 1810. He dwelt there about a decade, selling his farm in April, 1824, to Capt. Joseph Knowlton, "gentleman of Freeman." But he also owned an hundred acre tract eastward, No. 182, whose eastern boundary was the Black hill road, near where Benjamin Pierce was living.



Ephraim Sawyer was the first resident of Embden to have the names and dates of birth of his children entered in the records. The entry stood: William, Sept. 3, 1803; Sophronia, Jan. 1, 1806; Emeline, Jan. 23, 1810; Anna, Oct. 9, 1812; Albina, Feb. 5, 1815; Viola, April 5, 1817. He moved to New Portland. His son, William Sawyer of that town in 1835 purchased Lot 191 in Embden of Warren Hutchins. Ephraim Sawyer was associated with Capt. Josiah Parker of the Falls in at least one land deal. The Levi Sawyer, who was at Anson in 1781, was presumably his father. As justice of the peace in that early day he performed marriage ceremonies for several Embden couples.

Capt. Joseph W. Knowlton (1780-1862) who came to the Sawyer farm in 1824 belonged to a colonial family at Ipswich, Mass. He had three wives who bore him 13 children. The wives were Nancy (1780-1819); Betsey (1795-1828); and Lydia Chatman of Nobleborough (1792-1847) whom he married in 1829. Nine children born to Nancy, were: Alice (1802); William (1804); Joseph, Jr., (1806) who in 1829 married Hannah Sanborn of New Portland; Isaac (1808); Martha (1810), Mrs. George Howes of Lexington; Mary Ann (1812) who in 1839 became Mrs. Mark A. Lisherness and dwelt with her husband on



CAPT. JOSEPH W. KNOWLTON

the home farm; Sally (1814-1905) who in 1842 wedded David G. McKenney of Embden and lived for 31 years of her long widowhood with her son, William H. of that town; Nancy (1816-1820); and John (1819) who married in 1842 Caroline Churchill of New Portland. The John Knowltons lived near the Falls.

Their son, John, Jr., was a successful school teacher of forty years ago. By his second wife Capt. Joseph had three more daughters — Priscilla (1822-1843); Nancy (1824) who became in 1844 the wife of Harper B. McKean of Strong; and Betsey (1826) who the same year became the wife of John McKean of Strong. He came from Freeman where all except his last two children were born, got his military title there for service in the militia but had a considerable part in Embden town affairs.

Long after Ephraim Sawyer and Capt. Joseph Knowlton had passed on, Mark A. Lisherness and his wife, Mary Ann, continued with their family of children at the big house up in the field from the brook. There were six of these Lisherness children; Granville (1842); Charles (1844); Eudora (1846) who married Almond Jackson of New Portland in 1866; Mark, Jr., (1850); Cornelia (1855) and Henry W. (1860).

In the immediate neighborhood with Benjamin Pierce and his son David but eastward were the Wentworth brothers, James and Andrew. Both were from Canton, Mass., only sons of Benjamin (1761-1805) and Rachel Lewis (1757-1842) Wentworth of that town. Their sister, Martha, was Mrs. Josiah Richardson of Roxbury. Benjamin Wentworth was a soldier of the Revolution. His father Moses and mother Susanna Warren Wentworth were in that part of Stoughton before it became Canton, as was Moses' parents John and Elizabeth Bailey Wentworth. And John's father, John Wentworth, leased land of the Indians in Stoughton as early as 1704. This older John was the second son of Elder William Wentworth, founder of the family in America, and came from Dover, N. H. He was a brother of Samuel Wentworth, the father of the first of the famous Wentworth colonial governors of New Hampshire.

James Lewis Hawks Wentworth (1787-1847) located on Lot 143 about 1810. He purchased this of the John Innis Clark executors at Providence, not far from his native town of Canton. James married in 1815 Hannah Blackman (1795-1827) of Augusta and in 1828 Deborah Burns (1806-1888) of Embden. There were eighteen children by these marriages. The oldest was Jarvis Wentworth (1816-1863) whose life story was out of the ordinary.



Like other young farmers in that neighborhood Jarvis was a carpenter. He went to Tunbridge, Vt., where he became expert in constructing the covered bridges of that day. Jarvis married

Nancy Fifield and had a son, James Junius, and a daughter Mary A., when the war began and he rode away as sergeant in Company E, First Vermont Cavalry. He fell at Fredericksburg with wounds from which he died a few days later at Frederick, Md. There are several grandchildren. One of them is George C. Wentworth, son of James Junius and a resident of Norfolk, Conn. He is an expert in farm management. The cavalryman's daughter, Mary, married Horace A.



SERGEANT JARVIS WENTWORTH Washburn. Their son is Dr. Clarence Junius Washburn a dentist of Concord, N. H., who has been a member of the city government.

The other James Wentworth children by Hannah Blackman were: Harriet (1817), Mrs. Rufus Burns; Fanny (1819); Louisa (1820-1842); Octavia (1822), Mrs. Benjamin Cleveland of Iowa; and twins John and Jane who died in infancy. Jesse (1829-1906), father of John Wentworth the only descendant of the Wentworth name now in Embden, was the oldest of James's children by Deborah Burns. John's interesting family includes Emily G. Wentworth, a successful school teacher. Of this family who survived to mature years were: Ruth (1831-1905) who never married; Hannah (1832-1917) who was Mrs. Peter Hegenbotham at Lawrence, Mass.; Jefferson (1838-1915) who died at Madison after many years at Lawrence; Nancy (1840-1911) wife of Elisha Brown of Solon, one of whose granddaughters is Mrs. Leforest Estes of Auburn; James L. (1842-1905) who lived on

the old homestead; Martha R. (1843-1913) who was the wife of Stillman A. Walker of Embden; Jerry (1845) who married Sarah M. Cleveland and lived at Madison; and John A. (1847-1917), who married May L. Quint of Embden in 1874 and resided at South Anson. Mark Wentworth of Newport and Mrs. Elmer Brackett are their children.

There are many descendants in Maine and Massachusetts from these Wentworths but comparatively few bear the Wentworth name. The homestead with its ancient house, one of the oldest remaining in town, was long ago abandoned but is the annual meeting place of the Wentworth association.

Andrew Wentworth (1789-1852) purchased a farm (Lot 142) adjoining his brother's in 1815. He, too, was twice married, first to Sally Howard (1788-1835) of Augusta in 1817 and in 1837 to Rosilla Thompson of Embden. His first wife died in 1835; his second in 1872 at China, Me., whither his children removed after his death. Andrew had eleven sons and daughters by his two marriages. The first was Susan (1818) who married Daniel Hilton and resided in Wisconsin; then Lois (1820-1897) the wife of William R. Jackson; Seth (1820) who married Sarah Abbott of Winslow; Lewis (1823-1900) a Methodist preacher who married Mary S. Hawes and lived at Clinton; Mary (1828-1864) who was Mrs. William H. Hodges of Winslow, where her son, Alton A. Hodges now resides; and Nathan (1830-1891) who married Didama R. Abbott and lived at Albion. Mrs. Ella Webber of Waterville is Nathan's daughter. Andrew's children in his second family were: Sarah (1839), a much beloved Embden teacher who married Bateman Conforth of China; Daniel (1839-1908) who married Eliza Mitchell and lived at China, where their children Elmer E. Wentworth of North Vassalboro, Mrs. Julia E. Patterson of Waterville, George W. and Bateman C. Wentworth were born; Ellen (1840-1896) who married Alonzo M. Kitchen of China and lived at Lawrence, Kan.; Amos J. Wentworth (1842-1863) and Mark A. Wentworth (1844-1864). The last two sons lost their lives in the Civil War. Mark, a physical giant, fell at Cold Harbor. Daniel Wentworth carried on the home farm for a few years and sold it to his cousin, Jesse



Burns. Afterward it became the property of Fred B. Pierce. Most of Andrew's family settled in Kennebec county. Near the head of the Wentworth lane up from the Embden cross road is an ancient burying ground where several of the older Wentworths of both the James and Andrew families are interred.

The Jackson families belong with the Pierces and Wentworths in the Seven Mile Brook community. The date when Abel, head of the Jackson branch in Embden, came there is uncertain. His wife was Rachel Burns (1783), a daughter of James and Abigail Spencer Burns of Anson. The Jacksons were from Wiscasset and Abel may have been the son of Benjamin Jackson and Molly (Walker) Jackson who were there in 1790. Some Jacksons were at Vassalboro and Fairfield in pioneer times and eventually went northward to Concord and beyond.

Abel and Rachel Jackson had three sons — William R., Bartlett and Amos. Bartlett Jackson was an early immigrant into Wisconsin and after that lived in Iowa. Amos Jackson married Sarah Burns, daughter of Francis. William R. Jackson (1810-1897) married in 1839 Lois Wentworth. That was four years after he and Amos had purchased a nearby farm (Lot 163) in the Black Hill region, not far from Andrew Wentworth's farm. But before the marriage the brothers had bought of their uncle, Jonathan Cleveland, half of his homestead. The brothers traded their interests so that Amos remained on the Black Hill



WILLIAM R. JACKSON

place and William soon came into full ownership of the Cleveland farm. In the course of years Amos and his family came to the Francis Burns place. He lived on a New Portland farm before

he and his wife and daughters went to Massachusetts. Mrs. N. A. Heseltine of Haverhill, Mass., was the last survivor of Amos Jackson whose line is now extinct.

William and Lois Jackson had a fine family on the Jonathan Cleveland farm. It had two sets of buildings for a while and about 1860 William lived in buildings south of the highway. Josiah Parker about that time owned the half of the Cleveland farm north of the road. He died in 1861 and William Jackson acquired this from Parker's administrators. The children of William and Lois were:

Eliza (1840), who married Joseph Gordon. Mrs. Laura Strickland of New Portland is their oldest child.

Allen (1842) after service in the Union army moved to Wisconsin. Mrs. Daniel Hashie of Phillips, Wis., is his daughter.

Andrew W. (1844), one of whose children is Mrs. Wilfred Phelps of North Vassalboro.

William Bartlett (1846) whose son Frank W. Jackson is a resident of Madison, N. H.

Sylvester (1849-1923) married (1) Elizabeth M. McKenney (1855-1882) and (2) Emma J. Berry (1856-1919). Sylvester resided in Embden on the Cleveland-Jackson homestead. Myrtle Berry of North Anson is one of his several grandchildren.

Olive Jackson (1852) who married J. Frank Barron (1852-1923) and was the mother of six Embden children.

Frederic A. Jackson (1854) who lives at North New Portland.

Jacksons as well as Wentworths in Embden were religiously minded and alert for the education of their children. They made the most of home facilities and then sent their scholars to Anson Academy and elsewhere for further instruction. So it was that these families supplied several good teachers. Home schools for the Wentworths were held at first alternately in the houses of Andrew and James but later a simple, unfinished frame house, was erected at the corner of the Wentworth lane and the cross road. This accommodated also the Amos Jacksons, many of the Clevelands and the David Pierces. The Methodist Bible class was hardly second to the school in this neighborhood. It began its meetings at Andrew Wentworth's.



Living conditions were especially hard in this part of the town. The settlers by no means knew of the character of the land. When James Wentworth came north to start his buildings he wrote back to his brother Andrew that he thought the location would be all right if they could find stones enough to build their cellar walls. Yet the ground was full of rocks as the many stone heaps and stone walls now the most conspicuous feature of the abandoned acres fully demonstrate. How these farmers managed to raise their large families and feed them modern people find it difficult to understand.

Lois (Wentworth) Jackson used to recall anecdotes from her parents about their lives in the early days. One was about the hazards from fire, when clearings were being burned. Her mother, Mrs. Andrew Wentworth, was wont on these occasions to draw water from the well and fill whatever vessels she had. Thus, when the men were away, she had water ready in case of fire. Black Hill was very near. It received that name because blackened so many times by forest fires.

Embden of 1815-1820 was still sparsely settled. While there were 100 polls on the tax books, hardly half that number of farms (or lots) out of about 200 were under tillage. The selectmen were wrestling vigorously with road problems and spending \$600 in 1815 and \$800 in 1816 toward meeting demands for betterment of the old trails and for opening new thoroughfares. An important item at annual town meetings was to fix the compensation for highway work. The vote in 1816 was: "Men to have 12½ cents per hour; oxen to have 12½ cents per hour; ploughs to have 12½ cents per hour; carts to have 6 cents per hour" and Benjamin Colby, Jr., the town clerk, so entered it in the records.

The second generation of Pierces, Wentworth and Jacksons saw a material improvement in living conditions throughout their neighborhood. There were better houses, more enjoyable social relations. But while the town had been filling up during two or three decades, the urge to explore beyond the horizon and to have experience of the wide world was very strong. Embden could by no means contain some of these venturesome spirits.

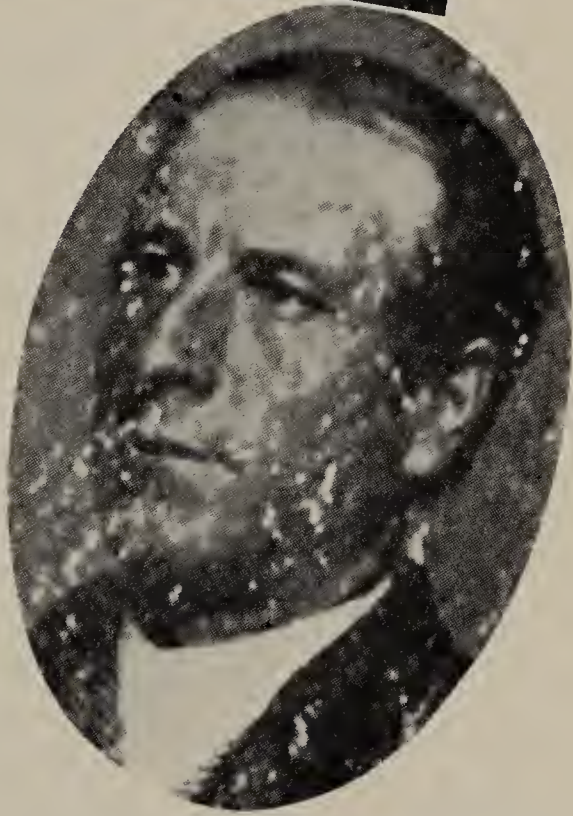
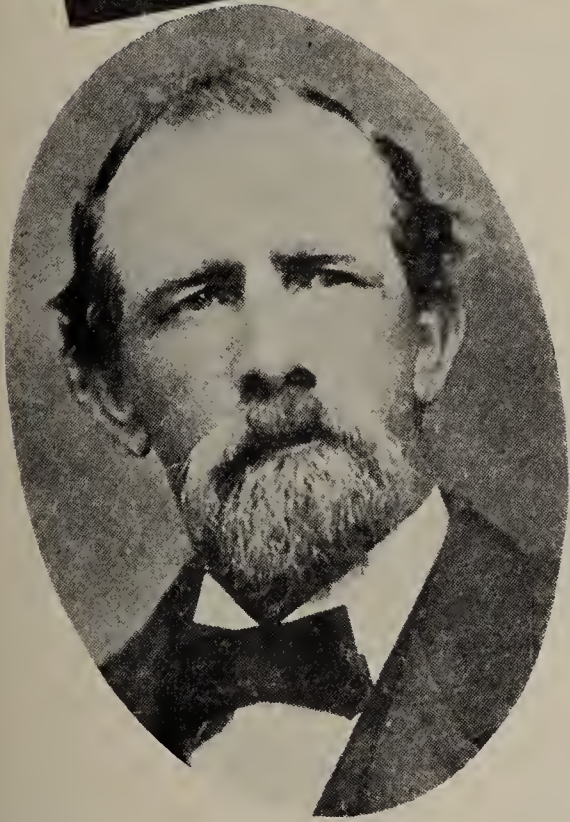
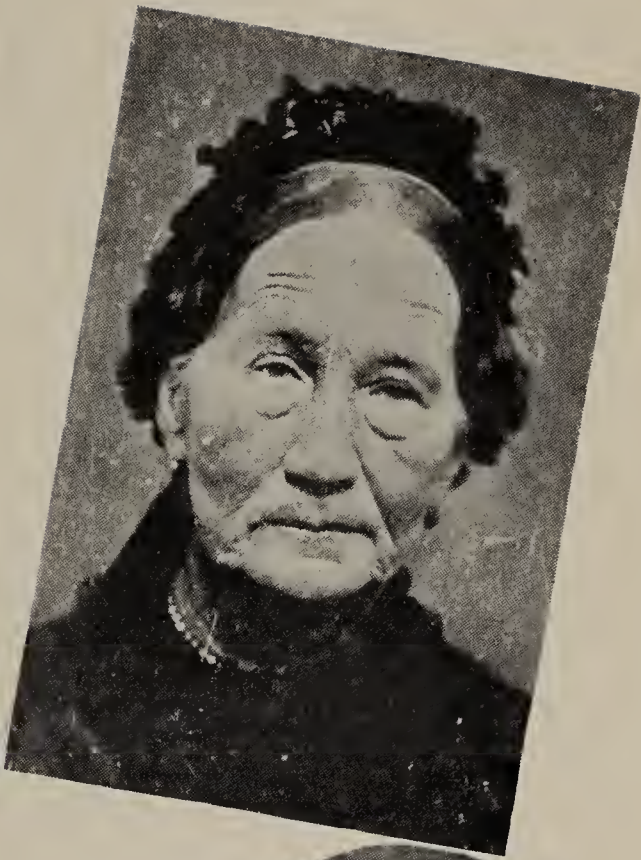
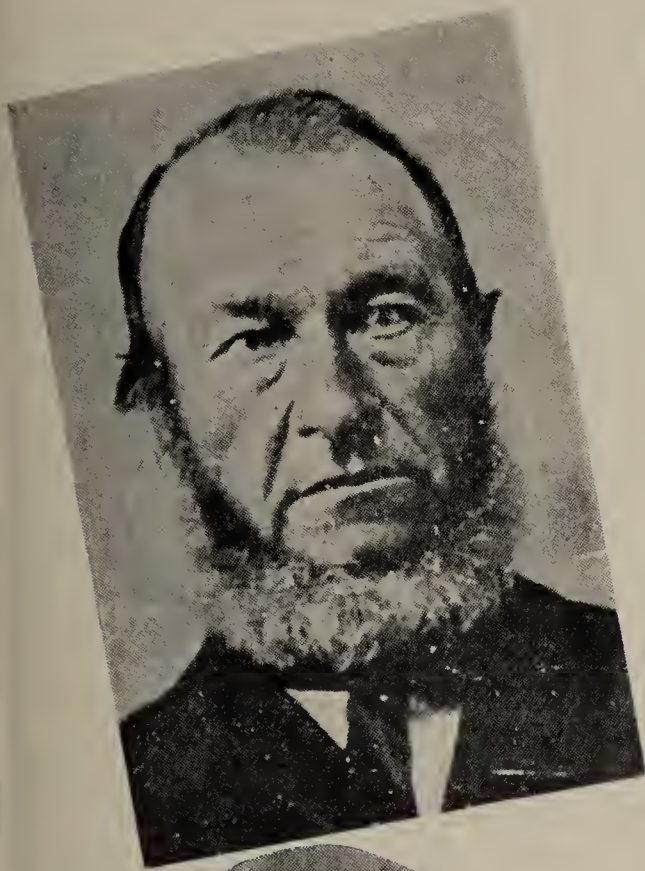
## CHAPTER XXV

### ARGONAUTS AND LUMBERMEN

Venturesome Embden youths, questing near and far for fortune, scored their fair quota of successes. Some brought "the bacon" back to their old firesides, investing anew in local enterprises. There was quite a roster of these: George L. Eames (1835-1898), son of Jonathan D. (1805), was a rancher during an active era of mining and railroad building in Nevada. After over 20 years there he returned to become the progressive owner of the Asahel Hutchins acres on Seven Mile Brook. Isaac Albee (1833-1902) who had the adjacent intervale farm where the pioneer family of Cragins flourished and departed, was a survivor of thrilling frontier episodes in the far west. Hamden T. Williams (1828) with his miner brother, Adaniram (1833) — sons of Timothy Williams — after encountering Indian perils in the Black Hills endured vicissitudes of floods on the upper Mississippi where he was operating as a lumberman. Cephas R. Walker (1820-1901) (Black Ceph), an argonaut to Australia in the early 50's, after a few years at the mines near Melbourne, came back with a golden fleece that he placed largely in home mortgages.

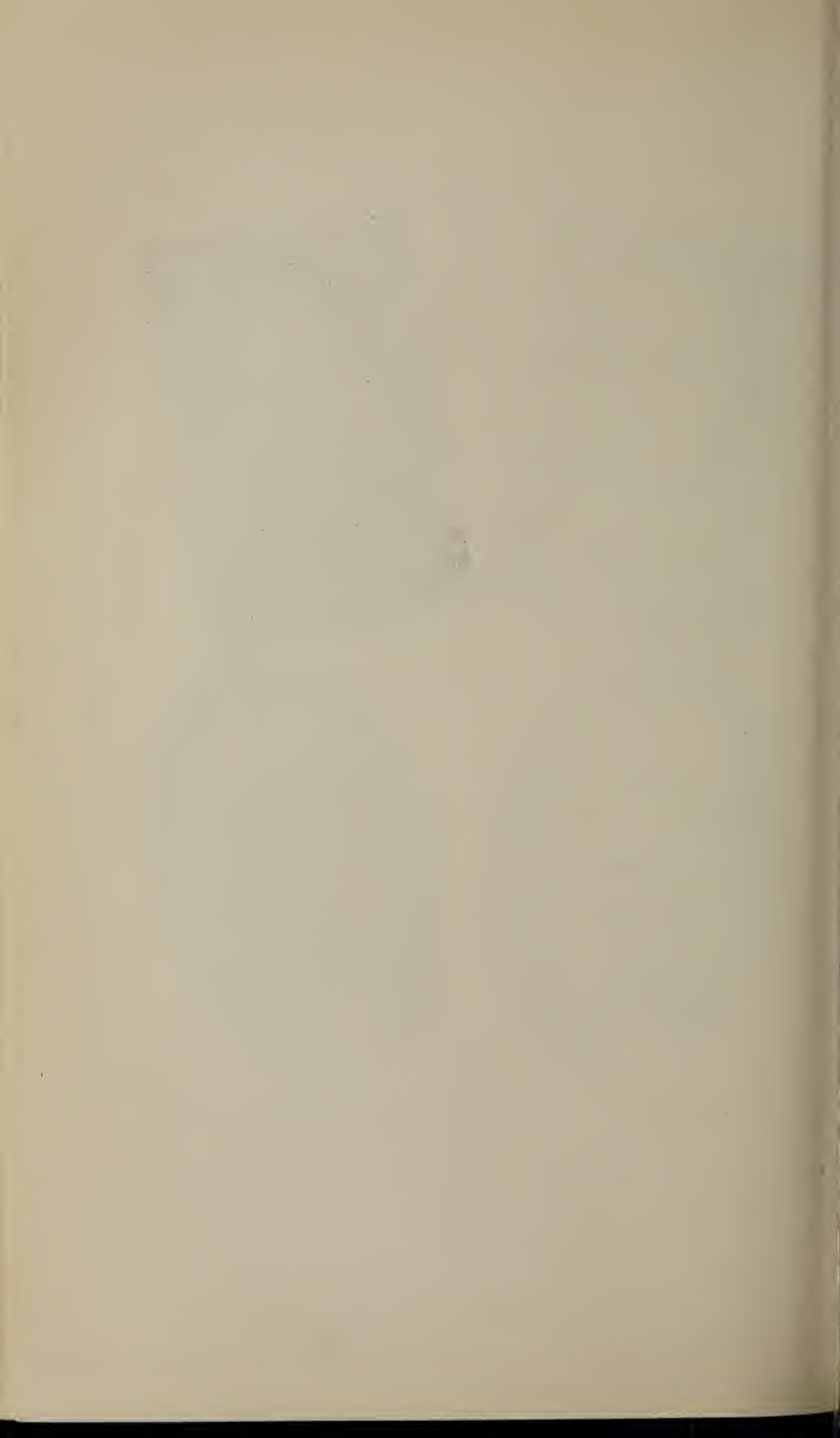
There were Embden youth, too, who maintained their farms but pursued the seasonal occupation of lumbering on the upper Kennebec and its branches. Phineas Eames (1827-1905), a brother of George, was an outstanding example of this activity. Like him in that were his brother Austin, and his son-in-law Frank Donley (1845-1923). All were veterans in river driving operations before magnates of the industry organized with newer methods. Those were the days when the "drive" included white pine logs, as well as spruce, and before four foot cuts of wood pulp sealed the doom of saw mills at Gardiner. Glorious spring seasons were those for the river driver with his cantdog and calked shoes!





(Top left) JONATHAN D. EAMES  
GEORGE L. EAMES

MARY (WILLIAMS) EAMES  
PHINEAS EAMES





Alike as farmers, lumbermen and as townsmen the Eameses were an exceptional family in Embden. They came from Jefferson and Damariscotta. Nahum Eames, on Foss Hill in 1820 was the earliest comer to the town. Young Edward Eames was there for a while in 1835. But the real background of these Eames descendants was Jonathan D. Eames of Madison, with Mary (1805-1889) his wife, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth (Whitman) Williams, near Caratunk Falls, as the mother of his fine brood of children. This distinctly Embden marriage supplied the young Eames with influential aunts and uncles. For Mary's brothers and sisters included Abigail (Mrs. William H. Stevens), whose husband was of the household of Jonathan Stevens, Sr., and lived on farm No. 21, immediately north of Jonathan Eames; Serena (Mrs. Jotham G. Witham); Foster Williams, whose wife, Elsie, was a daughter of Stephen Ayer of Embden and Solon; and Albert Williams, who married Ellen, sister of William and Joseph Atkinson on the Canada Trail.

Jonathan D. Eames moved from Madison — where he had a brother Phineas and other relatives — to Concord. After a brief residence there he returned down the river to Embden, occupying the red house on farm No. 20 — long a familiar landmark — in the corner where the road from Solon plunges into the forest on the way to New Portland. Stirley Hooper is now the owner there. Jonathan's family of seven sons and two daughters was in keeping with the times. Phineas and Caleb were twins with brothers J. Whitman (1829), Austin (1831), Almond (1835), Martin (1843) and Owen (1848). Serena (1838) and Adeline (1845) were the girls. Phineas and George married respectively Philena N. (1831-1917) and Alureda (1840), daughters of Fletcher Thompson, who at one time had the mill at the foot of Hancock, or Johnson Pond, on the opposite side of the town.

Phineas, son of Jonathan, and eight years senior to his brother George, reared his family on the old John Hilton farm (Lot 31) at the southeast corner of Fahi Pond. He purchased this after his marriage in 1849, when John Hilton and family were going away to Wisconsin. The buildings there having burned in 1877, Phineas moved to where his father used to reside. He spent his

winters lumbering near Flagstaff. During the 70's and 80's he was associated with Mark Steward of North Anson and after that with B. P. J. Weston of Madison till his age prevented further activities. His last years were passed quietly at home. He was one of Embden's selectmen in 1862 and '63 and ran as a Democrat in 1864 for the legislature. He was a member of Northern Star Masonic Lodge at North Anson and of the Odd Fellows and the Grange. He took great interest in public affairs.

Of the children of Phineas Eames, Abbie married Frank Donley, who lived for many years near by him and close by the Solon ferry till about 1889, when he took up residence at North Anson. Phineas had four sons. Of these Owen has been in Boston with the firm of John H. Pray many years. Charles Eames married Restella Durrell, daughter of Randall F., and settled in Anson valley. George C. Eames is at Bangor, where he has been prominently identified with the Christian Science Church. He has held several positions in that connection, including the office of Committee on Publication for Maine. He began life as a boy in Embden driving team for his father, but this did not deter him from a liberal education. He attended Anson Academy, reciting his Latin verbs to himself as he coasted around the mountain sides on a load of spruce logs and waged his battles with the Sequence of Tenses in a lumber camp. He later served for two years as general clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Somerset Railway and then attended Tufts College for two years, returned to the railroad, went to Bangor in 1902 to take charge of the Postal Telegraph Company's business there and resigned in 1910 to go into Christian Science work. His wife is Mary Lamb of Oakland.

Their family includes two sons, who are Bowdoin graduates. Paul H. Eames, class of '21, was a member of the varsity football team in '19 and '20. He served in the Navy during the War, rising to the rank of Ensign. Donald J., his brother, class of '23, was manager of track, president of student council and was voted a "popular man" during his college course.

Owen A. Eames, son of Phineas, also attended Anson Academy. Owen's brother, Frank Eames, married Clarabel Thomp-



son of Embden and then Jennie Wells of Fredericton, N. B., and settled at Los Angeles.

Austin Eames, son of Jonathan, was a well known man in Embden. He owned and operated for many years the old John Gray farm at the junction of the Kennebec River road and the highway that passed the foot of Fahi Pond. He, too, engaged extensively in lumbering. He was long a master driver of Dead River and held important positions with the Kennebec Log Driving Company. Along in the 90's he was a popular moderator at town meetings. His wife was Ann Hollis, of Embden whom he married in 1853. One of their sons was Melzer A. Eames, now of Skowhegan, who used to have the Embden farm immediately south of his father and was also connected with the Log Driving Company. Two other sons were Perley Eames of Worcester, Mass., and Roscoe Eames who carried on the John Gray place after his father's death till he himself died in 1924. Daughters of Austin were Ida Eames (1859-1928) who was Mrs. Albert Hoyt and Mrs. B. J. Libby of Oakland and Mrs. L. E. Mitchell of Dorchester, Mass.

Martin Eames, a son of Jonathan, enlisted in the 10th Maine Volunteers early in the Civil War and died of disease in 1863 while serving a second enlistment. J. Whitman Eames married Angelina Thompson of Embden in 1854 and lived near the ferry till he went west. Almond Eames was on the list of taxpayers in 1850.

George L. Eames started for California in 1857 but returned to Maine in 1860 and in December of that year married Alureda Thompson. Within a few days the newlyweds started for California by way of the Isthmus. Their destination was Newark, in Alameda county, a mining town where Whitman Eames, his brother, and family were. From San Francisco they voyaged up the Sacramento on a river boat. Then they traveled by stage but the last twelve miles into the mountains were made on Norwegian snowshoes. They were there for over three years and the next two years moved from place to place in the mining district.

The year Nevada became a state George and wife went to Washoe City and were there when the Central Pacific was com-

pleted as a link in the transcontinental line. Both were present at the historic ceremony as locomotives from either side were driven up so closely that the cowcatchers touched and wine was passed from one locomotive to the other. While at Washoe City George Eames' business was hauling freight back into the mining towns, but he soon moved to a ranch in Humboldt county on the Humboldt River. Although in an adjacent county the ranch was 200 miles distant, forty miles of which were through a desert. They covered the journey with horse teams, taking cows and other stock as he planned to raise cattle and horses in his new location. This was in the heart of the Indian country belonging to two different tribes—the Piutes and Shoshones. There was much alarm among the ranchers after the Custer raid, which occurred at this time, lest these Indians, hearing of it, should decide to go upon the warpath. Such fears proved groundless.

After eleven years on this ranch Mr. Eames sold out and in 1881 returned to his native Embden. He bought for \$11,000 the Charles F. Caldwell farm, as it was then called—the Asahel Hutchins farm of earlier days. There it was that Asahel's father made the first settlement in Embden's Seven Mile Brook region. It was the largest farm in town, well equipped with farming implements of that period and stocked with thirty head of cattle and five hundred sheep. There were two large sugar orchards. The big barn with two elevators for lifting carts with hay and grain into the roof to be unloaded was a local marvel. That was before the horse fork for unloading hay came into use. In his new environment George Eames was soon recognized as one of Embden's most prosperous and also, most useful citizens. He died there after nearly twenty years but left no children.

Isaac Albee, who during about the same period was owner of the Cragin homestead east of George Eames, was a native of Anson but his birthplace was barely over the Embden line. He and a brother, David (1828-1905), went to California in 1853. Along in 1860—shortly before George Eames and his bride were starting thither on his second trip to the Pacific Coast—



David and Isaac Albee were mining in Sonora, Calif. Two years later David returned to North Anson and remained there several years, later going to the Black Hills in the days of the gold rush thither. In the meantime, Isaac Albee had gone to the gold mines near Helena, Mont. David Albee remained in the Black Hills but a short time. While he was in Montana, or thereabouts (and not during residence in Nevada as has been stated), David was taking gold dust and ore from a little mining camp to a settlement 25 miles away. As he did not return Isaac and another man started out to look for him. They located him ten miles away in an abandoned shack with an ugly blow on his head. He had been stunned and robbed. From the effects of this blow he never recovered. His mind became affected and a year later he was returned to North Anson in care of a Lewiston man who had been with them in California. At intervals he was at the asylum in Augusta. Then he would be fairly rational for months. After Isaac returned from the West, David lived with him the greater part of the time, but died at Augusta.

Isaac Albee was a pleasant, genial sort of man, whose western experiences, when he would consent to recount them, entertained the countryside. He was highly thought of. As he was a bachelor, the Albee women kept his big, white mansion which old Simeon Cragin had erected as a duplicate of the ancestral home of Revolutionary sires.

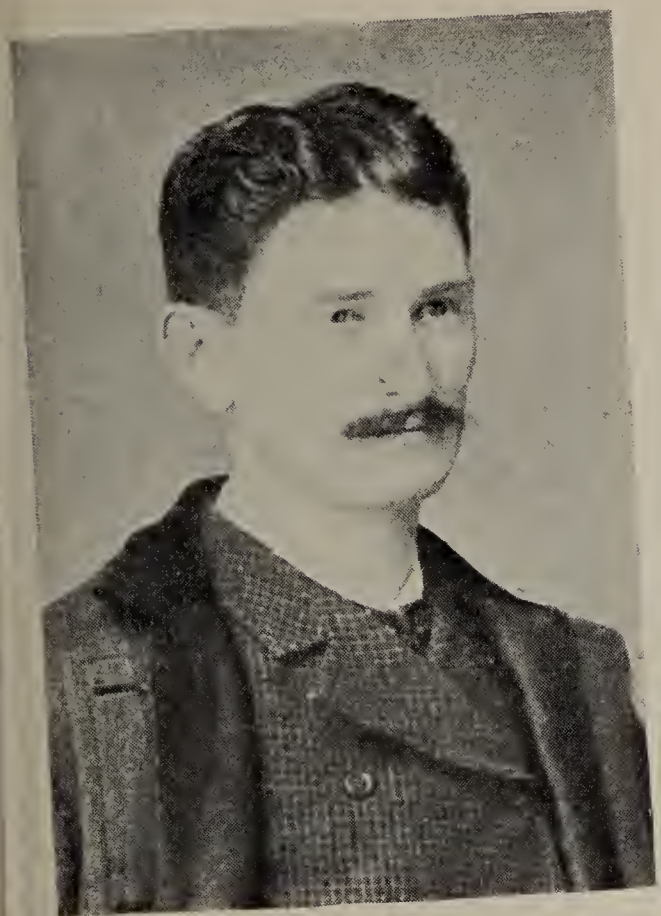
When an old man, well towards 70, Isaac lost interest in farming and went away to Woonsocket, R. I., to be with his nephew, Dr. Fred L. Cleveland, and died there. He left the farm to this nephew.

Isaac's oldest brother, Benjamin Gould Albee, is remembered as residing at North Anson next to the Academy grounds, where Fletcher Thompson of Embden, once made his home. In 1886, Benjamin (named for his great uncle, Rev. Benjamin Gould, Jr.) swapped his stand at the village with Robie Boston of Embden, and took his family to the Boston farm, one-half mile west of the Solon ferry. He returned after three years to North Anson and died there.

Hamden T. Williams, an Embden resident in the Soule tract on the road to Lake Embden, went west in 1873. His father, Timothy, belonging to the Williams family of Woolwich, had not only erected a house on the hill with bricks made from clay on his farm and planted an apple orchard but owned a mill on Hancock stream in the northern part of the town. Jane Williams, his mother, was a native of New Brunswick. Upon the death of Timothy, Hamden bought out the heirs and took possession of the farm, improving it in many ways. In the meantime he became interested in gold mines from letters of his brother Adaniram. Purchasing an outfit he started for California by way of Black Hills but met a band of Indians. They destroyed his outfit and compelled him to turn back. This discouraged him from getting to Montana where Adaniram was at work mining and he decided to try his hand at lumber operations near the Mississippi River. Experience with his father's saw mill probably suggested this undertaking. When he had loaded several flatboats to take down the river there came a big flood because of which he lost all his lumber and barely escaped with his life. Landing at the mouth of the Mississippi, Hamden concluded to go to California. He mined gold there till 1879 when he returned to Embden.

Hamden Williams was an unusual character to the people of his community. He was well educated and became an outstanding teacher in the district schools. He taught the Moulton school west of Embden Pond in 1848 and twenty years later was teaching the Barron school in his home district. He taught the John Gray school in 1850 and the big Holbrook school in 1866. He had a bright mind and was ready in conversation. His wife was Caroline B. Peabody of New Vineyard. They had two children — a son Charles E. Williams, now a resident of Strong where he was postmaster for many years, and a daughter Louise (1853) who married Henry Hoyt of West New Portland. Like her father whom she resembled in some ways Louise Williams, too, was a notable teacher. Among her many terms were four in No. 12 (the Holbrook district) in '71, '72, '74, and '75. The fine brick house and farm buildings which with the





CHARLES E. WILLIAMS



LOUISE (WILLIAMS) HOYT

splendid orchard distinguished the Hamden Williams farm were burned to the ground some forty years ago and the property passed to other hands.

The lumbering industry, near and far, attracted Embden young men from early times. Opportunities "in the woods" on the Penobscot were responsible in no small part for the considerable Embden migration thither. When the Civil War began more than one Embden man had employment on the Penobscot. William C. Walker (1825-1894) at that time boss of a lumber gang near Levant and son of Elisha of Embden, went to the front with the 2nd. Maine regiment of giants. On his enlistment with the 31st. Maine he was made a sergeant. He is buried at Lowell, Mass., where he spent his later years. Contemporary with him was his brother, Joseph Walker, 2nd., who enlisted from Pennsylvania where he had been engaged in lumbering.

Tidings of new gold fields traveled fast and far in 1850. Who in the remotest corners of New England had not been thrilled by lurid stories of sudden wealth in California that caused a

shifting of population overnight to the westward. Perhaps steamship agents saw to it that word from Victoria in Australia was speeded to the same quarter. Gold at Clunes! Gold in the Yarra Ranges! Gold in other fields near Melbourne!

Two young men from Embden, restless for travel and adventure, yielded to the call. These were Simeon C. Cleveland (1817-1894) and Cephas Raymond Walker, whose parents gave him his middle name for Dr. David H. Raymond at North Anson. In the spring of 1852 they started on their long journey with three or four men from North Anson. One of these, Theodore M. Steward, had started once before and been repulsed at the Isthmus because of a deficient steamship ticket. Simeon, just then married, left his bride behind.

Landing at Melbourne after a tedious sea voyage, they found a motley population in a mad scramble. Simeon engaged a drayman to take his kit from the wharf. The charge for this service astonished the newcomer accustomed to modest Embden prices. Being a cobbler by trade he opened a place for mending shoes. Soon the drayman came for a pair of soles and Simeon had an opportunity to get even. He recited the incident proudly long years afterward among his home people.

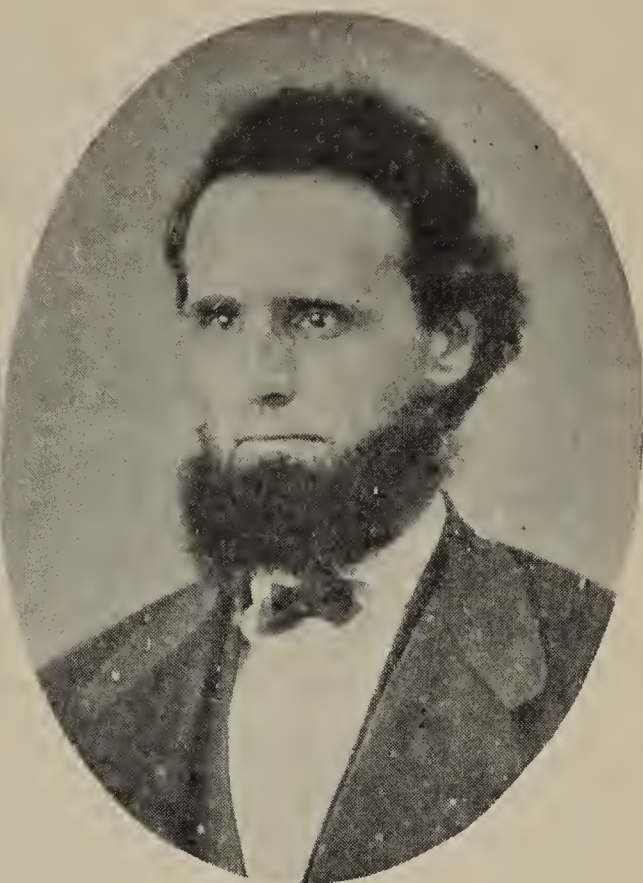
Cephas Walker mined in Australia for about three years. He returned to his native town with approximately \$20,000 in gold. That was a lot of money for a countryman in Embden, just rounding 40. Many things considered he was, perhaps, richer than any of his fellow townsmen. He put out his money carefully, some of it near the Maine coast whither he journeyed once or twice a year for purposes of inspection and some in farm securities at home. However, in the troublous economic periods for thirty years afterward, he encountered serious losses. In late life he became a recluse on indifferent terms with his many nephews and nieces. He owned various Embden farms including the old Purington place but made his bachelor home in a little house down the road toward North Anson.

As his health became feeble during his last illness he cherished a big roll of bills and would not allow this out of reach. Judge C. O. Small, now of Madison, who had charge of his affairs and





CEPHAS R. WALKER



WILLIAM C. WALKER

later was administrator of his estate, got this by a ruse and transferred it to a bank for safe keeping. A small piece of wood, wrapped with a few bills, was placed in its stead in the old man's pocket.

The story of his wealth had been exaggerated, but it developed after his death, when losses from depreciated mortgages were accounted for, that he retained a comfortable competence. He died intestate and his remaining fortune of a few thousand dollars, won from mining venture in far away Australia, was distributed through probate channels to his relatives.

## CHAPTER XXVI

### HEAR CARRIONTONKA ROAR!

Away yonder through deep woods, over rugged hills, up from Moses Thompson's village that might have been, and past the old brick residence of Jonathan Stevens is Embden's northeast corner. It fringes Caratunk Falls of mighty power. With a railroad such as Waterville and Skowhegan had in earlier days these falls should have turned the wheels of a manufacturing city. The roadway thither — branching by two routes over the Concord boundary — winds by ancient mill sites now hardly distinguishable along Martin stream. Much of the upper way traverses the thousand-acre holdings once tilled by Jacob Williams and by sons Caleb, John, Daniel, Ebenezer and others of his patriarchal family after him.

The gentle hills with rippling streams and placid river feature a landscape fair to behold. It is part of the beautiful valley long known as the Garden of Maine. The rough and broken portion here was known to the Indians as Carriontonka, whence has come with divers variations in spelling the modern Caratunk. At this point the Kennebec flows between enchanting banks even as when the Norridgewoks hunted and fished along its upper reaches and bold sachem Bombazeen from his seat at Old Point ruled the Kennebis of this region. The picture is heightened by historic associations. Arnold's eleven hundred men — swamping roads Quebecward — toted their batteaux with equipment, artillery and supplies around the roaring Caratunk cataract.

Two miles below the falls — and in fact a little below the old ferry site — is a very old human record. It consists of Indian inscriptions on a table rock about 12 feet long and three feet six inches wide sloping at an angle of 40 degrees toward the water and known as Indian ledge. This is on the west bank, east of the highway and the present Hodgdon farmhouse where in the 1860's Harrison Stevens resided. Several figures are chiseled



in the ledge, one depicting a house of English make which fixes the date as after settlers had come to Maine and probably after they had penetrated some distance up the Kennebec.

Other drawings are of two warriors and two squaws, a dog and a deer, bows and arrows, a canoe with Indians, two crosses and a small wigwam. The older Penobscot Indians are said to have known what the inscriptions signified but, if so, the meaning seems never to have been preserved. The two crosses might have referred to the Indian settlement at Narantasouak (Old Point), where Gabriel Dreuellettes, the first Roman Catholic missionary in the Kennebec wilderness, built a rude chapel as early as 1646. When Father Rasle came there in 1722 the place had two chapels 300 paces from the Indian village — one dedicated to the Holy Virgin and the other to the Guardian Angel.

A ledge in the river channel, just below the bridge to Solon, that was blasted away long ago because it was an obstruction to floating logs, is said also to have had Indian inscriptions. This, however, is denied. Some distance above, well at the threshold of northeast Embden and below the falls, the river broadens considerably. The quiet and spacious area known by local residents then generally as "the bay," might well have been a rendezvous for the canoes of Indians gathering fish and game for food. The inscriptions were probably chiseled in the course of these hunting expeditions.

The little mill sites on Martin stream were a big factor in the rural development. Meanwhile the tremendous energy of Caratunk Falls, less than a mile away, was hardly regarded as of any value. Martin stream flows across the northwest corner of the town. It rises in Black bog and Felker bog of Concord and is joined from the south by a brook out of Embden center and a mile or so further on from the north by a more pretentious mill-stream, out of Jackson Pond. The oldest mill in this region was on Martin stream, well down towards the Kennebec into which it flows. This was the Jeremiah Chamberlain mill, as noted in a previous chapter, where long afterward Isaac Temple also had a wheel. But north of this by over a mile at the junction of Martin stream and the mill stream were two mills, close

together — one for sawing lumber and another for grinding grain.

Capt. Cyrus Boothby had a saw mill in that vicinity about 1812, the year after he arrived from Leeds. It was on the mill stream but not far from the mill that Jacob Williams had in 1810. Benjamin C. Atwood (1787) — an orphan son of Benjamin Atwood (1766) and Polly Colby of Haverhill, Mass. — then Dr. Edward Savage were owners of the saw mill and grist mills there. Embdenites of the present day remember the locality as Bowen's mill. Martin stream is sometimes called Concord brook and the mill stream, Atwood brook. There also was a day when one or the other of these watercourses was known as Savage stream. Early in the 1880's Ezra Bowen of Concord after operating a mill on Concord brook very near Fletcher mountain, purchased the Atwood-Savage mill site — then idle for many years — and moved over into Embden. A little before Bowen came the schoolhouse for the third district that had become a landmark across a road by the mills was torn down. During the same period this old east and west road down a precipitous hill in the direction of the Kennebec was discontinued for the present parallel roadway farther south. Ezra Bowen spent the remainder of his life at the reconstructed mill. Only a few rust eaten wheels now remain to mark the spot.

A deed of June 12, 1820, a year before Benjamin Atwood sold the saw mill and its 55 acre farm to Dr. Savage for \$215 shows who resided in the neighborhood at that time for the instrument recites that on the north was land of Ebenezer Williams, on the east land of Daniel Williams, on the south land of John Williams (all sons of Jacob who had died in 1814) and on the west land of Daniel Savage (son of Edward).

In a farming community before the era when the country began to turn to manufacturing it is easily understood how these little water powers received so much attention while a mile eastward a twenty-foot fall of the entire Kennebec River was disregarded. The harnessing of those waters was far too big a project for that day. The importance of the power site began gradually to be realized. Joseph Spaulding of Caratunk, son of





BEFORE CARATUNK FALLS WERE HARNESSSED



A LOG UPENDED BY THE WHIRLPOOL





the Joseph who had once resided on Lot 14 in Embden, in April 1835 bought the land and mill of his brother-in-law Elbridge Savage. He was also by this time the owner of the Caratunk Falls land on the Embden side in succession from Caleb Williams. Spaulding sold this land at the falls by deed of Oct. 10, 1835, to Elijah Grover for \$10,000.

The first effort to develop the power at Caratunk Falls thus belongs to Grover. He owned both banks of the river, having purchased the Solon property of Jesse Pierce. He soon erected a toll bridge across the river with a saw mill on the Embden side and a grist mill on the Solon side. George C. Smith and Eben Baker, both of Solon, were interested in the venture but sold out to Grover in 1836. A freshet about 1846 carried the bridge and most of the grist mill away and Grover narrowly escaped with his life. Then he sold the saw mill to Stillman Stone (1803), a native of New Hampshire who came to Embden in the 1840's. Stone lost his life by a fall from the frame of this saw mill when it was being torn down. His widow, Sarah (1805) also of New Hampshire, and their children owned the property into the 1860's. These children were Adaline M. (1837); Sarah E. (1839); Lyman M. (1841); Stillman, Jr., (1845) and Cyrus A. (1847). The barn on this farm was standing many years after Stillman Stone had died. Children of the neighborhood amused themselves on Sunday long ago by rolling an old wagon wheel down the hill past the barn and into the cataract. One of them was Mabel Davis, a descendant of Capt. Davis the first man who fell at Concord bridge April 19, 1775. She is now Mrs. Fred Magoon of Solon.

During river driving days on the upper Kennebec the drift of spruce and pine logs over the falls was an interesting spectacle. The depth of water at the foot of the falls and the tremendous force of the current were evidenced by the disappearance of these logs after the plunge over the water precipice. Rising on end a minute later these logs often lifted half their length above the water then toppled over and floated away. Sometime in the 40's two Huggins boys from Concord sitting on the Embden ledge were struck by such a log on end, brushed into the seething



channel and drowned. Great jams of logs forming in the chasm between the banks used to bring throngs of curious people from afar. Before the river drivers arrived to break up a jam with dynamite, it was often easy to cross safely from shore to shore.

From Stillman Stone's day the Caratunk power remained practically idle till December, 1887 when the privilege was bonded to Staunton Day and David T. Mills. The following



STILLMAN STONE HOUSE AND BARN

year after making a survey of numerous mill sites in Maine they purchased the rights on both banks and organized a company to erect a pulp mill. They built a horseshoe dam 150 feet long, costing \$50,000 and pinned it with 6,000 feet of stone. Raceways were blasted out of solid rock on both sides of the river but it was decided to have the pulp mill — a structure 190 feet long by 60 feet wide with separate buildings for storehouse, machine shop and business offices — on the Embden shore.

The pulp mill was opened in 1891. Before that date the town at a special meeting on Saturday July 7, 1888, with Phineas Eames moderator, voted unanimously "to exempt from taxation for a term of ten years all mills that may be erected on the



privilege on the west side of the river at Caratunk Falls." Then on April 31, 1889 the town paid to S. C. Mills and Co. \$488.81, it being for labor on the road from the River road to Caratunk Falls. There was recorded on Oct. 16, 1890, with the town

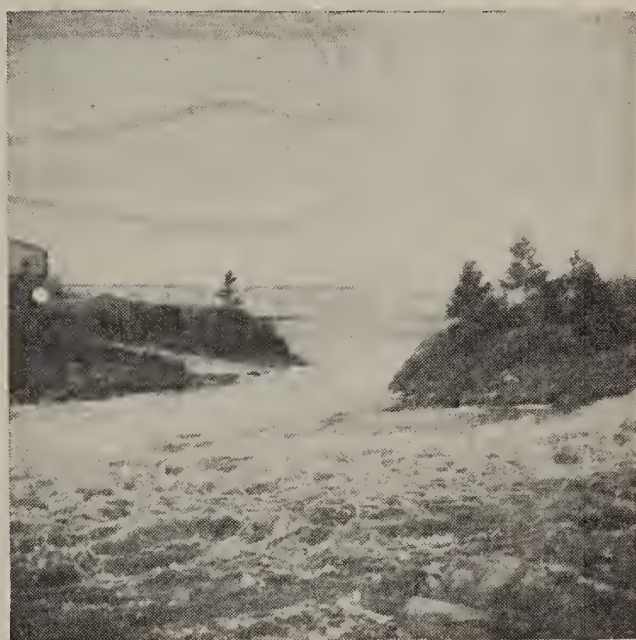
clerk by the Moosehead Pulp and Paper Company a deed for a \$200,000 bond issue at six per cent interest, payable in gold at the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company in Boston. Day was president of the company and Mills was treasurer. The papers were executed before Charles F. Johnson, justice of the peace, subsequently United States Senator from



Maine and now a United States Judge.

The enterprise prospered at first and was of great benefit to the town, but in 1898 Day and Mills failed and during February of that year the bondholders took possession with Turner Buswell of Solon acting as superintendent. The International Paper Company became owner in 1899 and the following year Joseph S. D. Greene succeeded Judge Buswell as superintendent.

There were further years of prosperity but the pulp mill was burned down January 31, 1920 and rebuilt. Conditions of manufacture in the paper industry finally worked to such decided disadvantage that the mill ceased to be profitable and was closed. For a long time now it has been idle. The



PRESENT DAY VIEWS BELOW  
THE FALLS

property, although unused, has become very valuable and from the town's standpoint is important for its yield in taxes. The company's land, mill and mill privilege were assessed prior to 1900 at \$70,000. The Somerset Railway which first ran its cars into North Anson Nov. 27, 1875, and was extended to Bingham while the mill and dam were under construction, crosses the Kennebec over a modern steel bridge at the brink of the falls.

Several old Embden families are identified with this corner of the town. Among them are the Atwoods. When Benjamin C. Atwood sold his saw mill on Martin stream in 1821 he moved just across the line into Concord where some of his Williams in-laws had their homes. He was well regarded in Embden. The town in 1835 "laid out" a road from his former mill to his land in Concord and the next year permitted his children to attend the school by the mill seat, a privilege accorded to other Concord residents at times. His children and grandchildren made numerous marriages with Embden households. Benjamin F. Atwood in 1834 took Harriet Berry of Embden as his wife and in 1836 Mary Atwood of Concord became Mrs. Nathan Berry of Embden, while in 1841 Jacob W. Atwood married Almyra Berry of Embden. Among Benjamin C. Atwood's descendants were Stillman Atwood and his son, Charles H. T. Atwood, who were respected farmers in Embden just south of the Concord line; Stephen Atwood, who married a daughter of Southard Walker and had a farm just above Caratunk Falls; S. Colby Atwood who wedded Elizabeth Moulton in 1858 and owned the Joseph Greene farm west of the pond and Sarah N. Atwood who in 1863 became Mrs. Eli Hawes of Embden.

Capt. John Walker, Jr., (1793-1868) kept the saw mill he bought of Dr. Edward Savage in 1832 for many years. By various purchases he became a large land holder and prosperous farmer in that section. He first acquired 40 acres in 1826 but had come from Anson to Embden before that date. He paid Oliver and Eliza Kane of Albany, N. Y., \$200 in 1831 for 100 acres more which extended from Martin stream to the River road. He sold to Jacob Lowell of Concord in 1833 for \$75 a



quarter interest in his mill, stipulating that Lowell must not use the water to the damage of the grist mill which stood near-by and must pay one-eighth of the expense of the mill's upkeep. Capt. John in 1834 paid Alden Flint of Anson \$850 for 144 adjacent acres more with 74 rods of Kennebec River frontage. Capt. John Walker's wife was Cynthia Phillips (1786) and on his father's side he was related to many of the early families. Nathaniel Walker nearly four miles down the River road; Elisha Walker on the Soule tract in West Embden; Solomon Walker and Mrs. Samuel Gould on New Portland hill; Mrs. Samuel Hunnewell and Mrs. James Jewett of Solon were among his numerous first cousins in a half dozen towns. He had an exceptional career as an Embden farmer and frequently held local office. He was school agent in 1830, selectman in 1841 and 1863; and was repeatedly chosen as town treasurer and collector of taxes. During a part of the Civil War he collected taxes for eight mills on the dollar, a very low commission.

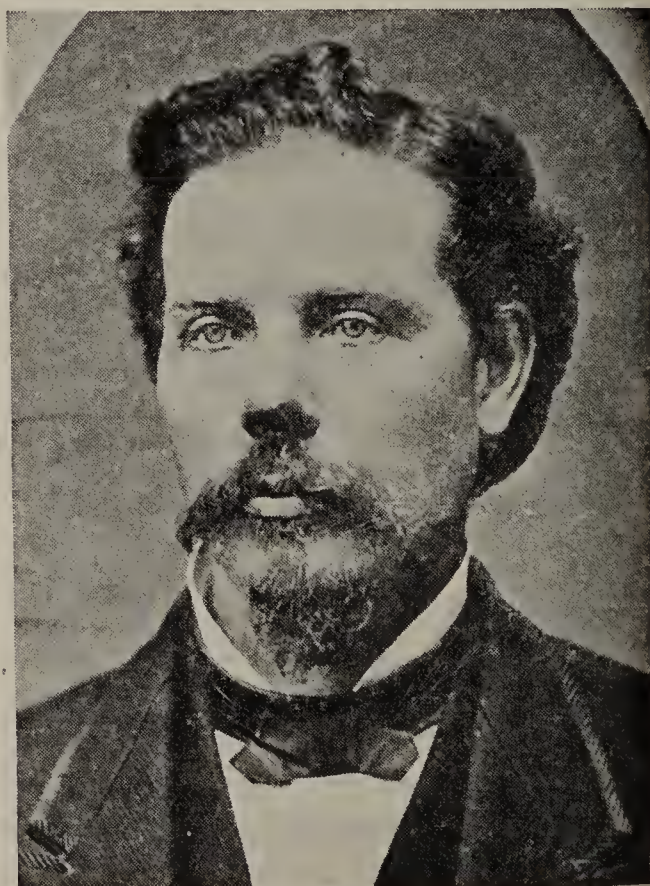
The Spauldings were a notable family, too, in this neighborhood. Timothy Spaulding (1778-1845) was the father of successful sons and daughters and the grandfather of Nathan Weston Spaulding, the California inventor, business man and millionaire. A native of Francestown, N. H., where all of his children were born to his wife Lydia Moore (1782-1838) of Bradford, N. H., Timothy brought his family to Embden in 1832 when he purchased a farm from Caleb Williams. This was just south of Capt. John Walker. Timothy Spaulding and his wife died there.

Timothy was a cousin, three generations removed, of Jonathan Spaulding from Merrimack, N. H., who settled in southeast Embden next to Benjamin Colby, Sr. Jonathan's son Daniel later married Betsey Colby. Timothy was a similarly distant cousin of the brothers Merari Spaulding of Bingham and Joseph Spaulding who resided for a few years in Embden on Lot 14 and had a family of brilliant children in Concord and Caratunk.

Lydia Spaulding (1802-1869), daughter of Timothy and Lydia, married Walter Spaulding (1801-1837), a son of Merari and nephew of Joseph. He had a farm in northeast Anson with

Kennebec River frontage and was of marked personality. The family resided so near the Embden line that they were almost regarded as an Embden family. As a young man Walter Spaulding was a school teacher. Throughout his life he identified himself with many local activities. He was widely known as a Whig, a Freemason and a Universalist. His eight children were all boys of whom Nathan Weston Spaulding (1829-1903) was the oldest. Nathan, it is recorded, was a carpenter at 13 and became a man of giant stature — six feet three inches tall and weighed 220 pounds. He made his way to Portland in early life, worked there in a factory and then went to Boston. He next moved on to California in 1851 by way of Panama. He married May 25, 1858, at Campo Seco, Calaveras county, Mary Theresa Clinkinbeard.

A man of tremendous energy, Nathan Spaulding's life in California was very productive. He erected the first quartz mill there and became interested in lumber manufacturing, particularly in making saws. He revolutionized the latter business by inventing an adjustable saw tooth. His residence was at Oakland — across the bay from San Francisco. He was mayor of Oakland for two terms and held many other offices, including assistant treasurer of the United States in charge of the sub-treasury at San Francisco for four years. Senator Leland Stanford made him trustee of Leland Stanford University. He died at New



NATHAN WESTON SPAULDING

Britain, Conn., while on a visit east. He has a son, Walter Spaulding at Oakland, and a daughter, Nancy Spaulding Kneass of San Francisco, with a son Ed Kneass in the same city.



His seven brothers had interesting careers, chiefly in the far west. Charles H. Spaulding (1831) the next brother to Nathan in age went to Australia in 1852 and married Joanna Breen there in 1859. Marcellus Moore Spaulding (1833) went to California but returned to Chicago where he became a resident. Dennis Spaulding (1835-1898) married Mary Ann Snoad of Hastings, England, and emigrated to California in 1856. His widow made her home at Lockport, Ill.

Jerome Spaulding (1836) became a resident of Embden after his marriage Dec. 30, 1861 to Celestia Williams, daughter of Amos. He had been master of the school in the Williams district (No. 3) the year before and taught there again the winter following his marriage. But Jerome Spaulding had also taught at the Berry school, (No. 4) in 1859 and at (No. 5), the Dunbar school in 1861. He had therefore become a well known teacher in the town by the time he was 25 years old and in 1863 was elected as "superintending school committee" of Embden. The next year (1864) Jerome and his wife followed his brothers to California and settled at San Francisco.

Madison Spaulding (1838), another of the eight brothers, married Louisa Lester at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1867. They lived at Seattle. Addison Spaulding (1838-1860), youngest of the eight, also went to California and died at Monterey.

Lydia Spaulding, the mother of these Anson sons, spent the last years of her life in California. She went there in 1862 and resided with her son, Nathan.

Timothy and Lydia Spaulding of Embden had several other children than this daughter Lydia. Their Timothy Clark Spaulding — who came to Embden when 14 years old and ten years later married Helena, the daughter of Ralph and Mercy Wells on a neighboring farm — was long identified with the town. He worked twelve winters in the woods near Moosehead Lake and drove the Kennebec in the spring for 16 years. This Timothy moved his family in 1863 to Berrien Springs, Mich., where he died. He served that town as highway commissioner and as treasurer. Timothy's brother, Edmund Spaulding (1815-1892), moved to Buchanan, Mich., in the same county. His widow,

Eleanor H. Quint of Concord by his second marriage, resided at Toronto, Kan.

Abel Warren Spaulding (1823-1890), another son, married in 1846 Cynthia Walker daughter of his father's nearest neighbor. They had ten children one of whom, Ada, married Elwin Berry and resided in Concord. Her brother, John Walker Spaulding born at Embden in 1854, married Ella Yeaton and went to Portland where he was long engaged in mercantile pursuits. Abel and Cynthia had a son, Abel W., Jr., who married Cora Nye of Fairfield and went there to reside.

Horace Moore Spaulding, a fourth son of Timothy, died unmarried in Embden. Timothy Spaulding's five daughters were: Betsey (Mrs. William Curtis) of Leominster, Mass.; Mary (Mrs. Thomas C. Litchfield) of Charlestown, Mass.; Harriet (Mrs. Lewis Litchfield) of Kansas; Sally (Mrs. Thomas Brackett) of Petersborough, N. H., and Nancy (Mrs. Charles Coolidge) of Westminister, Mass.

Merari Spaulding of Bingham (1767-1850) like his brother Joseph of Caratunk is of considerable Embden interest for Merari's daughter, Sarah (1799-1880), was the wife of John Pierce, long a leading farmer on Seven Mile Brook in Embden. Merari as well as many of his kinsmen in that part of Maine, was a carpenter by trade and it was said of him that he could frame a house, a church or a bridge. He served in important offices at Bingham and settled the estates of twenty of his neighbors. His wife, Betsey, whom he wedded in 1789, was a daughter of Maj. Ephraim Heald, of Temple, N. H. — the Concord hunter, trader and pioneer, whose descendants include Cragins, Grays, Westons, McFaddens and others of the oldest pioneer families in that section.

Merari had a son, Ephraim Spaulding of Anson (1794-1851), who lived a mile or more above North Anson village and near the Embden line. He owned tracts of Embden land near the Kennebec between 1825 and 1830, purchased from the proprietors. The last of these — near the McFadden farm — he sold in 1830 to James Daggett, the husband of Christina Gray. Ephraim Spaulding has been described as "a very worthy and es-



teemed man." During his last illness Maine farmers were much interested in an experiment for the cultivation of winter wheat. When his physician asked him whether he was reconciled to leaving this world, Ephraim replied:

"I think so, but if the Lord is willing I would like to see how the matter of winter wheat turns out."

His sons, Jesse and Tilson Heald Spaulding, are still widely remembered by present day people. His daughter, Mary, was the second wife of Sanford B. Stevens of Embden.

The story of Joseph Spaulding (1769-1836) and his family is an equally interesting one. Like his brother, Merari, he was born at Westminister, Mass., where their father, Joseph, was a "builder of houses, churches and bridges." The son, Joseph, married as his first wife, Sarah Whitman who died at Caratunk in 1816 when 40 years of age and in 1817 he chose a new wife from Wilton. Joseph was a resident of Embden as early as 1809, when he was elected one of the school agents "in the north District in the Middle ward." He was living there three years later when on October 29 he quit-claimed half of his farm to Caleb Jewett and Daniel Steward. His daughter, Dolly (1810-1842), who married Elbridge Gerry Savage (1812-1887) was born there, but her oldest brother, Joseph 3rd, was a native of Westminister, Mass.

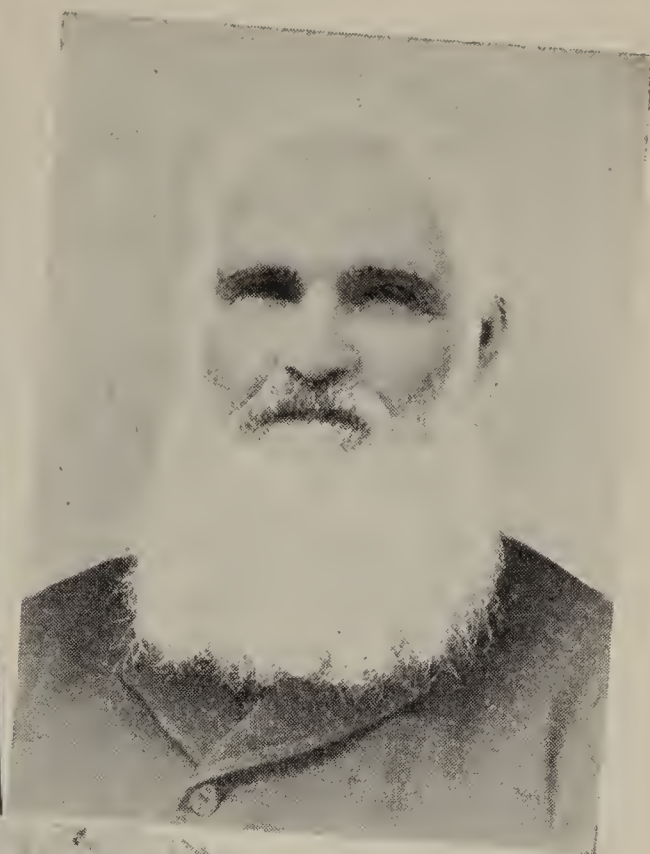
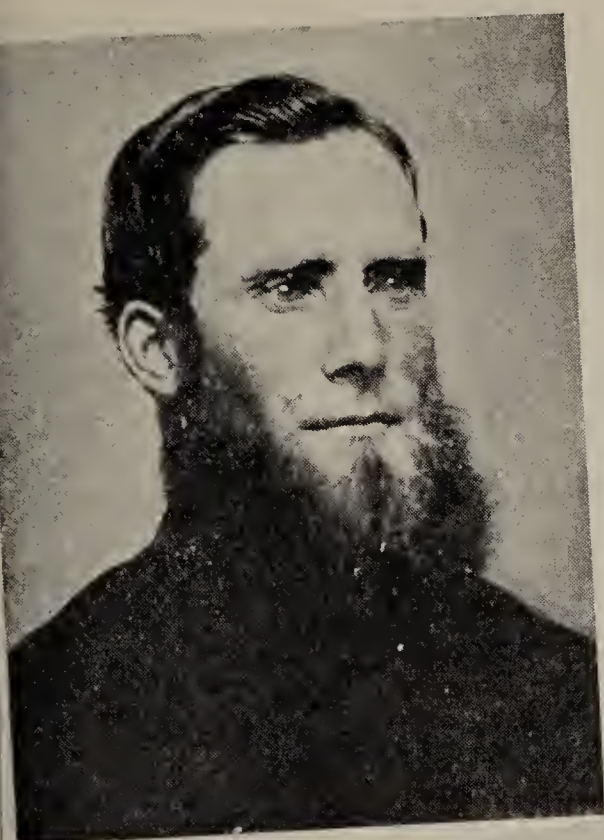
After he went to Caratunk Joseph Spaulding prospered. He was justice of the peace there at his death. Of the large family he raised six sons survived him. Alexander and Walter settled at East Oasis, Wis. Dr. Zachariah was graduated at the Bowdoin Medical School and practiced at Bingham. Jonathan married Harriet Baker and lived at The Forks. His brother, Jeremiah Smith Spaulding, was postmaster there, also school superintendent, land and log surveyor, state land agent and agent for the county commissioners. Joseph, perhaps the oldest of the children, married Sophia Chase of Concord in 1824, and after her death in 1833, her sister, Elvira. He died at Richmond, Me., where a son, Joseph Whitman Spaulding, born at Caratunk in 1841, resided.

Col. Joseph W. Spaulding had a conspicuous career as a soldier and attorney. He was a resident at various times of Fort Payne, Ala., where he was mayor, and of Melrose and Boston, Mass. He was a member of the Maine House of Representatives in 1868, '70 and '79 and of the Maine Senate in 1871-72. When 21 he was lieutenant of Co. A, 19th. Maine Regiment, which he had been active in organizing. He was a Captain when his company was at Frederick, Md., in 1862, participated in the battle of Gettysburg and commanded a regiment when Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

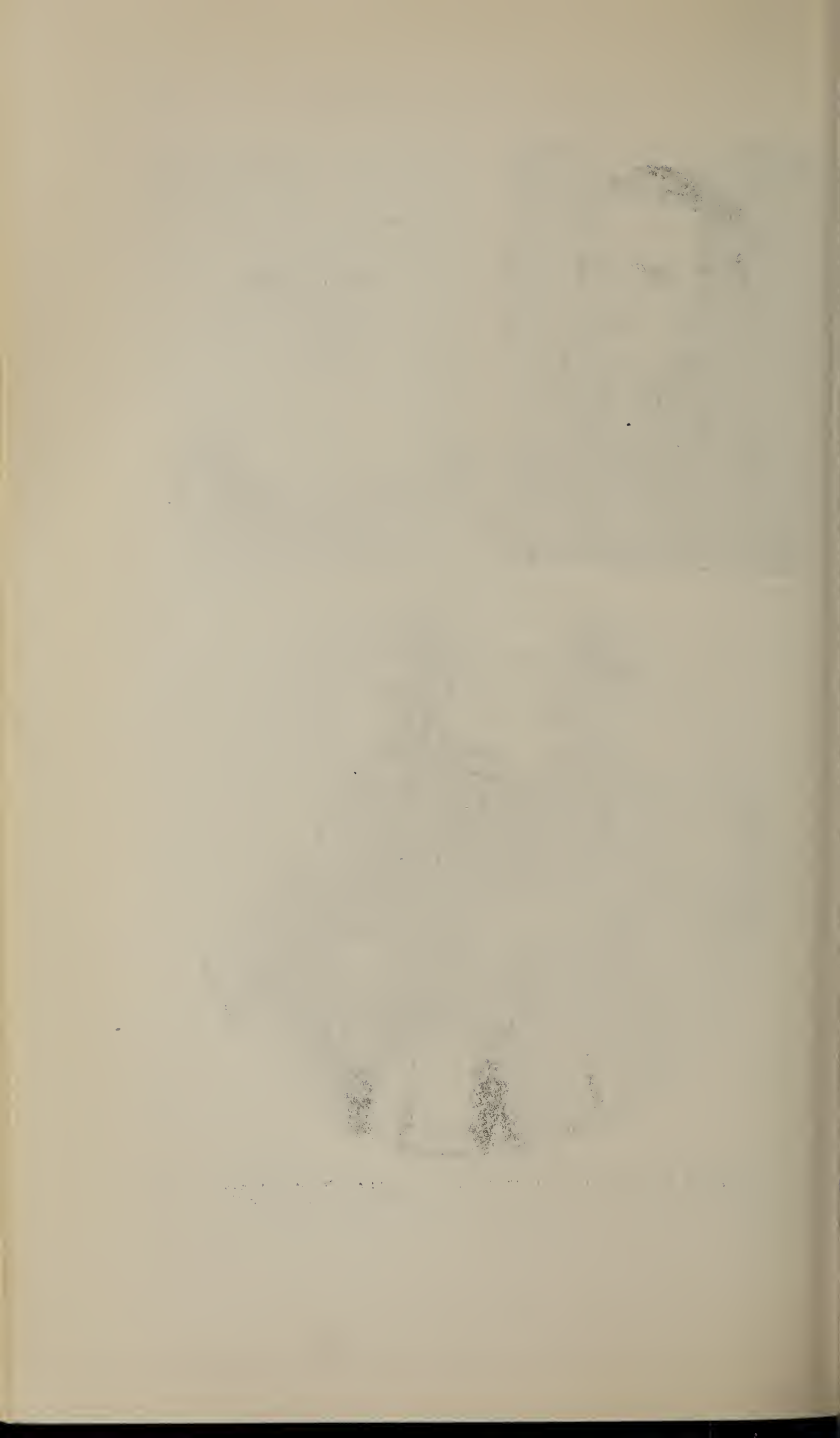
The roster of old time families in northeast Embden includes also the Withams, Pattens and Boyingtons. The Withams there were from the line of Col. Lemuel Witham (1790), in earlier days a resident in middle Embden and related to the Savage clan, through his wife Abigail, born in 1787 to James and Annah Young Savage of Anson. Col. Lemuel lived at first well towards the crest of Ayer and Atkinson hills in the neighborhood of numerous Savage and McFadden in-laws (on Lot 81) and became a townsman of influence. His popularity in militia circles was notable. Beginning in May 6, 1823, as a Captain in the 3rd. Regiment of Infantry, 1st Brigade, 8th. division, he became a major two years later and on Sept. 17, 1828, was commissioned Colonel. Embden town records in chronicling his election to offices carried also his military titles. He had seven terms as selectman during the twenty years before 1850. Later he had a farm near the head of the Embden Pond, in the same neighborhood with Ebenezer Witham, his brother, and not far from his son, Hiram (1810), the millman over in Concord. John Witham, a relative, was moderator in 1813 of a special town meeting that authorized "the selectmen to commence an action against the town of Augusta or any other town as they should see proper" for the support of a pauper. This was Embden's first lawsuit.

Col. Lemuel's son, Daniel S. (1811), next oldest to Hiram, married Sally Berry in 1832 and was long a resident of the town. He was town meeting moderator in 1853 soon after his marriage to Hannah Adams of Canaan. Another son, William





(Top left) JOSHUA G. BOYINGTON. JOTHAM WITHAM  
(Below) PHINEAS EAMES AND GEORGE C. PATTEN





W., married Martha Ann, daughter of Joseph Boyington of Embden. They lived in Boston, where a son Melvin Witham (1854) was born. Eliza (1813), an older daughter of the Colonel, married in 1841 Israel T. Thompson of Embden. Eliza's brother, Jotham G. Witham (1818-1885), married (1) Angeline Clark (1827-1850) of the Clarks on the middle road and (2) in 1852 Cyrena Williams, a daughter of Caleb and lived near the Kennebec, where his son Grant now resides. "Jote" Witham, like his father Lemuel and like his son, Grant after them, had an active interest in affairs. He, too, had several terms as selectman in 1862, 1872 and 1874. Children by his first wife were Mark (1847) and Manley (1848). Those by his second wife, Cyrena, included Parker (1855), Emma (1858-1878), Dassie (1857), Grant (1861), Lura (1864) and Adah (1865). Manley Witham in 1869 married Amanda Durrell of Embden. Grant, tax collector in 1890 and in recent years first selectman of the town, married (1) Edna Hooper in 1890 and (2) Annie May Thompson, a daughter of Nathan, Jr., and great-granddaughter of Moses, proprietor of the yellow tavern. Grant Witham and his present wife by descent and marriage represent most of the conspicuous pioneers in that corner of Embden. The Withams, of kindred blood, are also numerous in adjacent towns. Leander S. of Concord, son of Hiram, married Achsa Wells, daughter of Embden Ralph. Asa Witham, of Embden in olden days, married in 1818 Susan Salley of the Madison family; Warren Witham of Concord in 1858 married Sarah W. Foss of Embden; Calvin S. Witham of Moscow in 1863 took Rebecca F. Beal of Embden, as his wife. Lester C. Witham, farmer and civil engineer living near North Anson, also has Embden connections, but the town's more permanent residents of the Witham name have been largely through Jotham G. and Col. Lemuel. The latter's widow, Abigail, lived with her son and was over 85 years old when she died.

The Pattens of this northeast neighborhood were long in Embden and adjacent towns. Benjamin Patten, a Revolutionary veteran at Solon, lived to be over 80 years old. Joseph Patten, who, perhaps, was a son of Benjamin, told Benjamin Colby, Jr.,

on Nov. 18, 1815, on taking out a license to marry Susannah Metcalf of Anson, that he was a resident of Embden. This Joseph was an Embden tax-payer in 1825 but not long after that year, and the Pattens were chiefly residents of later days after George C. Patten (1840-1917) acquired the Timothy C. Spaulding farm.

George Patten was well regarded in Embden and in 1891, '93, '94, '95 and '96 was town clerk and chairman of the board of selectmen. His first wife was Augusta Nutting (1840-1910) of Norridgewock. They had two sons — George W. who was graduated at Anson Academy in 1886 and is in business at Quincy, Mass., and Ernest E. Patten of Portland. George Patten's second marriage was with Mrs. Catherine (Nutting) Lawrence, a sister of his first wife. They were related to Warren Nutting of Embden and to Mrs. Seth Ayer.

The Boyingtons were frontiersmen in towns of the upper Kennebec region. Although closely related to the oldest of Embden families — Grays, Hiltons, Savages and McFaddens — the name has been borne there by comparatively few households. They came from Yorkshire, England to Rowley, Mass., in 1638 and through the generations lived at Newbury, Ipswich and York, but by 1762 were at Wiscasset. Joseph Boyington (1797-1871) was brought by his parents from there when four years old to Mercer. His mother was Betsey Hilton and he married in 1825 Hannah, the daughter of Joshua Gray of Embden. Her grandparents were Capt. John and Elizabeth (Boyington) Gray. Elizabeth was a cousin of Joseph Boyington's father and likewise of the Hiltons in Wiscasset.

Joseph and Hannah Boyington settled at Embden soon after their marriage. They could count their relatives by scores for miles around among well established pioneers. Indeed the Boyington, Witham, Gray, McFadden, Ayer, Savage and Williams group of kin in Embden, east of the Canada Trail, was comparable in numbers and sterling character with the Cragin, Cleveland, Pierce, Young group on Seven Mile Brook. And the two groups had contact points, at least, through marriages with Hutchinses, McFaddens, Savages and Ayers.



There was a goodly family of children, headed by Martha Ann (1825), who, as already told, was the bride in 1848 of William Witham, and including George (1827-1858); Joshua G. (1830-1885); Hannah Elizabeth (1832); Calvin S. (1834), who in 1861 married Minerva Hilton (1843-1866) and in 1928 was living at Bingham at the age of 94 with his youngest sister; Ellen M. (1838), who married William Hamblet of Concord; Edward S. (1839), who lived in Embden with his brother Joshua and never married; Joseph, Jr., (1841); Andrew J. (1844); Dallas (1846) and Isabel (1853), who in 1882 married Jotham Whitney of Bingham.

After his father, Joshua G. was one of the principal Boyingtons in Embden, having a farm well up toward the Concord line and bounded on either side by the two brooks flowing thence. He married in 1872 Martha A. (Bean) Gould of Jay. Their four children — all born on the old Boyington place — were: Mahlon (1873) who wedded Grace Moulton of Embden, in 1897 and lives at Belfast; Emma (1874-1906) who was Mrs. Charles Webster of Wilton; Rolon (1876) of Bingham, whose wife was Christie McDonald of Boston; Harlon (1878-1925) whose wife was Flora A. Baker of Bingham.

This line of the Boyingtons has been identified with town affairs for many years. Calvin, then a resident of the town, was one of the 22 sureties to pay \$100 to each of 17 volunteer soldiers in 1862. His brothers — Joshua, Edward and Joseph, Jr., — were subscribers in 1863 to



MRS. RUTH B. CROSS  
Town Clerk

bounty orders for nine months' soldiers. Joshua served as collector of taxes in 1879 and as selectman in 1882, '83, '84 and '85. Joshua's son, Harlon, was tax collector in 1904, road commis-

sioner several years, one of the selectmen also for several years and town clerk and first selectman from 1922 till April 27, 1925, when he was drowned in the Kennebec. His daughter, Mrs. Ruth B. Cross, succeeded him as town clerk, the first Embden woman chosen for that position. She has been several times re-elected, besides holding in 1927 the office of town treasurer. Joshua Boyington's widow married in 1890 David Whitney of Embden.

Many Boyingtons have dwelt in Lexington, Solon, New Portland and other nearby towns. Pioneer Joseph had a brother Joshua Gray Boyington, who was one of these. Ellen M. Boyington (1845-1912), a teacher who kept the John Gray school in 1865 near the present railroad station, was a daughter of Bartlett and Susannah (Dutton) Boyington of Lexington.

All these families and not a few other, including the Jacob Williamses of another chapter, formed an important neighborhood through considerably more than a century. They furnished many immigrants to the new western states but gave with energy and persistent industry toward the development of their home community. The great forests northward and the proximity of the Kennebec — down which products of each winter's enterprise were floated to market — proved attractive fields in which the sturdy men of this section of the town competed creditably for livelihood. Their early homes were a base from which proceeded much activity that centered in Concord, Bingham and Caratunk and helped in settlements there.

So it was that Embden stood as the parent town for many families in the three newer places.



## CHAPTER XXVII

### WHERE THE BIG ORCHARD GREW

There is a land of the sky in Embden. Rugged home seekers of more than a century ago must have felt an inspiration as they first trod its fastnesses. Skirting the Concord boundary it caps the Big Pond with scenic charm.

On its western rim looms in long parabola the "Sky Farm" still wooded—in the midst of a lusty second growth—with scattering trees from Jonathan Fifield Moulton's orchard of long ago. Hancock Pond nestles reposefully in a depression of well rounded hills nearby—two miles from North New Portland village. Away to the south over a vision of birch, spruce and fir tops the eye rests upon distant roofs in Anson and Madison.

Miniature mountains and valleys undulate eastward in a series, far across to the Boothby acres where the elevation glimpses several mill sites along Martin stream and the picturesque Kennebec beyond. Binghamward are Old Bluff and Johnson mountain and a broad intervale along the big river. Modern Caratunk, of restricted area in comparison with "Carrytunk Settlement" of ancient days when people there came to eastern and northern Embden for their marrying, lies in the same beautiful direction. A glorious panorama of landscape here in all seasons and moods of weather!

Into this wilderness Eden in the early 1800's came settler folk from along the New Hampshire road down to Dover. There were Moultons from Alton, Barnstead and from Moultonborough near the lakes, Ichabod Foss and brothers from Barrington and Levi Berry—with Grandsire Benjamin, his father, who had served under Arnold at West Point. The Berrys had lived at Rye, Barnstead and Crown Point. The Felkers, too, from the vicinity of Barnstead were in the caravans of colonists who ventured toward the northward country and fell with all their might upon the wondrous forest cover. Joseph Felker (1760) an Embden householder of this family was also a veteran of the

Revolution but he dwelt eastward by the Canada Trail. Isaiah Foss (1756-1850) who moved from Embden to Concord about 1809 was a comrade of Grandsire Benjamin Berry in the West Point campaign. Isaiah and his wife, Mary (1756-1843), rest in a roadside burying ground near Concord corner.

The entrancing picture that lured these newcomers was drawn by earlier pioneers into Embden and Concord. First among them perhaps, was Maj. Ephraim Heald hunter and merchant of the latter town who had migrated thither from Temple, N. H., where he was a dominant character during the Revolution. His neighbors in New Hampshire had been Clevelands, Hutchinses and Cragins who preempted manorial holdings on Seven Mile Brook. After quite a residence at Concord where he had been sated with trophies of moose, bear and beaver and become enriched from an extensive Indian trade, Maj. Heald quit his two fine intervale lots, across the river from Bingham, known as the Leadbetter property, to spend the remainder of his life at Temple. But the story of his exploits and successes spread and many pioneers followed to Concord and to northern Embden.

The chronicle of 50 ensuing years in that community is epic. The Moultons, Fosses, Berrys and Felkers reared families of robust youngsters. There were occasional recruits from without — the Blagdons (William, Charles and John), the Beans, Burnes, Clarks (Eli, Ebenezer, James and Samuel), the Abraham Does, the Jonathan Cateses, Isaac Smiths, Mullens (Ezra, John and Daniel), the Stricklands, Tripps and Withams. Many of these were from old-home towns along the Dover road and some of them started clearings east as well as west of Big Pond. But nearly all these families had New Hampshire relatives who had settled in Athens, Norridgewock, East Pond Plantation (Smithfield) or other adjacent towns.

The north Embden neighborhood thrived in numbers and in character. The settlers rapidly fought back the forest line, making way for pasturage and tillage. They had yokes of oxen for farm work and soon were building houses and barns as fast as two or three little mills on streams in Concord and Embden could manufacture the lumber — all of which the board of



assessors in new Embden duly noted with satisfaction. Before the second generation had grown old, the beginnings of a cross town road had been made and a highway started down over Foss hill and south toward North Anson. Two district schools were established near either corner of the pond with a whopping attendance of scholars.

Preachers and teachers of refreshing individuality were rising up in the life of the community. The early schoolhouses there were used constantly for Sunday services of Methodists and Freewill Baptists. A sense of entity was rampant. The people naturally lived much to themselves and were distinctly self-sustaining. At one stage the rural wits styled the region "a nation," a term that embraced adjoining territory in Concord and Embden as well as in Lexington.

When Jonathan Fifield Moulton (1771-1844) established his cabin on the future "Sky Farm" he was accompanied by his wife Lydia Tuttle (1761-1847) and their eight children, all natives of New Hampshire. The family Bible of Sarah Sanborn, a granddaughter, said Jonathan Fifield's birthplace was Moultonborough but about the time of his marriage he was living at Alton and later seems to have been at Barnstead. Embden Moultons had his wife's maiden name as Lydia Dane, or Dame, but Sarah Sanborn's Bible record has it Tuttle.

Embden documents of the early days speak of him as Deacon Jonathan Fifield Moulton. His precept and example probably were responsible in some part for the religious activity of his family in northwest Embden, where one of his sons became a Freewill Baptist deacon and another a preacher of the same faith. When he settled in Embden he and Foster S. Palmer were alone among the even 90 landholders there who had a middle name. But Palmer, owning 80 acres and a cow, soon moved away, perhaps to Solon. Jonathan was from the famous Moulton family of colonial times — kinsman of Brig. Gen. Jonathan Moulton, of Moultonsboro, N. H., and grandson of Col. Jeremiah Moulton of York, the soldier and legislator who commanded the fighting company that exterminated the Rasle community of Indians at Old Point.

Jonathan had resided ten years in Concord, prior to his appearance in Embden. He was a man of unusual prowess. The countryside used to marvel at a tale of enormous weights he could lift several feet without wincing. He addressed himself vigorously — with the aid of his sons — to clearing one of the most desirable lots in all Embden — the above mentioned Sky Farm. His orchard was his pride. At one time it was rated among the very best in Maine. Jonathan Fifield's younger son, Deacon Benjamin Moulton, then a lad in his teens, used to tell his son, B. Frank Moulton, about holding the little apple trees up straight while his father filled the dirt in around them. They also built a barn and developed a promising farm, to which both Jonathan Fifield and his oldest son, Nathaniel Berry Moulton, held the title.

Meanwhile Joseph N. Greene coming from Rhode Island to North Anson as agent of the proprietors of Embden land, moved to an adjacent hill, near where Abraham Mullen lived long afterward, and erected a log house. Greene liked the attractive prospect of his Moulton neighbors and in 1833 traded with them for their property. They got the farm where Greene had been living — known as the Bear lot — for their betterments which included the orchard. Jonathan Fifield and four sons — Nathaniel, Jonathan C., Oliver and Benjamin — lived there and in the immediate vicinity of Embden and Concord many years. One of their homesteads just south of the Concord line, was long owned and occupied first by Deacon Benjamin Moulton and then by Frank Moulton, above mentioned.

The Greene farm, as the original Moulton place, or Sky Farm, was called for some years, has had several owners. Forty years ago it belonged to Colby Atwood, whose wife, Lizzie, was a daughter of Deacon Benjamin and a granddaughter of Jonathan Fifield Moulton. In Colby Atwood's day the orchard was widely known for its cider product, as many an Embden lad of the period will vividly recall. The Carrabasset Stock Farm Company next purchased the place and conducted a big enterprise in sheep, goats and Belgian hares, for which a barn 100 feet long was erected. Lightning struck this barn a few years ago



and all the farm buildings were burned. The property is now practically abandoned for agriculture and even the hay, which used to be a valuable crop, is left uncut. Trees of recent planting yield many barrels of McIntosh Red apples when bears from the deep forests northward do not get them. The present owners — George Hovey and Ernest P. Barnaby of North Anson — have added a large acreage extending back to Hancock Pond, where several North New Portland people have pretty summer cottages. The land is now chiefly valued for its increasing growth of standing timber and is an important item on the town's tax book for that reason.

Nathaniel Berry Moulton (1796-1880), oldest son of this pioneer Moulton brood, was a conspicuous man in Embden and Concord. He was of giant frame, tall and commanding in stature, of stern appearance, with deep set eyes and shaggy brows. He had a military turn of mind, was captain in the early 1830's of the West Embden militia company, with jurisdiction over all the town west of the Big Pond and of the inlet and outlet thereof, while Capt. Hartley Colby commanded the company from the town's eastern area. In their day these two were the towering military figures at local musters.

Capt. Nathaniel established himself well with posterity. He married three wives. These were Betsey Williamson (1795-1825) of Starks whom he married in 1817; Abigail Marian Williams (1809-1865) a granddaughter of Pioneer Jacob Williams whom he married in 1833; and Miss Philena Mullen, a daughter of Nathan Mullen and his grandniece. The Moulton and Mullen families fought this third marriage fiercely because of the disparity of ages. By the first two wives the Captain had respectively five and eight children whose descendants are now many score and scattered far.

Sarah (1818), oldest of Capt. Nathaniel's first family, married James Sanborn and lived at Bristol, N. H., near the Moultonborough that cradled her grandfather. Her brothers Warren (1820) and Eri (1824) went to Rochester, N. Y. John Williamson Moulton (1821), another brother, married Rhoda Hilton of Embden in 1842 and as his second wife in 1848 Mary Ann Copp,

a daughter of Amos. He was called "Wimp" Moulton by his Embden neighbors and at one time was a resident on Lot 113 near his Copp in-laws. His children by his first wife included Sarah, who married in California; Augustus and Joseph Orlando, a soldier in the Civil War, who went to Oregon after leaving the army. Newell Moulton (1822), the remaining son of Capt. Nathaniel's first marriage, married Betsey Walton and resided in Minneapolis.

Within sixteen years after his second marriage in 1833 there was another family of five sons and three daughters. Three of these followed their half-sister, Sarah, to Bristol, N. H. They were Abigail E. (1823), who married Samuel Page but subsequently lived at South Lawrence, whither her sister Esther T. (1839) and husband, William Atwood, of Concord had gone; Nathaniel B., Jr., and Octavia W. (1843) who married (1) Pierce Harlow and (2) John Wilbur. A brother, Philander M. (1841) dwelt at Hampton, N. H., where this branch of the Moultons had first settled on coming to America. There was also a brother, Wilfred Moulton (1849), who was twice married.

Nathaniel B. Moulton, Jr., (1845-1896) was well known in his day to Massachusetts and New Hampshire people. His father had moved from Embden to Concord at the time Nathaniel, Jr., was born and the son grew up there but at the age of 16 enlisted in Company K, 24th Maine Volunteers and carried a musket for 11 months. Following the war he went to school at Bristol, N. H., was clerk in the hotel there, married Mabel Heath in 1875 and soon established a variety store at the Granite State capital. After he had been burned out of his store he returned to the hotel business and for eight years was manager of the famous Eagle Hotel at Concord. Later on he owned a store at Somerville, Mass. He had one son, Homer Roy Moulton.

Lorenzo H. Moulton (1837-1920) born in Concord and after 1866 a resident of New Portland had an unusually interesting family. His first marriage was with Sarah W. Piper (1841-1862) in 1859 and his second marriage four years later with Charity B. Strickland (1844-1917), the youngest daughter of Otis Strickland of Embden. Of Lorenzo's five children the oldest is Dr. C. A.



Moulton (1860) of Hartland, a physician and citizen of splendid reputation. Born in Concord he attended the common schools in New Portland, was graduated from Westbrook Seminary and



DR. C. A. MOULTON    LORENZO E. MOULTON

in 1884 obtained his diploma from the Maine Medical school. He has attended postgraduate schools in medicine at Harvard and in New York. He was president in 1823 of the Maine Medical Association. Dr. Moulton is interested in education as a trustee and ex-president of Hartland Academy and as a trustee of Maine Central Institute. He is active in child health matters in his section of Maine, and is the founder and principal owner of the Hartland and St. Albans Telephone Company.

The four other children of Lorenzo Moulton were by his second marriage. Ethel M., the youngest, is Mrs. Eugene L. Williamson who lives on her father's home place in North New Portland. She has five sons and daughters born between 1901 and 1918. Bert H. Moulton lives at Hartland, and is superintendent of his brother's telephone company. Carrie E. Moulton is Mrs. Charles Healey, he being the superintendent and she the matron of the Odd Fellows home at Auburn.

Lorenzo E. Moulton, the remaining son, is one of Maine's prominent educators, for some years principal of Edward Little High School at Auburn. He was graduated at Anson Academy in 1888, at Bates College in 1893 and was principal of Monson Academy for three years, then principal of Rockland High School and superintendent of schools there and at Thomaston till 1909, when chosen for his present position. He was president of Maine Teachers' Association in 1912 and of Maine Association of Secondary School Principals in 1924.

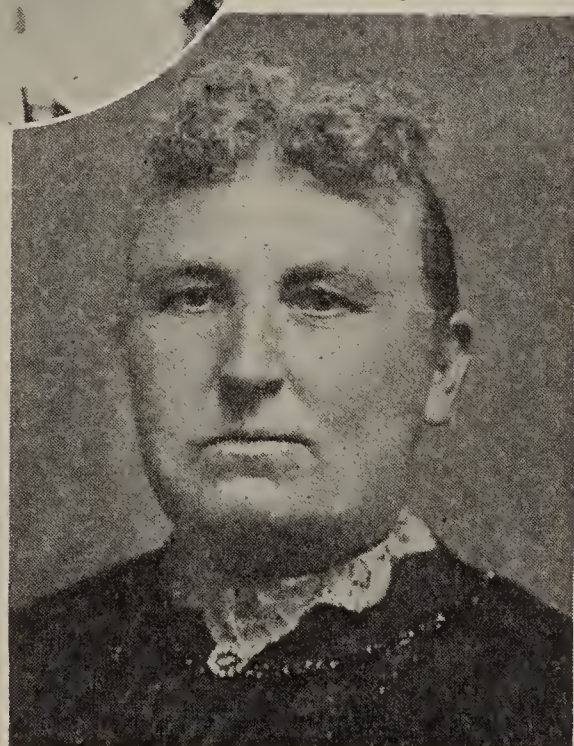
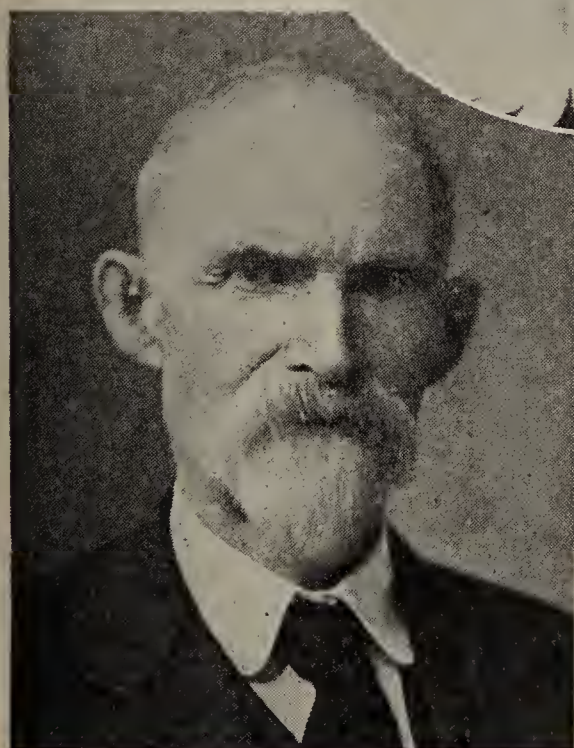
William Weston Moulton (1835-1898) oldest son of Capt. Nathaniel by Abigail M. Williams (1809-1856) resided in Embden near Hancock Pond, reared a large family by his first wife and proved himself an exceptional townsman. His children and more than a score of grandchildren reside mostly in their native county. He married in 1858 Eunice F. Burns (1835-1887) and to them were born:

Harriet S. (1859), who was Mrs. Alvah B. Wilbur; Eliza E. (1861), who married Frank Atwood of Concord; Addie F. (1863) who married Manley Atwood of Kingfield, a brother of Frank; James S. (1866) called Sanborn Moulton, who married Emily M. Tripp (1868-1899) daughter of Richard Tripp, and lives at North Anson; Octavia H. (1868), who is Mrs. Amos A. Graffte of Moose River; Francis B. (1870-1911), whose wife was Thyrza Gould; George W. (1873), whose wife was Julia Thompson and Eri S. (1875). There was a daughter Hazel (1891-1901) by a second marriage with Emma Minerva Berry.

Mrs. Graffte is a mainstay in her up-river community. She has been assistant town clerk and treasurer for 33 years; six years chairman of the board of assessors; is now bookkeeper for the road commissioner; teaches school 36 weeks in the year; boards three scholars during the school year and does her own housekeeping for a family that averages four persons. She has a married daughter who was graduated from Smith College and resides near Boston.

Eunice Flye Burns, "Bill" Moulton's first wife, was a daughter of Dominicus and Abigail Burns whose home was at Lexington. She was one of the many granddaughters of Pioneer





(Top) WILLIAM W. MOULTON      EUNICE (BURNS) MOULTON  
(Center) HESTER (LEEMAN) TRIPP  
EPHRAIM C. TRIPP      LOVE P. (MOULTON) TRIPP





Francis Burns of Embden. While the Moultons for at least three generations were closely allied by marriage both in New Hampshire and Maine with the Berrys, both these families in this Embden-Concord neighborhood married much with the Burnses and the Williamses. And Embden's land of the sky was thus largely populated by a Moulton-Burns-Berry-Williams clan. Francis Burns, grandson of his namesake pioneer and brother of Eunice Moulton, passed his life on a nearby Embden farm. His wife was a Williams. Sabra Burns, their sister, was the wife of John T. Berry, farmer and noted temperance advocate. Abigail, another sister of Francis and Eunice, married Michael F. Berry. Isaac Burns, uncle of these four, owned a farm westward of the Moultons and Berrys.

Jonathan C. Moulton (1799) was second oldest of the pioneer's sons. In 1819, when hardly more than 20 years old, he owned 100 acres of good Embden land near his father and brothers and seven years later he had two scholars in the district school. His date of marriage with Betsey Berry in September, 1818, shows that he became head of a family considerably before his majority. He was deceased in 1828 and the following year his widow married William Thompson, Sr., of Solon. This Jonathan C. Moulton had a daughter, Clarissa, and two sons, Jonathan and Dennis Moulton. Clarissa became Mrs. Lufkin and was the mother of a large family. One of them was Herbert Lufkin of Madrid, Me. Dennis Moulton was an Embden taxpayer in 1850 but married Rosanna Pickard of Phillips, where his daughter, Sarah, now resides. Mrs. Vincent Mason of Rangeley and Herbert Moulton of Winthrop are also descended from the line of Jonathan C. Moulton.

Yet another of Deacon Jonathan Fifield Moulton's sons was Rev. Oliver Moulton (1804-1851). Born at Moultonborough, N. H. — like all his brothers and sisters except one — he lived as a young man in Embden and married in 1826 Susan Foss (1809-1890) native of Barrington. They took up their residence over the line in Concord, where seven of their nine children were born but in the early 1840's returned to Embden. This minister of the olden times was an exceptional character and his life dis-

played his versatility. He was a jack at all trades, a school teacher and also a good carpenter before he became a minister. He preached the gospel in many places, conducted funerals and performed marriage ceremonies.

Like his older brother he died in middle life, but he left an interesting young family. A son, Oliver J. Moulton (1834-1917) served in the Fourth Maine Battery during the Civil War and was a respected citizen of Concord. B. Randall Moulton (1842-1862), his brother, fell in the bloody carnage at Fredericksburg. Ai Moulton (1837-1915), another son of the preacher, possessed for many years the old Isaac Savage farm on the beautiful hill-top adjoining Thaddeus F. Boothby. His talented widow, Mary Ann (Hodgdon) Moulton, survives him. Their children are George of Embden, living on his father's farm; Mrs. Vesta Williams of Jackman; and Mrs. Mahlon Boyington of Belfast.

Rev. Oliver Moulton's daughters were: Susan (1830), who became Mrs. William Ellis of Concord; Lucinda (1832-1917) who was the wife of Archa Mullen, a Civil War soldier, and later married Archa's brother, Daniel; Hannah E. (1839-1886), who was Mrs. Ithamer Eames of Bingham and later of Solon with a daughter and three sons; Rose P. (1851-1928) who became Mrs. Edward J. Clark of Concord and North Anson and Laura Mae (1845) the only survivor among the sisters who, as widow of John R. Bicknell, is a resident of Portland. Edward J. Clark's three children are all Anson Academy graduates. They are: Arthur M. Clark of Farmington; Laura N. (Mrs. Ernest Buswell) of North Anson and Susie B. (Mrs. Allen Young) of Augusta.

Mrs. Bicknell at her advanced age remains intellectually alert and active in good works. Among her attainments is that of expert operator of a typewriter which she learned to use after she was 80 years of age. Her extensive interests include a family of sons and grandchildren. Her husband, a Civil War veteran, was almost totally blind in his later years during which time his devoted wife hardly left his side. He died at Portland in 1920. Their sons — all born at Madison — are John C. Bicknell of Portland; Lester H. Bicknell of Wellesley, Mass.; and





MAE L. MOULTON BICKNELL

SUSAN FOSS MOULTON, Her Mother

Edward A. Bicknell of Portland. Lester Bicknell's son, Ivan E. (1900-1918), enlisted when 17 years old, went across with the first A. E. F. and after being three times seriously wounded and gassed once, was accidentally killed a month before the Armistice. He was cited for bravery three times. The American Legion Post at Togus is named for him.

Susan (Foss) Moulton, the minister's wife, was a daughter of Ichabod and Sarah (Rowe) Foss who, too, lived on the Embden Pond shore near the Moultons. Ichabod was a brother of Isaac and Francis (1785) Foss, who lived on the east side of the pond, and of Levi Foss of Bingham. They were all sons of Isaiah Foss above mentioned of Barrington whence came so many settlers who figure in this chapter. Rev. Joseph Foss of Brighton was probably their uncle. Isaiah Foss enlisted in June, 1775, under Capt. Samuel Hays and served three months at Portsmouth and vicinity erecting forts. He also had three months as a soldier of the Revolution in the campaign of 1777 against Burgoyne and another three months in 1780 at West Point at the time of Arnold's desertion.

Isaac Foss of this numerous Barrington family had his Embden residence on the east side of the Canada Trail, immediately opposite the present Sidney Dunbar farm. He sold this for \$250 to Samuel Clark, presumably the elder. Isaac and Samuel, Sr., had been boys on adjoining farms in New Hampshire. Francis Foss in 1807 married Lydia Fowler, both at that date of Embden; Levi Foss in 1827 married Caroline Fowler. Notwithstanding the difference of 20 years Lydia and Caroline are supposed to have been daughters of that Jonathan Fowler who had been in Embden up to 1810 clearing a place (Lot No. 12) northeast of Isaac Foss and Samuel Clark. This property passed before long to Jonathan Cate and eventually to Moses Thompson and his son, Nathan.

But this was a mile and more away and across the Embden Pond from Ichabod Foss, who had come to town as early as 1804. That was the year the town was incorporated. Ichabod was soon serving as a member of the school committee. He was apparently one of the first of the many Barrington colonists to arrive and likely enough was persuasive in bringing the Berry family to Embden and in influencing the Moultons to come over the boundary from Concord. He and Susan Rowe were married at Barrington Nov. 21, 1803. Ichabod Foss by 1835, when he sold out the 156 acres he owned to Daniel Steward, Jr., the Anson trader for \$200, had two tracts (Nos. 123 and 128), east and west, that stretched from the shore of the Big Pond, almost over to Hancock Pond. The westernmost tract was south of the Sky Farm. He seems to have built up an attractive place, one feature of which was a splendid orchard from which many of his descendants did eat into succeeding generations.

The earning of a livelihood for himself and his large family in Embden's land of the sky did not hold with Ichabod Foss against allurements of the new Wisconsin country. In 1846 he journeyed thither as did numerous other farmers from various parts of Embden. His son, Joel Foss, and his family with whom Ichabod had been living went also. But among Ichabod's children that he left behind, were a number who became locally well known. There was a daughter, Emeline Foss, a woman of



refinement and pleasing personality. She married in 1828 Daniel Knowles of Gilman Pond, a man of sterling character who passed his last years in total blindness. At her death she was living at Abington, Mass., with her daughter Emma Fairbanks. Their son, Daniel, a soldier in the 28th Maine Regiment, settled at North New Portland where he was long a respected merchant and died leaving four sons — Scott, Arthur, Fred and Thomas. Emeline's sister, Betsey, married Abram Burns of Lexington and Embden. Their sister, Sarah, married Alvah Berry of Embden, a Civil War veteran. She was a remarkably preserved woman residing at Skowhegan where she assisted her son, a tailor, till within a few days of her death there at the age of 92 years.

Ichabod's sons and grandsons owned land in his vicinity of Embden long after he settled in the west. While one son, Wright Foss, was drowned in Embden Pond, another son, James lived on the ancestral farm after his father went to Wisconsin. He married Sarah, daughter of John Williams. Kinsley Foss, now of North Anson, but for many years a resident on the farm farther north at the head of Embden Pond, where the natural scenery summer and winter is superb, now the Dr. R. Hertberg of Bridgeport, Conn., place, is a son of James and Sarah (Williams) Foss and one of a family of brothers and sisters that included: Elfin J. Foss (1840-1863), a soldier of the 20th Maine Volunteers, who fell at Little Round Top in the battle of Gettysburg; John W. Foss (1843-1862), a soldier of the 28th Maine Volunteers, who died at New York; Sarah, who married Warren Witham of Concord a son of Ebenezer and Mary (Berry) Witham, and Mortimer Bodwell Foss (1855) who died some years ago at Anson.

Rev. Joseph Foss (1765-1852), brother of Isaiah, came from Barrington about the same time and settled with his family at Brighton, marrying in 1812 Sukey W. Russell "of Million Acres," probably a second wife. He was an ordained Baptist minister for 50 years and is buried at Athens. Uriah L. Foss of Skowhegan and Samuel Foss of Auburn are his grandsons. Susan Foss, who first married William Stiles of a Barrington family and then Francis Bunker of Athens, dying at Harmony

not long ago at the home of a granddaughter when 104 years old, is said to have been Rev. Joseph's sister.

Even as Capt. Nathaniel B. Moulton was remembered for his martial manners, three wives and sturdy offspring, Deacon Benjamin Randall Moulton (1807-1878) youngest of the family and the only one who was a native of Maine, was remembered for his piety and his attractive and capable daughters. He was born in Concord soon after his parents came from New Hampshire and is said to have been the first white native of that town. When 18 years old he was baptized into the Freewill Baptist church by Rev. Leonard Hathaway and when the Lexington-Embden church was organized he became for many years an active member there. From there he went to the schoolhouse services at the "Lost Nation" in Concord and in 1870 joined the church at Concord corner, of which he was chosen deacon. He was ordained by Rev. Samuel Savage and Elders Merrill, Bucher and Carr.

The Deacon and his wife Love (Berry) Moulton (1807-1888), married in 1827, were a wonderful old couple, an example of domestic happiness and sincere living. When they had been wedded 50 years, the anniversary was observed with notable ceremony, part of which was a special sermon by Rev. Samuel Savage. Their household, north of the Joseph Greene farm, was the last in Embden before the road crossed into Concord. Both lived out their days on that attractive hillside.

Hezekiah Moulton (1827-1854) was their oldest child. He lost his life in a railroad accident in Rhode Island. As a schoolboy in Embden, Hezekiah had Julia H. Albee (Mrs. Lemuel Williams) as his teacher in 1835 and, about the same time, Ruhama Dunlap, daughter of Archa, before she married Parker L. Hilton. Certificates of merit were issued in those days to the school children, declaring under a picture of a farming scene, for example, that Hezekiah Moulton "by punctual attendance, diligence and good behavior merits the approbation of his friends and instructress." On the back of two of these certificates, preserved by the late Mrs. Ephraim C. Tripp, were printed poems. One was entitled "On Death," the other "Advantages of early religion." B.



Frank Moulton (1848) now of North Anson, was the only other son of Deacon Benjamin's family.

Emily S. Moulton (1829-1904) was first of the deacon's daughters. She became the second wife in 1859 of Richard Tripp of Embden. Her sisters were: Mary F. (1831-1902), who married Stephen W. Corey formerly of Ashburnham, Mass.; Lydia S. (1834-1918), who in 1858 became the second wife of Levi Berry of Embden then of Skowhegan, and died at Abington, Mass., where their son, Walter Berry resides; Elizabeth B. (1839), wife of Colby S. Atwood, the prosperous Embden farmer; Love P. (1845-1923), the wife of Ephraim C. Tripp and Flora A. (1853-1906), wife of Elijah Hodgdon for many years postmaster at West New Portland. The Hodgdon's had an only daughter, the wife of Leo Standish of Gardiner, a direct descendant of Miles Standish. The Atwood family, who as young people, lived on the original Sky Farm of their great-grandfather, Jonathan Fifield Moulton, included Myra who is Mrs. Fred King of West New Portland; Fanny, widow of Mortimer Bodwell Foss; Mae, who was Mrs. Byron McIntyre; Emily the wife of Dr. Herman Spear of North Anson; and Buswell and Edmond Atwood who are residents of New Portland.

Love Priscilla Moulton was a school teacher prior to her marriage to Ephraim Tripp, and in 1863 taught in District No. 11 where the Tripp families were located. She was a woman of literary inclinations, read extensively and wrote excellent poems.

Jonathan Fifield Moulton's progeny in Embden and surrounding towns are also numerous through his three daughters, all natives of Barrington, N. H. These were Esther C. (1791-1858), Mrs. John Nutting; Margaret F., called "Peggy" (1793-1846), who was Mrs. Levi Berry of Embden and the mother of a large family; and Abigail P. (1796-1868), the wife of Daniel Mullen (1794-1851) of Embden. The Mullens resided chiefly on the west side of Embden Pond in the early days, not far from the Moultons. The children of Daniel and Abigail included Jonathan Mullen of Concord; Daniel, Jr., whose first wife was Nancy Doe; Jane, who was Mrs. Jesse Wentworth; and three brothers, Archa, Thomas J. and Ozias who were Union soldiers.

There was another brother Benjamin Mullen, whose wife was Sophia Gordon. Archa Mullen married Lucinda, daughter of Rev. Oliver Moulton, but did not return from his second enlistment. His widow eventually married Daniel Mullen, Jr., who had become a widower. Ozias Mullen did not marry. He was a clever carpenter and once made a little trunk with a lock and key which he claimed no locksmith could duplicate. This trunk is now owned at Portland as a receptacle for treasured papers.

By 1870 the only Embden tax payers remaining of the Mullen family were Joel, who had 125 acres on the east shore of Embden Pond, south of Ayer hill, Abram S. Mullen on the west shore, but somewhat north, and Daniel Mullen. Fifteen years later Joel had vacated his farm and the only tax payers of the name were Abram's son, John, who now has children and grandchildren in Embden, and Daniel Mullen, Jr. One daughter of the Embden Mullens resides at Providence.

Daniel Mullen and his wife, Abigail, rest in the old Moulton graveyard on a high knoll that overlooks Embden Pond. It is now in the heart of the forest but can be discerned at the east side of the road by an old iron fence. Within the enclosure also lie Rev. Oliver Moulton and his wife Susan; Deacon Benjamin and his wife with Hezekiah, their son; James and Sarah Foss and their two soldier sons whose remains were brought home from the firing line. Deacon Jonathan Fifield Moulton and his wife Lydia lie there also but in unmarked graves.

Several intimate family anecdotes have been handed down through the generations of the Moulton family. One of these is about Jonathan Fifield Moulton's big orchard. Mrs. Ephraim C. Tripp used to narrate how when her grandfather (Jonathan Fifield Moulton) brought his family to Maine he left behind his oldest daughter, whose married name was Hannah Edgerly. She saved a bag of appleseeds and sent them to her father in Embden. He planted them and thus made the beginning of his orchard.

As Deacon Benjamin Moulton was born after the family came to Maine, he never saw his oldest sister until after he married Love Berry, when they took their wedding trip to New Hampshire on horseback. The Deacon's father and mother accom-



panied them. The story runs that it was a surprise visit. On their arrival Deacon Benjamin rapped and his sister came to the door. She regarded him steadily for a while and then said: "You are my brother, Benjamin." Then seeing the others she exclaimed: "Oh, there's father and mother." A very happy reunion followed.

Residing in the same corner of Embden, intimate neighbors of the Moultons, were the Tripps and Stricklands. Both included men and women of individuality and character. Several members of these two families

attained more than local reputations. This held particularly of Dr. G. Alston Tripp (1873-1928), who practiced at Worcester, Mass., for thirty-two years. His fame as a specialist in skin diseases and ailments extended over all New England and to New York, but he also had a large medical practice and gained considerable renown as an obstetrician. Dr. Tripp had his own philosophy of his work and his life. Although recognized as a leading skin specialist in his section of the



DR. G. ALSTON TRIPP

country, he would accept only comparatively small fees for his professional services. He believed he had reached the pinnacle of his profession when able to perform a service well and be immediately available to every class of people.

Born in Embden, the son of Richard H. and Mandana Lawry Tripp, he went to the district school near Hancock Pond, was graduated at Anson Academy, '91, then attended Bowdoin College and was graduated at the Medical School in '96. He went immediately to the Worcester City Hospital for his internship, from which time his career was entirely in that city. He main-

tained his offices, however, in South Worcester and persisted in preferring that to a more central location in the business district. Everybody in South Worcester knew him and he seemed to know everybody and all revered him highly. His wife was Miss Mary I. Schultz. Their three sons are Alston C., Robert H., and Paul W. Tripp. Dr. Tripp had a brother, Harry Tripp, who resides at Portland, Me., and two sisters — Susan of Onset, Mass., and Nellie of Madison.

The first settler of the family in Embden was David Tripp (1791-1862) with his wife Polly (Richardson) Tripp (1793-1863). Her family included early settlers in adjacent Lexington. Their children were:

Eben (1812) twice married, his first wife having been Arvilla Chandler, his second Mary Hutchins.

Richard (1814-1885), whose first wife was Hester (1811-1859) daughter of Henry and Lydia (Holden) Leeman and whose second wife was Emily S. Moulton (1829) daughter of Deacon Benjamin and Love (Berry) Moulton. Hester Leeman Tripp had the abnormal physical characteristic of one perfectly blue eye and one eye perfectly black.

Hiram (1817) who married Mary Leeman of Embden in 1838. Their children included Freeman Tripp (1840), Samuel Tripp (1842) and Hiram, Jr., (1845). The family of Hiram Tripp had been established several years south of Hancock Pond before the town made a road thither. It is in the records of March 2, 1846, that a road was accepted as laid out by the selectmen, starting at the county road on the west side of Embden Pond, thence passing the residence of Solomon Walker (who afterward moved south into the Soule tract) and to the foot of Hancock Pond to the road leading past Hiram Tripp's to the New Portland road.

Alvira (1820-1840) whose husband was Daniel Rowe; Viletta (1822-1851); David (1826) who married Susan Hutchins; Polly (1828-1851) whose husband was Stephen Brumble; Lucy (1830), whose husband was David Hutchins; William (1832) and Leonard Tripp (1834).



The Embden Tripps are largely through the family of Richard and his two marriages. For more than half a century theirs was an outstanding name. Richard's children by Hester Lee-man were:

Simeon (1835-1864) who enlisted in the 16th Maine Volunteers and died of starvation in Salisbury prison.

Byron (1836-1862) who went to Wisconsin as a young man, enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin Volunteers and fell at Fredericksburg.

Sarah J. (1839) who became Mrs. Daniel H. Brown.

Richard H. (1846) a long time resident of Embden and father of Dr. Tripp as above. He was a big, powerful man and used to sell one, one-half, and one-quarter bushel baskets of his own manufacture at the Embden town house on March meeting days.

Daniel (1838) who married Sarah B. Spencer of Embden in 1871 and Flora E. Merrill of New Portland in 1875. He lived west of Black Hill.

Ephraim C. (1845-1918) whose wife was Love P. Moulton.

Esther Maria Tripp (1847-1879).

And by Richard Tripp's marriage with Emily Moulton there were:

Edwin F. (1862) who married Georgietta Strickland in 1884, their two first children having been Lester F. and Minnie L. Tripp; Emily M. (1868-1899), Byron S. (1871) who lives at New Portland and Frank E. Tripp.

Daniel Tripp had one daughter (Lucy) by his first wife. When a small child she went away with her mother to Dakota and always resided there except for occasional visits to Maine. She married Milton Pinkham. They had no children and have been dead many years.

Children of Daniel Tripp and his second wife, Flora Merrill, included Albert, deceased in recent years, who never married; Alice M., who was Mrs. Pearl Fuller of North Jay, Me., where her brother, Alfred, and his wife Cristal D. McClure, also resided; and Ethel F. and Clarence Tripp, both of North New Portland and also unmarried. Albert and Clarence Tripp carried on quite extensive farm and lumbering operations, that

Clarence still continues. They were at one time owners of several old time Embden and Lexington farms. Among these were the William W. Moulton farm, the Alden Strickland and Noah Huff places on Lexington Ridge, the Moses Strickland farm, their own old home place where Clarence and Ethel Tripp still reside summers, and the George A. Pierce place near North Village where they live the rest of the year.

Ephraim C. Tripp had a creditable record in the Civil War. He enlisted from Embden when sixteen years old as a substitute in a nine months regiment but served eleven months and later reenlisted in the First Maine Heavy Artillery. Richard H. Tripp, his brother, enlisted with him but was rejected because he had lost the trigger finger of his right hand. Ephraim's service extended to some of the most severe battles of the war. He was a charter member and at one time commander of the Grand Army Post at North New Portland.

Vestiges of Mrs. Ephraim Tripp's beautiful flower garden still remain in front of the family homestead on an entrancing site that overlooks Embden Pond. This was the place south of the Joseph Greene's, or big Sky Farm. Ephraim's brother, Richard H., resided farther west. Simeon Tripp in 1860 had his house close by Hancock stream where it flows from the pond. Ephraim and Love Tripp had the following children: Millie A. (1867) Mrs. Mellen H. Berry of North Anson; Adelmont R. (1868-1895) who died in a lumber accident; Percival A. (1870) of North New Portland; Florence E. of Auburn and Stella V. (Mrs. Herbert E. Bickford) also of Auburn. Mrs. Bickford has written considerable poetry, including the beautiful verses "Embden" on a preface page of this volume. In that regard she has inherited talent from her mother.

The Strickland brothers, Otis and Daniel D., were at Embden as early as 1834 occupying farms south of Hancock Pond and in the extreme northwest part of town. Daniel who may have been a son, was living on Lot No. 170, north of that pond by 1858 but in 1834, when he seems to have come from Dead River, the elder Daniel gave a deed to Tobias Churchill, Jr., of New Portland on Lot No. 201, adjoining the New Portland line, and his



brother Otis was a witness. Both these brothers raised large families and about 1860 the older and younger generations of these two Strickland families well nigh filled the northwest corner of Embden. Otis Strickland was justice of the peace for several years, including 1860, and had a family of seven sons and four daughters as follows:

Lewis (1823); Otis, Jr., (1824); Martin (1826); Moses L. (1830) who married Elizabeth W. Taber of Vassalboro and was a Civil War soldier living on Lot 169 prior to 1863; Martha (1829), Mrs. William Pooler of Skowhegan; Cyrus Boothby (1832); Augustus (1834); Rufina (1836); Eastman T. (1838); Almira C. (1841) who married Leonard H. Dyer of Embden in 1860; and Charity Boothby Strickland (1844) who became Mrs. Lorenzo H. Moulton in 1863. Otis Strickland was an admirer of Capt. Cyrus Boothby far across Embden Pond as is shown by naming a son for him and a daughter for Capt. Cyrus' wife. When Moses L. Strickland in 1857 was asking the town to allow him a road from near Simeon Tripp's the petition was signed by the following neighbors: Richard Tripp, Daniel Strickland, Daniel D. Strickland, Heth Goodrich, John Young, Simeon Tripp, David Tripp, John Gordon, Benjamin R. Moulton, Augustus Strickland and Otis Strickland.

Daniel D. Strickland and his wife, Christiana, were pillars of the Lexington-Embden Freewill Baptist church. Their three sons, Asa (1825) who in 1863 resided on Lot No. 176, Benjamin (1840) and Lee Strickland were Union soldiers. Their other children were: Charles (1827); Rachel (1828), Mrs. John Ball, 2nd, of New Portland; Daniel (1831), who married Parmelia C. Gray; Seba (1835); Aurilla (1839) and Abel (1858). Daniel D. Strickland's wife, Christiana, died in 1856 and in 1857 he married Mrs. Susannah J. Gray. After his death Oct. 5, 1864, she resided many years in northwest Embden. Abel Strickland and Otis Strickland (1860) were her sons, half-brothers of Merilla Gray (1851) and W. F. Gray (1853). Seba Strickland wedded in 1859 Sophronia L. Graves of No. 2 and had two children Frank W. (1861) and Alice M. (1864) in Embden.

From the lofty outlook of these early Moulton sites Embden Pond was the occasional theater of impressive occurrences. "Standing in the door of my hillside home one day of my early girlhood," wrote Mrs. Bicknell, daughter of Rev. Oliver Moulton, "I witnessed a spectacle that was sublimely frightful. A tornado swept through the southern part of Embden, uprooting trees and taking everything in its wake until it struck the pond. There it became a water spout and went the whole length of that expanse (four miles). It looked like the pictures I have seen in the geographies and the noise was terrible."

An incident of later times, but now well nigh forgotten, started in a small cove near the foot of the pond where two girls ventured to bathe. That was before farmhouses had bathtubs. A raft, on which they were playing, drifted beyond their depth and was quickly caught by a brisk wind, so that the raft and its terrified passengers were blown toward the head of the pond. It finally attracted attention of women folks at houses on the commanding hills, so that a rescue party was organized by Randall Moulton and others from a hay field.

An intimate glimpse at the life of the farming people in this part of Embden three-quarters of a century ago is afforded by a letter that Samuel W. Greene wrote at Providence Feb. 21, 1843, to his son Joseph N. Greene, whose farm at that date was bordered by Ichabod Foss on the south and Deacon Benjamin Moulton on the north. It was in answer to a letter that Joseph Greene had written. After expressing regrets that "Adie's health continues unsound (meaning Mrs. Joseph Greene) and that she has no steady help" Samuel Greene continues:

"I observe you are very busy in the woods and I hope you will sharpen the rail timber when you get it home. I hope it may not be your Posts that you are to sharpen; with that kind of Posts I think you have had sufficient trouble already. \* \* \* I notice you have sold a pair of oxen to Cyrus Grant which I think you could well spare as your stock of oxen is much too great compared with your Cows. I hope you have a winter milk's cow which is a great comfort during the cold season. It is the practice with the best farmers here if they have not one to buy



a farrow cow for the winter and fat them for beef for the ensuing year. I am sorry your potatoes turned out so light. I was not disappointed tho from the appearance of them when I left you; they were badly planted and the ground not sufficiently tilled. No doubt considerable loss was sustained by their being planted so wide apart. Your other crops producted reasonably well and prices, except for oats, were very great compared with ours here."

Mr. Greene wrote to his son in Embden much more in the same strain, with comments about candidates of the suffrage party, the "oppression of taxes in Maine" as compared with Rhode Island and the plans of women in the Embden household about coming to Providence in the spring.

The old records of Embden are fast becoming the only chart to this hardy northwest neighborhood of long ago. The region of Embden, Concord and Lexington that was once a "Nation" long since lapsed into the "Lost Nation." The schoolhouses in the Moulton district and in the Tripp district (at one time known as Nos. 10 and 11), where Moulton, Tripp and Strickland teachers as well as local preachers and deacons flourished yielded many years ago to the elements. The Joseph Greene road, north and south, is now in considerable part abandoned. A sign board, not far from Sky Farm, warns the traveler that he proceeds at his own risk. The several Moulton homesteads are marked by cellar holes, or, in a few instances, by roofs that are falling in. The little neighborhood graveyard on a sightly knoll, is covered with a young forest that cuts off the once glorious vista on the pond. Some Moulton kinsmen, however, have recently cleared away the underbrush and straightened up the iron fence, but were unable to locate in the neighborhood the blackened boulder that Jonathan Fifield Moulton once used as the back of his cabin chimney. It was to have been moved to this graveyard to mark the last resting place of the pioneer who planted the largest orchard of Maine in his day and raised a wonderful family.

A furlong northward, athwart the abandoned highway and at the point where it begins, there is a substantial gateway with

two solid posts of granite and cement. They bear a brass inscription: "Mountain Heart" and stand near the entrance to Dr. Hertberg's estate. But otherwise this section of north Embden, where the battle for homes and a better opportunity was waged relentlessly is fast reverting to the forest of the ages. In less than another generation the clearings will nearly all have disappeared and the region will have become the axeman's Eden. The men and women who lived sternly amid the privations of such a superb scenery will have become barely a memory to the progeny they sent forth to a newer destiny.



## CHAPTER XXVIII

### FROM UNDER A TRAITOR'S HEEL

Winter caravans to the upper Kennebec in early days included many veterans of the Revolution. Barrington, having then 3,000 people, was a favorite starting point for these "colonists." It supplied a goodly coterie of families that helped in founding Embden. Something like three families from Barrington, or vicinity, were in the Queenstown neighborhood. As many more at least established themselves along the Canada Trail, while northward and westward of middle Embden was still another sturdy band, likewise from Barrington, Barnstead or Durham. For two generations these settlers from the Granite State, who also included a notable group on Seven Mile Brook, kept in close touch with their kin back home, even as divers other Embden families cherished former ties for similar cause with Wiscasset and with Woolwich, whose households were originally in no small part out of Berwick and Massachusetts. The Massachusetts migration stream flowed eastward by way of Newington, Kittery and Berwick and mingled not a little at those points with a like stream from New Hampshire into Maine but the Embden families under discussion here were more strictly New Hampshire families.

Little wonder, therefore, that ancient censuses of early Embden bear names like unto those of contemporary years at Woolwich or that Barrington censuses of 1790 and on with 30 odd families of Foss and quite a half dozen each of Berry, Cates, Felker, Rowe and others had rosters that were duplicated along the Kennebec, on either side of the Canada Trail and in that other Embden community of the land of the sky.

Grandsire Benjamin Berry (1762-1860), as Embden neighbors spoke of him in his advanced age, was one of these New Hampshire veterans. Born at Rye Beach of Nathaniel and Judith (Marden) Berry, who had lived at Crown Point, then at Center Harbor and later at Barrington, Benjamin was from one

of the very oldest New Hampshire families. He traced his ancestry back to that William Berry who was one of the company John Mason sent in 1631 to settle his New Hampshire grant and became known as William Berry of Strawberry Bank and Sandy Beach.

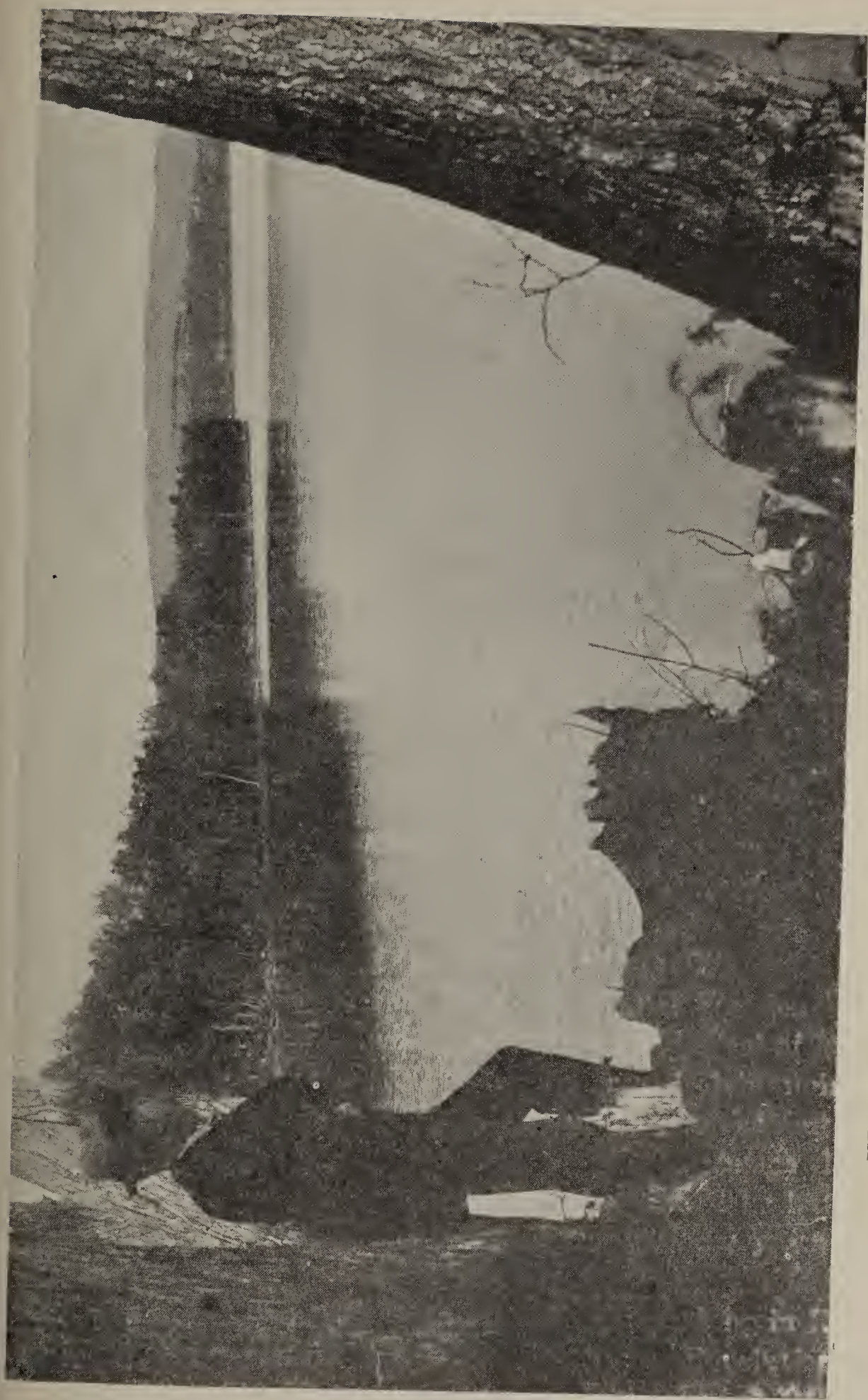
Benjamin Berry's mature life spanned the long period from the Revolution to the Civil War. Around his pioneer fireside, with its fine western prospect across the head of Embden Pond toward the Moulton cabins in the hills, he was a patriarchal figure. His tale of Revolutionary service was known far and wide. It was identified with his farm and neighborhood. His enlistment dated from a July day in 1780 when all that section of the colony had been aroused by an alarm that West Point on the Hudson — a strategic place to the patriot cause — was imperiled by the British forces. Capt. Joshua Foss started forth in Barrington to raise a company. A drummer paraded three times up and down the village. Benjamin Berry, a blacksmith lad of 18 years, was the first to fall in.

The squad, which included Josiah Foss, as well as Isaiah Foss of Embden and Concord, where he became Grandsire Berry's neighbor, was marched away to New York State. At West Point it was assigned to Capt. Moses Leavitt's Company in Col. Thomas Bartlett's regiment and, as Grandsire Benjamin was wont to relate long years afterward, "was placed under the immediate command of the traitorous Arnold." The crippled veteran's narrative as written down by those who heard it in the 1840's, continued in this wise:

"We were soon sold — yes sir, sold is the word. I used to draw my ration of beef and salt for three days and put it all in my mouth at once. We thought the supplies were short. After Arnold had escaped to the British lines we had enough to eat. Then we knew Arnold had kept us on short rations so we could not fight if the British came."

When Grandsire Benjamin was very old he applied to the Pension Commissioner at Washington for a pension but, on the ground of insufficient evidence of service, it was denied. The affidavit that he filed in his case was witnessed by Valentine





UP THE POND FROM ROCKY POINT TO GRANDSIRE BERRY'S HILL





Felker, a brother of Grandsire's daughter-in-law. This affidavit was in the following terms :

“I was wounded by a shot through my knee while in the service after the ever memorable and disgraceful (Sale) surrender by Arnold to the British. Other troops were ordered to fill our places and we were in the month of October following dismissed (paroled) and sent home as Minute Men. I was never therefore discharged from the service and being never again called for I never joined the army and don't know as I could and therefore never received any compensation for my service nor for the horrible mortification of being transposed by a most atrocious villain. I was ninety years old the 15th of March last (1852) and now pray that the records and returns may be faithfully examined to see if my services can be found anywhere and whether the payment has ever been made to any person — if so it was wrongfully done — and, if found due, to have a proper order given for its payment.”

This was addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions. Neighbors and other fellow townsmen at various intervals previously had sent papers to Washington in his behalf. His comrad, Josiah Foss, who seems to have settled in Maine, had made an affidavit in 1844 toward establishing the fact of Grandsire's service. But this affidavit had somehow been lost and Joshua Gray of Embden, justice of the peace, before whom it had been executed swore to the substance of the original paper and it, too, was forwarded to Washington. Benjamin C. Atwood, Ephraim Dunlap and Joseph Bean — all living near by — joined in a testimonial to his character and veracity.

When hope of favorable action before the Pension Commissioner was gone, Valentine Felker took the case to Eusebius Weston at Skowhegan, a veteran of the War of 1812, and Mr. Weston, in January, 1856, wrote to Senator Hannibal Hamlin at Washington as follows :

“I send you a novel case of a man I never saw though I am acquainted with his descendants. I hope the singularity of it will incite interest enough to insure a thorough examination,

though the returns, perhaps, were never made of this squad. There is no Toryism in the old fellow."

That late William M. E. Brown, lawyer of Solon, but of a family that had lived in Embden, wrote to Washington how Grandsire Benjamin, as a soldier, while on the march home from West Point and within three months after his enlistment, had been accidentally shot in the right leg near the knee joint by the discharge of the musket of another soldier, John Hayes; that the accident was at Durham Falls, N. H.; that Benjamin was confined a long time by the wound and that it created a permanent lameness. Lawyer Brown explained that several attempts to place Grandsire Benjamin on the pension roll had failed with the Commissioner of Pensions because of inability to obtain necessary proof on account of the death of all but Joshua Foss who were his associates in the service.

Senator Hamlin introduced a bill to allow Benjamin Berry a pension of \$8 a month and to confirm the record of his service. In due time this bill became a law. Apart from the monetary consideration — which was very welcome — the act of Congress proved a great solace to the aged beneficiary. He cherished this token of his youthful patriotism through the four ensuing years while the sun of his long life was slowly sinking westward. His relatives and neighbors listened with veneration to the old man's reminiscencies. One of these was of the day when he saw Washington at West Point after the capture of Andre. Riding among his troops the General rose in his stirrups and shouted: "Men can you fight?" and was answered by three cheers from the half famished soldiers.

Grandsire Benjamin came to Embden from Barrington in 1817 when 55 years old. His wife was Mary Foss (1766-1824), daughter of George and Abigail (Rand) Foss of "The Ridge" in Barrington. She had a brother called "Gentleman George" because of his elegant manners. Grandsire had probably followed his trade of blacksmith at Barrington, where his twelve children were born, eight of whom lived to grow up and have families of their own. From Benjamin and Mary and these eight children have probably sprung as large a portion of Emb-



den's population, past and present, as from any other pioneer household. They had three sons — Levi, Nathan and Benjamin F. — and five daughters.

George Berry, one of Grandsire's several brothers, probably did not follow him to Maine till a few years later. He was living at Barrington in 1822. George's story and that of his two sons — Samuel and George, Jr., — pertain largely to Concord where this branch of the family chiefly resided. Samuel Berry, however, was at Embden in 1828 at which time he had five scholars. His farm was bounded north by the Concord line. His uncle, Grandsire Benjamin, was his neighbor on the west; Michael Howard lived on the south; Col. Lemuel Witham who had previously resided on Lot. 81 two miles south was now his neighbor on the east. He lived there till July 2, 1835 when for \$200 he sold his 50-acre farm to Daniel Steward, Jr., and Franklin Smith of Anson. Samuel Berry's wife was Mary Howard and their family included three splendid daughters. These were: Susan Jane Berry (1822-1908), born at Barnstead (near Barrington) who married Chandler Savage and died at Bingham; Havillah F. Berry (1829-1898) who was Mrs. Amos Hilton of Embden; and Nancy who married Horace Wells and in 1842 Zachariah Williams.

But the Berry name in Embden has been more numerous from Levi (1787-1858), one of Grandsire Benjamin's oldest sons. When he came into the new country with his father, Levi was a veteran of the second war against Great Britain. For 17 days service during September, 1812, under Capt. Paul Montgomery at Portsmouth, N. H., Congress awarded him 160 acres of land at Ionia, Mich., in 1855. Before Levi came to Embden he had married Margaret (Peggy) F. Moulton (1794-1846), daughter of Jonathan Fifield Moulton. When 30 years old he purchased of Dr. Bezar Bryant at Anson, a 50-acre farm, which was the west half of Lot 89. Benjamin F. Berry, his brother, lived immediately east of him on land that Marshall Berry occupied later. Levi and Benjamin were thus adjacent to the Concord line. When Levi purchased his tract of 50 acres, it had a log hut and a small place for sowing rye. This had been cleared by

Luther Cleveland, Jr., whose father lived in the southern part of the town.

Brother Benjamin F. Berry (1796-1864) — with whom Grandsire resided — and his wife, Sarah (Felker) Berry (1789-1858) were married in 1821, four years after the family came from Barrington. They were childless but Sarah's granddaughter, Sally Williams, by a first marriage lived with them. Benjamin F. Berry in 1831 transferred the lower 25 acres of his holdings to Sally Williams' mother, Roxanna and it became part of the farm long occupied by Roxanna's son-in-law, Francis Burns (1831-1899). The Levi Berry 50-acre parcel of Lot No. 89 adjoining was owned for many years by Levi's son, Michael F. Berry. All these homesteads of Levi and Benjamin Berry and of Francis Burns that were the center of a populous neighborhood for more than a century are still owned by Berry descendants. Upon the death of his first wife, Benjamin F. Berry married Susan Clark, daughter of old Samuel on the Canada Trail.

Nathan Berry — Grandsire's only other son — emigrated to Maine. Marrying Rebecca Noble, he established his rooftree at Brighton, where, like his father, he raised a family of three sons and five daughters. One of his sons, Nathan F. Berry of Brighton, on Dec. 27, 1832, married Hannah Drew of Embden, who had grown up in the family of Ebenezer and Mary (Berry) Witham, his uncle and aunt.

Grandsire's five daughters wedded altogether in the immediate neighborhood of Embden and Concord. Alice Berry was the wife of Isaac Smith (1797-1859) of Concord. As a widow, when both were at an advanced age, she married in 1860 Ebenezer Clark of Embden, brother of Benjamin F. Berry's second wife. Mary Berry as the wife of Ebenezer Witham bore him two sons, Albert and Ebenezer, Jr., and three daughters. Susan Berry was the wife of Richard Harlow. Betsey Berry and Love Berry married respectively Jonathan and Benjamin Moulton, brothers of Mrs. Levi Berry. These three marriages of the Moultons and Berrys in one generation apart from previous family marriages in New Hampshire, go far toward explaining



why the two families hold joint reunions to this day in Embden. One also easily understands why so many of the Foss, Witham, Harlow, Mullen, Savage, Hilton, Walker, Felker, Clark, Williams and Witham descendants qualify for these gatherings.

The spreading branches of Grandsire Benjamin Berry's tree into the third generation are well illustrated through Levi, although Grandsire's son, Nathan, raised quite as prolific a family. The marriage roster of 12 of Levi's 14 children is as follows:

George W. Berry's wife was Lucy Dunlap (1820-1843), daughter of Archa. She lies in the Hodgdon burying ground. They were married in 1840. Abigail Berry married Joel Foss, son of Ichabod, and went with him to Wisconsin. Margaret Ann (1817-1904) became Mrs. Solomon Walker in 1836 and lived all her days in Embden and New Portland. Alvah Berry married Sarah Foss, sister of Joel. Eliza C. Frederic was the first wife and Lydia S. Moulton the second wife of Levi Berry, Jr., of Lexington and Skowhegan. Nathan Berry's wife was Mary Atwood of Concord. Michael F. (1825-1902) married



ABIGAIL (BURNS) BERRY      MICHAEL F. BERRY

Abigail Burns (1828-1899); John T. (1831-1918) married Sabra Burns (1833-1884); William Berry (1826) wedded Lucy Andrews (1826) of Pleasant Ridge. Irene and Lydia M. (1835-1892) were married to Albert and Abel Churchill, brothers.

The Churchills were notable in settler annals. Their alliances with two of the Levi Berry daughters produced many children and grandchildren, not a few of whom still reside in Somerset county. Abel and Albert were born at The Forks, elder sons of a large family by Daniel and Caroline (Baker) Churchill of Caratunk. Albert and Irene Churchill occupied farm No. 57, the Lyman Berry place of later years, and had four daughters of whom three are living. Mrs. Fannie Dane Huff, wife of the proprietor of the Huff studio at Skowhegan, is a granddaughter. One of Albert's daughters was Rena Churchill, a popular Embden teacher.

Abel and Lydia M. Churchill settled in Union, Waupaca county, Wis., and both died there. Some of their children, however, were born at Embden. One of these, Mrs. Carrie Rice of Waupaca, wrote from there:

"I remember well the morning we started for Wisconsin in August, 1867 and how sad my poor mother was at leaving all her people. Father had just got his feet badly poisoned with ivy and could wear only carpet slippers all the way out here. My brother, Louis Almore Churchill, had died of scarlet fever in May, 1861, and was buried in the family cemetery on Grandpa Berry's old farm. How well do I remember the last time mother visited that grave. It seemed her heart must break. She never ceased to mourn for her first born."

There are many descendants of the Abel Churchills in the west. One of Abel's daughters, Julia, was the wife of Rev. Fred B. Sherwin.

This community of the Berry pioneers was a parent hive that several families held in affectionate regard through two or three generations. They were joined in associations that endured through a prolonged struggle with wilderness conditions and made a noteworthy neighborhood of the young town. The Felker kin, also from Barrington, became settlers in that part of Embden and Concord. Sarah Felker, wife of Benjamin F. Berry, was a daughter of Michael (Mike) Felker. His farm was part of Lot 21 over by the Kennebec. He and Mary Floper Felker had nine children two of whom married and settled down in New Hamp-



shire. The other seven came to Embden with their parents. Most of them made their homes near the Berry neighborhood. These children other than Sarah were:

Valentine Felker whose wife was Susan Park. He resided at Concord and also at Starks. He was active in obtaining a pension for Grandsire Benjamin Berry.

Charles Felker, who was of Embden in 1806 when he married Hannah Foss of the same place. They settled in Concord, having a farm that Chandler Savage occupied afterward.

Joshua Felker, who described himself as of Caratunk in 1809 when he married Nancy, daughter of Isaac Savage of Embden. She was a sister of Jacob Savage, 2nd, a pioneer in Concord. Joshua Felker had a farm near his brother Charles.

Mary Ann Felker (1791-1814) who in 1811 married Mark S. Blunt of Norridgewock, a tailor. Roy Savage of Bingham is a descendant of Mary Ann. Her namesake, probably a cousin, became the bride in 1816 of John Libbee on the Canada Trail.

Margaret Felker, who became Mrs. Joseph Bean. Her husband was an Embden taxpayer in 1820.

Daniel Felker who married Katie Crosby and lived in Concord near his brothers. His house was a large, two-story structure of colonial type just above and on the opposite side of the road from where the present Concord corner schoolhouse now stands. Corydon Felker (1832-1920), graduate of Anson Academy and business man of Concord and Solon, was Daniel's son. Philena Felker (Mrs. Thaddeus Boothby) of Embden was Daniel's daughter. Fred and Frank Boynton of New Portland are sons of another of Daniel's daughters. When he was an old man, Daniel Felker moved to Solon.

Joseph Felker on Lot 62 in middle Embden was probably a brother, certainly a kinsman of Mike. David Felker who married Sophia Jones of Madison in 1817 was a son. This David was appointed as an attorney in 1853 to investigate the matter of his father's Revolutionary War pension and reported that it had all been paid. Col. Lemuel Witham and wife were witnesses in 1823 to a lease Joseph Felker made of his farm to a son Elisha. Probably of the same household was Isaiah Felker who

long ago kept a variety store at Concord corner. He married in 1840 Sophronia Wells, a sister of Ralph Wells of Embden. Silas Felker was Isaiah's brother and Flavilla (Mrs. William E. Brown, wife of the hotel keeper at North Anson) was his sister. Silas became very well to do and moved to Los Angeles. Isaiah had a son Almond whose widow, Sarah, resided at Pittsfield. Ivan and Leo Felker were their sons. Faustina, a daughter of Isaiah, married Sylvester Healey and always lived on the home farm. Isaiah's sister Mercy, wedded John Gordon and they lived several years on the Ichabod Foss farm.

Other Felkers of Embden were James, who married Jane Holden in 1831; Sarah, who became Mrs. William Smith in 1834; Mary Jane, who was Mrs. Jacob Towne in 1843 and Daniel, who married Martha Gardiner of Palermo in 1844. Most of these probably were of Joseph Felker's household. Daniel and Martha Felker in 1860 lived west of Jackins Brook and north of the Embden station. They had three daughters, one of whom was Mary O. (1846-1928). She married Richard Holden of Jackman. F. R. Holden of Portland is a son. Mrs. Anna Temple of Upton, Mass., and Mrs. Nellie Johnston of Jackman were the other daughters. Guy Holden of New York City and Mrs. Emma Eames of Upton belong to the third generation of this Embden family.

Levi Berry's sons had become of fighting age when the Civil War broke out. They stepped forth with the same spirit their grandfather Benjamin had displayed in following the drummer at Barrington in July, 1780. Alvah, William and Levi, Jr., served in the Union armies. Their nephew, Daniel Kingman Williams, who married Margaret Berry in 1864, was an Embden volunteer.

The robust stock of the elder Levi Berry increased and multiplied at Embden and elsewhere in the third generation from him. It would take much space to enumerate the many latter day households where these sons and daughters are known as useful citizens. One of them is Austin Berry, among Embden's best farmers and a former collector of taxes and road commissioner. His father was John T. Berry, the temperance advocate.



Austin's first cousin, Truman, is a wealthy business man at Whittier, Calif. One of Truman's older brothers, James, resided at Eau Claire, Wis. The list of Berry sons and daughters, out of Embden, who have won a measure of success, is a long one.

Forty years ago, or thereabouts, three sons of Levi tilled somewhat neighboring farms near the head of Big Pond. These were Michael F., William and John T. Berry. The latter then

resided at Clark corner. These three brothers with their wives and families were in themselves a robust community. But there were other brothers and sisters in Concord and elsewhere. The three Embden brothers with their unusually large families were:



JOHN T. BERRY  
Temperance Reformer

Michael F. and Abigail Burns Berry had: Margaret (1847), who was Mrs. Daniel K. Williams; Marshall (1848); Ida M. (1851), who was Mrs. Greenleaf Brown; Dora (1855), who was Mrs. Lewis Hilton; Sarah F.

(1858-1927), who was Mrs. Amon Baker; Ellen Cora (1860), who married Frank J. Adams; Aura Ella (1862), who is Mrs. James Murphy on the Kennebec River road; Benjamin M. (1865); Mellen H. (1867); Bert O. 1869; Sadie; Viola, widow of Harris Williams at North Anson and Lovell M. Berry on the paternal farm.

William (1826) and Lucy Bailey Berry (1826) had: James A. (1847), who went west; Lyman (1849), married Sophronia Burns; Emma Minerva (1851), the second wife of W. W. Moulton; Truman (1853), whose wife was Loiza Holbrook of Embden; Melvin (1856); Granville (1858); Addie (1861):



EMBDEN POND FROM GRANDSIRE BERRY'S HILL

Elfin (1863), who lives on his father's farm; and Georgia (1867), who was Mrs. Carroll Caswell.

John T. and Sarbra (Burns) Berry's children were: Michael (1853-1925), whose wife was Ellen Daggett; Llewellyn (1865-1904), whose wife was Flora Pierce (1859-1903); Emma J. (1856-1919) wife of Sylvester Jackson; Austin (1859), whose wife was Emma F. Pierce (1863-1915), a sister of Flora; Marcellus (1860-1919); Nellie May (1862), who is Mrs. Mason Luce of Lexington; Florence (1865) who is Mrs. Delmont Norton; John T., Jr., (1869); and Fred Berry (1870). John T., Jr., and Fred Berry are residents of New Portland. John T. Berry, the elder, following the death of his wife at Lexington, married Widow Sophia Judkins, who had a daughter, Rose. John T. died at Strong.

And thus runs the story of Grandsire Benjamin Berry of the Revolution with its chapter of many human lives continuing into the years that are to come. After his march to West Point in high courage for an encounter with the British foe, after his resentful return because of a traitor's defection and after years of sojourn on one of Embden's beautiful hills he with Mary Foss, who shared his joys and sorrows, passed to their long reward. She died many years in advance of her husband. After her death Freewill Baptist neighbors wanted Grandsire ordained as deacon. He replied he would not because the Bible



said a deacon should be the husband of one wife and he had none.

The two are buried in a little yard, now badly overgrown, but close up to the Concord boundary and on a hilltop with a wonderful view down Embden Pond and through the heart of the town.

## CHAPTER XXIX

### DOORWAYS ALONG THE TRAIL

A galaxy of Embden's most capable men through a century, alike at home and in achievements afar, dwelt by that most ancient of highways thereabouts—the Canada Trail. Adown its shady stretches of woodland, along its uplift into the very sky, present day ramblers enjoy entrancing contrasts of scene over its nearly fifty furlongs of distance.

Time-worn buildings on either side and patches of rocky desolation analyze into beautiful settings. Colorful forests crowd the edges of silvery areas of water that mirror into the horizon.

Ruts, rocks and jogs galore there were of old in passage here. These the roadmenders have largely removed, but numerous lanes and by-ways, converging into this "Middle Road," were closed long ago and many families that turned in there journeyed out upon the thoroughfares of the wide, wide world never more to return. They are of course locally forgotten.

The beautiful prospect continues here at every turn of the wheel. This is heightened by historic association of the roadway, traveled by Indian and white man when all else for some distance was a pathless forest. It stretches off into Concord, traversing the two farms that Nathan Savage owned and then crossing the mountain. Charles J. Savage, son of Nathan and erstwhile driver of the Concord stage says the Trail from there "ran about two miles in Pleasant Ridge and from there went to Rowe Ponds, continued through Carrying Place Plantation, thence through Bow Town and across Dead River about one mile west of The Forks. From there it appears to have been the main road as now traveled to the Canadian line."

Embden people of later times, unmindful of the procession of interesting persons to and fro, spoke of it more prosaically as "the Middle Road." But the selectmen in their town warrant of March, 1836, alluded to this highway as "the Canada Road, so-called." Thus it was written into the town records on Sep-



tember 12, of that year, when the town voted "to accept of the road layed out for the benefit of Levi Berry and others from near the head of Embden Pond eastward to the Canada Road," and "also to accept of the road layed out by the selectmen from Capt. Cyrus Boothby's (westward) to the Canada Road."

Foot path, bridal path and finally a full-fledged highway, which in modern times has been better named the Canada Trail, it served a strange procession of human kind. Trappers, scouts, bands of Red Men, adventurers, prospectors, warriors and home seekers made grim and solitary progress along the Kennebec and Chaudiere. Messages from French and English council chambers were sometimes carried over this Canada Trail and struggles for New World advantages were stressed in the traffic. The fate of territory in much of New England was affected.



FROM CYRUS BOOTHBY'S TO THE TRAIL. HIGHWAY OF 1836.  
MOULTON'S IN DISTANCE ACROSS THE POND

No other part of Embden, perhaps, is historically richer. The Trail, running nearly north and south through the town, charted the farms of Cyrus and Thaddeus Boothby and of Archa Dunlap the Scotch farmer who left his plow to attend to urgent affairs in London, perhaps of a federal character. When he



had passed on, there came Christopher Atkinson to the same homestead with sons of marked ability. Only a few steps south, the Trail skirted the home of Moses Ayer and of Seth Ayer the latter with progeny of great business men in Boston. But also with doorways near this roadside at some stage were Elders Job Hodgdon and Benjamin Gould, Jr., the Samuel Clarks with a comprehensive rooftree, the Wellses, Morins, Redmonds, Dunbars, Carls, Caswells and Salleys. All these were northward, a distinctive neighborhood from the Fahi settlers three miles or so below.

To the peak of the eastward ridge, hard by the Concord line and one range over beyond the Trail came Cyrus Boothby (1791-1872) from Leeds during September, 1811, seven years after Embden town was organized. With him on his horseback ride up the Kennebec Valley came his wife, Charity Chubbock (1791-1847) a Scotch maiden to whom he had been recently married. He was of English descent through Boothby residents along the Saco River.

Capt. Cyrus, as he came to be known, from service for five years as an officer in the town militia, located forthwith on land that he and his son, Thaddeus, after him tilled into a large and productive farm. The first winter he spent on the Manson S. Felker lot near the so-called Atwood road, not far from the big river. The following spring he built a log cabin westward across Concord brook and not many rods above where the D. K. Williams buildings used to be.

Then he began to clear away the forest growth and to plant apple trees, before very long erecting buildings for his homestead a half mile farther up the road.

Meanwhile one of his earliest enterprises was a mill. It greatly advanced his own building plans and was of utility also for the entire community. While Martin stream (Concord brook) rising in Fletcher Mountain, Concord, flowed across the Boothby acres, there was a better power on the Mill stream (Atwood brook) a branch that came out of Old Bluff — across the Kennebec from Bingham — and joined the other brook farther down toward Solon. So Capt. Cyrus harnessed Atwood brook.



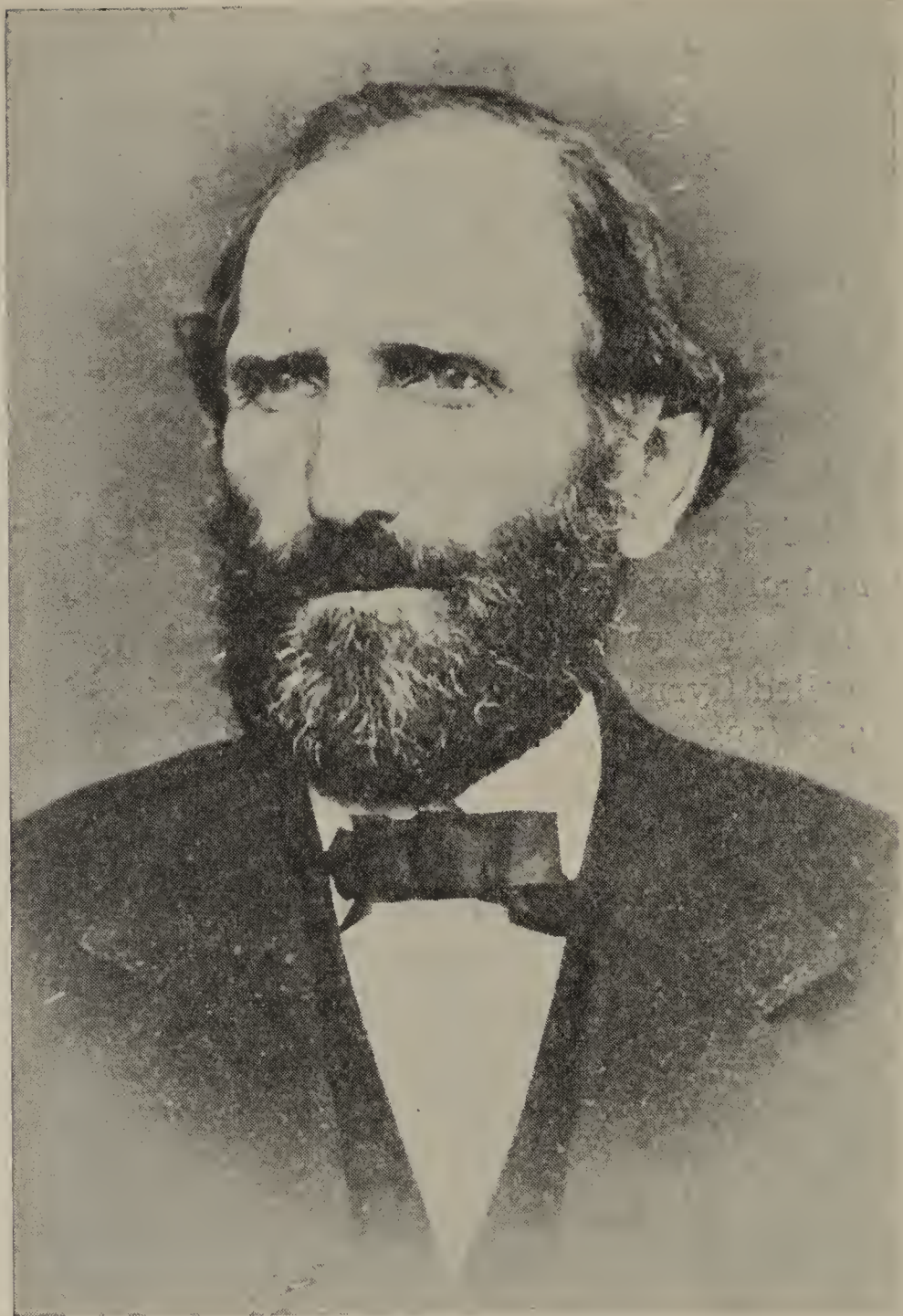
His mill was a little below the point where the old east and west road crossed Atwood brook bridge.

The Boothbys in Embden were never a numerous family. Although Cyrus and Charity were parents of eight children, Thaddeus F. (1822-1894) their second son, who devoted his business talents to exceptional services for his fellow townsmen, had become the only survivor of these children by the late 1850's. Elbridge G. Boothby, born in 1812 when father and mother were still living in the log cabin, died at 36. Parmelia, a second child born two years later, died when ten years old. A daughter, Louisa H., who, in 1837, married Elijah Grant Stevens, son of Jonathan Stevens, died leaving one son, Cyrus Stevens. He was long a member of his grandfather Boothby's household. Cyrus K., called Cyrus, Jr., born in 1828, lived till 1855. Laurinda Boothby (1831), the youngest child, never married.

The Boothbys were well-to-do. By constant industry they made their fine farm profitable. Like many other Embden farmers, they prospered during the Civil War. Sheep raising, in which they engaged on a considerable scale, was a good source of revenue. They grew immense crops of barley, corn, hay, wheat and oats. In the summer season Capt. Cyrus afield spindling his corn or looking for the weeds, was a familiar figure to his neighbors.

He became a prominent townsman. In 1837 and '38 he was town agent. He was also a justice of the peace. From 1831 on into 1843 Embden marriage records show him frequently as officiating squire at the ceremony. Sons and daughters of those whom he had joined not infrequently came to Thaddeus like his father a justice of the peace years later, to officiate for them in similar capacity.

Thaddeus Boothby in early life attended Anson Academy and, while a young man, had a bank position at Portland. He returned to the farm, as indoor work was too confining. He became a well known teacher in Embden and adjoining towns. Although never of robust health and strength, he was much sought after by district agents where scholars were unruly.



THADDEUS F. BOOTHBY

His active participation in Embden affairs begun in 1857 with his election as third selectman. For over thirty years from that time he was almost continuously in town office. In 1882, because of ill health, he spent the winter in Virginia. At that time he had served Embden as town clerk and first selectman for 21 successive years. He had been several years on the school board. His interest was strong in the education of Embden boys and girls of promise. Some he aided with loans to enable them to go to college. He likewise served as a member of the state legislature.



After a year or two of rest, he again served the town as clerk and first selectman for six years and for several years thereafter was town treasurer. It was during this period that there came a climax in a long struggle over the town debt of \$56,232, incurred in connection with the building of the Somerset Railway. The road had been constructed only as far as North Anson but Embden was on the verge of bankruptcy because of maturing railroad bonds for which the town years before had voted to become responsible.

Able assisted by Andrew J. Libby and George L. Eames, Mr. Boothby was the principal factor in reducing by one-half this heavy town debt. They were Embden's three wealthiest farmers. They contributed freely with their money and their influence to reach an amicable adjustment. Through their efforts the Oakland Bank, of which Mr. Libby, then owner of the O. H. MacFadden farm on River road, was president, that institution invested heavily in Embden town orders. These orders, bearing interest but not regarded at that time as particularly good security, were used to pay off the railroad obligations.

One, who was familiar with this transaction at the time, wrote recently regarding it: "Thad Boothby rode day and night for a time conferring with town creditors and hiring money with which to settle their claims. His family was often very anxious when he failed to return before dark because he would sometimes have thousands of dollars — it was cash then — in his pockets.

"When the railroad debt had reached such proportions that there was talk how personal property, over and above a certain amount, might be seized by the creditors and applied to their claims, the wealthier farmers drove their stock to pastures in adjacent towns and deeded their real estate to non-resident relatives. This was in progress at a time when S. E. May's attorney from Lewiston came to Mr. Boothby's house on railroad bond business and remained there over night. The three Embden men, most active in the negotiations, were understood to have cared for their interests in this manner."

Mr. Boothby prepared a statement for Mr. May on July 10, 1885, which set forth that Embden was willing to meet the obligation as fully as it could and that there was no thought of repudiation. The town had fought the matter through the courts and lost. A copy of this statement was in the possession of the late Hon. Lyman C. Jewett of South Solon, Mr. Boothby's son-in-law.

"You will see by this statement of the town's financial standing," he declared, "that Embden is poor and not able to pay the whole debt. But the town is willing to pay all it can. The selectmen are authorized to buy bonds at 50 per cent and pay 50 per cent for the coupons due. If you will assist us to buy them we will pay you a fair compensation within the next eight months or have them pledged."

The value of real and personal property in Embden at the time was shown to be \$152,981 at a fair valuation with total mortgages on both kinds of property at \$46,000. "When the value of real estate, owned by non-residents has been deducted" the statement continued, "we think there is not more than \$74,000 owned in the town, including the amount exempt from detachment." The total liabilities at that time were \$65,637.85, most of which was for "railroad debt costs" in the sum above indicated.

The proposed adjustment was finally carried through. The payments were honorably met by a three year assessment long ago. The result was exceptionally creditable for a town composed entirely of farmer people. From that time Embden as a town was on the up grade and before many years, in spite of many abandoned farms, was becoming the prosperous town it now is.

The Boothby house at the south of the road and across from the pretentious farm buildings of later years is remembered as headquarters and meeting place of Star of The East Lodge, No. 207, Independent Order of Good Templars. This house and other buildings had been supplanted by the 1860's with a very good residence having a kitchen cellar, with a woodshed, carriage house and barns for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and poultry. As



a champion of temperance — a term also associated with total abstinence — Thaddeus Boothby was a leading sponsor of the cause in his community. He welcomed the Good Templar's Lodge to the old Boothby house where his father's family had resided. The lodge was also quite a social institution in the town. It met on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month. The rooms were slightly remodelled to allow for an alcove in one side of the lodge room where a small elevated platform was placed and shut off by curtains. Here entertainments were occasionally given at the close of lodge sessions. These included readings, declamations, tableaux and music. Mary Ann Moulton (Mrs. Ai) took an active part in her usual versatile manner and Grant Witham with his harmonica was never allowed to escape.

The lodge was instituted May 24, 1879, with the following charter members: C. H. T. Atwood, S. H. Atwood, Maggie, Sarah and Georgia Atwood, Frank J. Adams, J. T. Berry, Michael, Ellen, Emma and Florence Berry, T. F. Boothby, Susan N. Boothby, Sabra Berry, Caddie Churchill, Allen Hodgdon and Charles Leadbetter. The membership soon increased to include people from nearly every family in the north of Embden and many from Concord. Alice and Linda Dunbar and Marcellus Berry joined at the second meeting which was held June 7. Charles Ball became a member in the autumn. The records show that Mr. and Mrs. Stillman A. Walker, Mrs. Barzilla Ford, Caroline B. Williams and her son, Charles, all living four or five miles away on the other side of the town, joined on March 19, 1881. The first officers installed were: chief templar, Frank J. Adams; vice templar, Susan Boothby; secretary, Emma Berry; master, John T. Berry; financial secretary, Charles Leadbetter; treasurer, T. F. Boothby; outer and inner guards, Allen Hodgdon and Georgia Atwood. The organization endured for years. Those who served as chief templar included: J. T. Berry, Charles E. Ball, Mrs. Susan Boothby, Charles Leadbetter, G. W. Patten, T. F. Boothby, C. H. Atwood, C. L. Williams, Henry Savage, W. H. Savage, Grant Witham, Charles J. Savage, Mont

Morin, I. L. Albee, George C. Eames, Carroll Caswell, Mahlon Dunbar, Stephen Morin, and Sydney Dunbar.

There was considerable visiting of lodges back and forth between adjacent towns. The books and records, long ago deposited with Grant Witham, tell of an episode on Nov. 12, 1887, when Bingham Lodge had come to visit and witness an installation of officers. The secretary's account of that meeting recites vividly how "we found to our great surprise that all of our lodge property had been stolen. We took our lamps and search was made but without finding any trace of them and we returned with saddened hearts to our lodge room. Then the question arose, 'What shall we do?' It was responded to by saying: 'we will fit up and commence anew and work on. Brothers and Sisters, let us take hold and work with a more determined will than ever.' We then went to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Boothby and had a treat that was prepared by members. That night will be remembered by all who witnessed it. Receipts for the eve — 10c."

Mrs. Boothby (the second wife) generally held an office in the lodge and by her motherly interest in the young people endeared herself to all. Mr. Boothby was nearly always present and gave helpful talks for "the good of the order." Upon his death in 1894, the lodge was moved to the Gustave Hawes place about two miles below, and the meetings continued to be a source of edification and enjoyment to a large community.

In his family relations Thaddeus Boothby was happily placed. He married in 1851 Philena Felker (1830-1874), a daughter of Daniel of Concord and a granddaughter of Michael Felker of Embden. They had five children of whom three daughters survive. These are: Luella S. (Mrs. Lyman Jewett, of South Solon); Carrie L. (Mrs. Charles Plaize, of Hopkinton, Mass.) and Angie (Mrs. Howard H. Steward, of Skowhegan).

Mr. Boothby in 1877 married as his second wife Susan Blunt Leadbetter, widow of Benjamin Leadbetter, who lived on the intervale farm where Major Ephraim Heald had lived when he was Concord's first settler. She was highly esteemed by Embden people. After Mr. Boothby's death she moved to Denver and lived there with Charles Leadbetter, one of her three sons.



Thus the last of the Boothby clan departed from their long time seat on the high Embden ridge. A few years ago the fine white house and big barns were burned to the ground. The productive farm of Civil War days like the D. K. Williams place near by and much of the neighborhood is now well overrun. But the creditable careers of Cyrus and Thaddeus over a period of 80 years remain as a splendid family memorial not to be obliterated by the encroaching forests.

Up over the big hills and along the Canada Trail to the edge of Concord came Robert Wells from Lyman not very long after Cyrus Boothby with his wife, Charity, had ridden into town on horseback from Leeds. A native of Wells, seacoast town of Maine, this Robert had raised his family at Lyman not far from the York county seat and for fifteen years was deputy sheriff. He was elected one of the school agents of Embden in 1815 but probably had been on Lot 54 with a fine view over into the Concord hills considerably before that date. He occasionally served as moderator at March meetings. He bought his farm of the proprietors in 1819 and lived till Dec. 27, 1927.

From him as the founder of the family there were two generations who had a creditable part in northern and northeastern Embden. The Wells men and women with the Clarks, Morins, Redmonds, Carls and Atkinsons formed a distinctive community. These families intermarried considerably and in that particular were an entity of kin. But they were none the less closely associated with the Dunlaps, Hodgsons, Salleys, Ayers and Caswells. Measured by sturdy character and successful careers in business and the professions, this neighborhood stands comparison with Seven Mile Brook neighborhood, or with the Tripp-Moulton-Strickland community of the northwest or with the settlement along the Kennebec.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Robert Wells and his wife Mary (Littlefield) Wells were accompanied to Embden by two sons. One of these was Robert, Jr., who married Polly C. Sawtell of Sidney in 1830. Their several children were born in the town, probably on Lot 54. The other son was Ralph (1796-1862). He married in 1820 Mercy Clark (1802) daughter of old Samuel, two miles

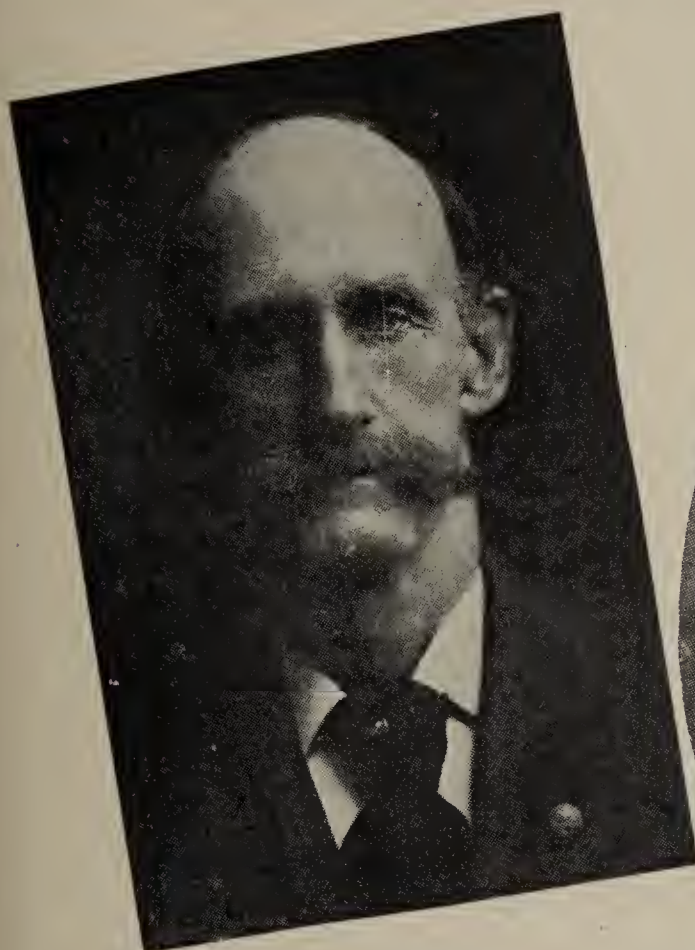
down the Trail. Their farm was over in the Bowen Mills neighborhood close to Charles Crymble and Col. Christopher Thompson. William Sally also owned a farm there till after 1860 (Lot No. 11). He was Ralph's brother-in-law, having married Mary Wells in 1829. Mary's sister, Belinda, became in 1833 the second wife of John Williams of Embden, who also lived near. The Wells family spread over into Concord. Abigail Wells (1801) another daughter of Robert, Sr., was the wife of John W. Morin (1803-1895). Her marriage in 1839 was followed the next year by the marriage of her sister Sophronia to Isaiah Felker, the Concord corner trader. Horace Wells, the husband of Nancy Berry, was a son of the younger Robert. Mercy Wells, who married Foster S. Palmer in 1815, was a sister of this Robert and of Ralph Wells but died as a young woman.

The Morins had an interesting background in Newburyport, Mass. During the war of 1812 Martin Morin was engaged in the marine trade. He and his wife Nancy Ann (Wescott) Morin had one son — the John W., above mentioned — when he sailed away in his ship which was lost at sea with all on board. Widow Nancy married George W. Berry and settled in Concord. John W. Morin, following his marriage to Abigail Wells likewise settled in that town. He had one son, J. Williams Morin (1840-1915). When he was four years old his parents moved to farm No. 51 in middle Embden.

This son became a well educated man and took an active part in affairs. He served in the 28th Maine Volunteers and was made a corporal for gallantry at Gettysburg while in the Signal Corps on another enlistment. He married in 1866 Celestia E. Redmond (1846) of Embden, daughter of John and Lavonia (Boyington) Redmond of Embden. For 20 years he was postmaster at Embden Center, served several terms as superintendent of schools and on the board of selectmen. He was justice of the peace and in 1900 and 1910 was census enumerator for Embden, Concord, Pleasant Ridge and Carrying Place. He was also a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at North Anson. Later he moved to the Waterman Hilton farm by the Kennebec and then to Solon where he died.



Of the Morin children the oldest was Nellie I, who taught school and then married Dr. C. Almon Paul of Solon. She resides there as his widow with her younger sister, Abbie. One of Mrs. Paul's three daughters, Mary E., is a teacher at East Weymouth, Mass. Mrs. Paul's three brothers are M. Lemont Morin of Rice Lake, Wis., Stephen B., long the rural carrier on the Kennebec River road out of North Anson, and Dr. Harry F. Morin a practicing physician at Bath.



J. WILLIAMS MORIN



FREDERIC H. DUNBAR

Ralph and Mercy Wells near the Kennebec raised up capable sons and daughters, some of whom made their homes in the far west. Eunice (1822) the oldest was Mrs. Luke Hilton of Sandy Bay and died at Fairfield. Helena Wells (1824) was married to Timothy G. Spaulding in 1845 and lived in Wisconsin. Mercy (1825) married in 1854 Nason S. Whitcome and dwelt in California. Robert G. Wells (1828-1915) chose for his wife, Josephine Durrell (1828) daughter of Joseph Durrell and a granddaughter of Moses Thompson. They lived till after 1870 on the Joseph Durrell farm but then went to North Anson. Their

children include Orrin D. Wells, Franklin W. Wells of North Anson; Mrs. Allen Dyer of Kingfield and Walter S. Wells of Wilton — all Embden natives. Walter Wells has had an active career as a fruit packer and is a well-to-do business man.

The Robert Wellses at North Anson were cousins of the Joseph Atkinsons of the same village. But the Atkinsons, also, were from the same neighborhood in Embden. Statira Wells (1831-1896), daughter of Ralph, was the mother of the Atkinson children. Her sister Achsa (1838-1918), when the widow of Leander Witham, became Joseph Atkinson's second wife. Susan C. Wells (1829) another daughter who married Calvin Williams of Concord was the mother of Dr. J. Leon Williams of New York. Stilson Wells (1840-1915) who married Olive Dutton and died in California, and Mandell Wells (1844) who went to Michigan and married there, were Union soldiers. Stilson enlisted early in the war and was discharged for disability but re-enlisted as soon as he had recovered. He was a sergeant in the 28th. Maine Volunteers.

On the southern slope of the big hills, now fast relapsing to forest, and not far from the two Wells farms, resided Samuel and Mercy Clark from Weld. When they paid the estate of John Innis Clark for the proprietor's rights to Lot 46 (across the Trail from the Dunbar farm) and also paid Isaac Foss for improvements he made there before they came, the Wellses described themselves as of Waterville. The Clark name has not been on the Embden tax-lists for a generation but the neighborhood importance of Samuel Clark, Sr., in olden days is indicated by the following statement about his children:

Eli Clark (1795), the oldest, married Anna Sally (1797) in 1818. Two years later he paid Sylvanus H. Brown \$100 for improvements the latter had made on Lot 60 (north of the Dunbar place) but Eli was residing there in 1819. The deed was witnessed by Robert Wells and Ebenezer G. Clark. Eli and his wife went west in 1856. Of their children were two sons, Elhanan and Benjamin and two daughters Lydia and Emily.

Ebenezer G. Clark (1800) in 1821 married Elizabeth Brown (1804) of the same Embden family as Sylvanus Brown.



William B. (1823-1871), Mercy (1827-1850), who was oftener called Angeline and in 1846 married Jotham Witham; Alvah (1827); Mary E. (1828), wife of Ebenezer C. Talcott (1825-1863) of Embden by their marriage in 1845, and Anna (1832) were children of the Clark-Brown union. As his second helpmeet Ebenezer in 1859 married Mrs. Alice (Berry) Smith (1806). He purchased Lot 52 where the northernmost cross road bisects the Canada Trail. This was long known as Clark's corner. Edwin J. Clark now of North Anson, the last of Samuel Clark's male heirs in Maine, lived there in the 1880's with his family and widowed mother. Edwin's father was William B. Clark. He married in 1848 Hannah Carl (1832-1920) of Embden. They moved to Anson in 1861 and he enlisted as a Civil War soldier in 1863. Besides their son, Edwin J. (1852), they had a daughter Laura Jane (1850) who married (1) A. W. Potter of Lewiston and (2) G. H. Robinson of San Francisco. Hannah (Carl) Clark married (2) Silas Felker of Concord and died at Santa Cruz, Calif.

Mercy Clark (1802) married Ralph Wells as already told and her sister, Nancy Clark (1801) became in 1822 the wife of Robert Crosby (1795) of Embden. They lived east of the Trail below the road into Ephraim Dunlap's. Their son, Sanford Crosby, had succeeded them there in 1860 after taking Harriet F. Robinson as his wife. Among Nancy Clark's other children were Ezra Crosby (1823) who married in 1852 Malissa M. Williams (1836) daughter of John and Belinda (Wells) Williams; Jonathan (1825) and Mercy G. (1830) who in 1851 became the first wife of Justin W. Carl. She died when a young woman and Carl took Cyrena F. Healey of Concord for his second wife. The Carls have lived many years in that part of Embden. John Carl, Oswald Carl and Frank Carl are among the later representatives of the family. Susan Clark (1799), spinster sister, made her home with the Crosbys.

Lois Clark in 1832 married John Cunningham of Strong and in 1832 Samuel Clark, Jr., probably the youngest son, wedded Esther Cleveland (1812), the youngest daughter of Jonathan. Not long after this marriage old Samuel Clark transferred interest in his home farm to his son and namesake with a

covenant that both parents must be cared for in their old age and their funeral expenses paid. James Adams and Robert Crosby witnessed the deeds. Francis Foss was a neighbor of the Clarks on the east; Job S. Hodgdon on the north and Isaac Salley on the south. Samuel Clark Jr., did not tarry long thereafter on the home farm and in 1835 sold the property to Joseph Spaulding of Caratunk, a former resident on the Francis Foss place, and it was soon deeded to his sons Jonathan and Zachariah Spaulding. Zachariah was a physician in Bingham. Samuel, Jr., in July, 1835, purchased from Cyrus Walker of Bangor for \$300 land in Industry on the road from West Mills to New Portland. He appears to have returned to Embden in the 1870's when he was an old man.

Rhoda Clark — like Eli, Ebenezer G., Mercy, Nancy, Susan, Lois and Samuel, Jr., one of the children of Samuel and Mercy Clark — married Hiram Salley. They lived a few years in Embden before going to New Portland.

Angeline bore two sons, Mark and Manley Witham. The Talcotts, north of Moses Ayer, had: Elixia A. (1846), Alvah W. (1851) and Mary C. (1854). The father enlisted in the Fourth Maine Battery in 1861, was a corporal and died in the United States hospital at New York City. This pioneer family of Clarks thus was widely related to settlers of middle Embden and in other parts of the town during the earlier years.

At the end of a lane on the east dwelt the Redmonds. They belonged especially to this neighborhood group. John Redmond, first of his name there, was a native of lower Canada. It is related that while a young man his father said to him: "John, take up your pack and go to Maine. Make the most of yourself there."

The dutiful son obeyed and located in Embden. In due time he wooed and won Lavonia Boyington, a cousin of Joshua G. Boyington. Elder Job S. Hodgdon from an adjacent farm performed the ceremony in 1842. Their children included George K. (1844-1924), Celesta (Mrs. J. Williams Morin); and John F. (1847). George K. Redmond was in the Union army. Henrietta Savage from North Anson taught the school in the Redmond's



home district in 1864 and then married him. They went to Neillsville, Wis., and George K. Redmond died there. Several descendants, including Walter and Marcellus Redmond and Anna Redmond Robinson, reside at Neillsville and Racine.

The Dunbars of later days in middle Embden lived on Lot 61. It is one of the oldest farms in that section. William Atkinson was the owner in 1864 when Frederic H. Dunbar (1825-1903) purchased it, after several years of residence east of Fahi Pond. He was a son of Martin and Malinda (Moore) Dunbar, having lived at Anson, where he was born, and at Winthrop before coming to Embden. Hiram Dunbar of Anson, near the Embden town line was a brother.

Frederic Dunbar and family were people of character. They were interested in education and other matters of local welfare. He had considerable service as a town official and at one time was town clerk and first selectman. His youngest son, Sydney P. Dunbar, who occupies the home farm has also served as selectman. The other children of Frederic and Augusta (Snell) Dunbar made their homes elsewhere. Gilbert W. Dunbar, the oldest, lives at Bingham. Charles, now deceased, married Olive Durrell of Embden and their son, Harry, is a lawyer in Boston. Henry Dunbar died at Ashland, Oregon; Edward Dunbar at Lewiston. Alice (Mrs. Henry Jackson) lives in California; Linda M. (Mrs. Wilfred H. Strickland) at Hingham, Mass., Mahlon at Auburn. These Dunbar sons and daughters included three or four good school teachers. Most of them attended Anson Academy. They were an attractive family of young people. Mrs. Dunbar died in 1908.

Quite as much held true of the Caswell family on the next farm (Lot 62) just south. This, too, was one of the oldest farms along the Trail in Embden and had passed through a succession of owners. The Caswells came from New Vineyard, where Salmon Caswell (1781-1862) had been a settler with Christopher Atkinson and some of the Daggetts. His five sons John (1809-1876), Henry (1819-1912), Bowdoin (1820-1896), Richard (1822-1903) and Lemuel Caswell (1829-1883) were born in that town. John Caswell and his second wife, Caroline K. Fuller,

were living at Embden in 1850 with their children, John F. (1839), Ellen S. (Mrs. Stickney Gray) and William A. Caswell. They moved afterward to North Anson. Henry Caswell married Elizabeth A. Fuller, a sister of John's wife and was carrying on a Lexington farm in 1856 when he came over to Embden, residing at first with his brother John's family. Bowdoin Caswell married his brother John's widow. He occupied the Gould Hill farm (No. 107) before moving to New Portland. Mrs. Florie Chamberlain of Kingfield is his daughter. Richard Caswell was at North Anson and then lived at West Mills and Lemuel Caswell was a resident of North Anson.

Henry Caswell's Embden family included Frank F. (1852), former deputy sheriff of Somerset county. Frank married in 1876 Charlotte Gray of Embden, was a farmer in New Portland, resided one year in Oregon and then went to Norridgewock. Carroll L. (1860-1924) whose wife was Georgie Berry (1867-1901) of the same Embden neighborhood was the other son. There were two daughters, Flora E. (1857) and Carrie L. (1866). Few places in the town have been occupied by a more striking variety of farmers. Preceding chapters have referred to John G. Savage as a pioneer there from Anson with his first wife Mary Hilton, and to Reuben Savage who was there after Joseph Felker veteran of the campaign with Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga. While living on this farm Joseph lost his pension, as did many other veterans about 1820, because his total income disqualified him under the law. The pension was subsequently restored to him but the farm was transferred back and forth in the 1820's between Joseph and his sons David, Elisha and William W. Felker. In one of the quitclaim deeds that David Felker gave his father it was specified David must take the house in which he was living off the land within a year on pain of forfeiture. There were various structures on the land from time to time. Hiram, Cyrus and Elias Salley, sons of Isaac, Sr., owned an acreage in the tract at one period and Elder Benjamin Gould and his large family were there in the 1860's as also has been told.



Still further down the Trail on Lot 43 lived Albert Williams at the time of the Civil War. Following him there was Gorham Parks Gould, son of the Elder and then came Charles E. Thompson, (1828-1891) son of Moses Thompson (1796-1843) of New Portland. Moses in 1833 married Lucinda Hutchins as his second wife. Charles E. Thompson and his wife, Eliza (1833-1889) had a pleasant homestead. Their family comprised one son, Rossville (1855), who lives on the Kennebec River road near Vassalboro, and Lenora (Mrs. Charles L. Williams) of Colorado.

These Thompsons, like all other families mentioned in this chapter except the Dunbars, have long departed. Up the hills and down the hills between the guide post at the Salley corner and the Concord line was half the distance across the town. But the teeming population of ancient days vanished westward through a series of years. Where these farms of Thompsons, Salleys, Clarks, Redmonds, Morins and Wells used to be is now or before long will be wood land and overhanging branches will shade the way along the Canada Trail. An abandoned old frame east of the Trail and well up the hills would hardly be suspected as a link between now and then. It is what remains of the Dunbar schoolhouse in District No. 5. Old Robert Wells, be it recalled, was clerk of the meeting in 1825 that authorized this structure on a corner of Samuel Clark's land. A nice looking white schoolhouse, a mile up the road, has taken its place. Not all the farms of the region have been abandoned. There are as yet children to educate in middle Embden and parents in meeting this task are keeping step with progress.

## CHAPTER XXX

### BROUGHT BACK A JAUNTING CAR

An exceptional story of an Embden Scotchman's unusual career rises to mind before an obscure tombstone in a roadside graveyard by the Canada Trail. The mystery of it deepens because details in confirmation of family traditions from the far west are absent. It may be doubted whether after the lapse of a century they can ever be fully supplied. The tale as told by a Montana grand-daughter runs that this vigorous farmer who had come from Alna, formerly a north part of Wiscasset, to an Embden hilltop, over-looking the Big Pond, went to England to recover title to one of Maine's clipper ships that had got into serious trouble while carrying a cargo of slaves between ports in the southern states.

This clipper ship belonged to Nancy (Beekman) Dunlap, who was Archa Dunlap's second wife. Nancy's father, a "sailing merchant," owned several vessels in his day that were large enough to cross the Atlantic. One of these came to his daughter at the father's death. Maine's clipper ships in those days accepted cargoes of slaves from Virginia and adjacent states for transportation down the coast, often to Charleston or New Orleans.

While on such voyage, the Dunlap children and grandchildren have been told, the ship was "stolen." The meaning of this is assumed to be that through stress of weather, or mutiny of the cargo, she was forced to seek a British harbor in the West Indies. There the slaves became free men on landing. Probably the ship fell into custody of the port authorities.

Samuel Dunlap — probably Archa's brother and the Samuel who had lived in Embden — recaptured the ship, although members of his family had declared he could never perform such a feat alive. But physical possession of the property seems not to have solved the problem altogether. It remained for Archa Dunlap to proceed across the Atlantic from his Embden hilltop and set matters right on the records in England.



This mission he accomplished successfully at a time when there was no American minister at London, which, probably, fixes the date as between 1832 and '36. Upon his return, as the story was told by his sons when they had traveled to distant states and established their homes anew, Archa Dunlap was asked to accept appointment as minister to England. This he refused as others had done, chiefly because British sentiment was still very unfriendly to Americans. Our ministers, one after another, had found themselves beset with official difficulties because of this hostility.

Thus the family chronicle proceeds. There is no supporting evidence in the Hodgdon graveyard of middle Embden, where the headstone has this simple inscription: "Archa Dunlap, Died April 20, 1846, aged sixty-nine years and eight months." The interment is just across the Trail from farm No. 59 and the William Atkinson farmhouse, where Melvin Berry and his son-in-law Wallace Hodgdon are now owners. Archa Dunlap first dwelt there, probably after a brother, Samuel, had made the first clearing. The town clerk, apparently for some personal reason, entered in his book that "some time in the month of December, 1812 Archa Dunlap moved into town with his family." With him came a sister, Mary — who had been his housekeeper after the death of his first wife — the children of his first marriage including sons Ephraim and Ichabod who grew to be permanent residents of Embden, his second wife and their two very young daughters.

On his Embden farm Archa Dunlap during thirty odd years raised up an interesting second family. It comprised well educated sons and daughters, several of whom became conspicuous as successful teachers in the district schools of that early day. One son became a college professor in Kentucky. Another son was a Universalist minister but died in early manhood.

Near his father's last resting place in the Hodgdon yard is this headstone: Francis B. Dunlap, died Oct. 15, 1841, aged 27 years, six months and nine days." It has been told on page 193

how Thomas McFadden (1740-1840), a stern Calvinist until fifty-five years old, then became a Universalist. His son, John McFadden (1783-1864), married in 1807 Lucy Dunlap of New Milford (Alna) a sister of Archa Dunlap. The McFadden and Dunlap families in Embden were on an intimate basis and one may speculate whether the contentious old convert by the Kennebec may not have encouraged his son's nephew toward the ministry. The young man's temperament is indicated by the following verses of his own composition inscribed on his tombstone:

Like the deep lowing ox that upturns the dark furrow  
We pass one by one to the dust whence we came  
A few fleeting summers we pass here in sorrow  
Then sink into rest from all troubles and woes.

The jay's gilded pinion, the lark's merry singing  
May cause us to pause as we pass the woodside  
The same spark of life from their bosom is springing  
That animates man in his glory and pride.

No more shall wake from this deep silent slumber  
Where now I repose in forgetfulness lost  
Not the sweet breathing zephyrs nor deep rolling thunder  
Can wake the deep tomb or restore what is lost.

This poem and other items bespeak intellectual gifts among members of Archa Dunlap's family in a locality where in that day the stress of pioneering was upon more material things. Almost nothing is said as to where his many children received their education. The district schools of that time could not have supplied it altogether. Archa Dunlap or his two wives or all of them must have appreciated in high degree the value of education for their children. It is known that he had a lively interest in affairs and liked to discuss public questions. Beyond educating his large family, he often gave a home and instruction to other children.



Mrs. Laura L. (Dunlap) Sweet of Eureka, Montana, a granddaughter, writes the account of his service across the Atlantic as she heard it in Iowa when a girl. "In telling of the Dunlaps" she stated, "it is necessary to draw on memory of what my father, John McFadden Dunlap, and an uncle said. The Dunlaps left the Scottish highlands and came to New England in such numbers that they called themselves a clan. Some of them were very old in my father's time and spoke a language he could not understand. I remember hearing my father and uncle laughing about those old men thus regarding themselves as a clan, for they were a mixture of Scotch and Irish, but had lived a long time in Scotland before they came to America. Some of the family had been educated in Edinburg. My first definite knowledge of the Dunlaps was of Archibald, or Archa as the family called him. He was born in Maine in the year 1776. I do not know at just what place but his people resided somewhere near Portland and Archa lived at Alna which up to 1811 was known as New Milford. It is a few miles from Wiscasset.

"There was a time along from 1820 to 1840 when this country had a lot of trouble with England and our minister came home. No one wanted to be minister to England. More than one man refused the office. Some question came up that had to be settled and Archa Dunlap went over there to England and attended to it. He was then asked to be minister to England but declined. When he came back he brought a jaunting car with him. I can not remember just what my father told me in this connection. I was more interested in hearing about the jaunting car. I am not certain, but believe it was something growing out of the slave trade and during a period when a McLane had been our minister. It may have been trouble growing out of the brig, Creole that carried a cargo of slaves from Hampton Roads. There were 135 slaves on board. They rose up, killed a man, took charge of the vessel and sailed her to Nassau, a British island.

"I do not know what other business Archa Dunlap had besides his farm but my father said it took him away from home

much of the time. The farm was sold to William Atkinson soon after my grandfather died. Although this place passed from the Dunlaps 85 years ago, the old sugar bush, the stone walls and hugh rock piles, also the cellar walls are still there. The well which is now at least 115 years old is still sweet and pure. My grandfather kept one or two hired men at work clearing the farm of rocks and building them into walls. The first frame house erected there burned but the woodshed was saved and joins the present residence. Some of the apple trees from my grandfather's orchard are still standing. One of these, recently measured for me, is 16 feet four inches in circumference at base and has a spread of 57 feet."

The State Department at Washington seems to have no written records that directly confirm this interesting family tradition. But there are historical facts that accord with Mrs. Sweet's statements. Louis McLane, a Senator from Delaware was our minister to England from 1829 to 1831 and came home to be Secretary of the Treasury and later Secretary of State under President Andrew Jackson. Martin Van Buren was appointed minister to succeed McLane in 1831 but came home in March, 1832, when his nomination failed of confirmation by the Senate. For four years from that time there was no minister from the United States to the court of St. James. During that four years Aaron Vail, of Pennsylvania, was the secretary of our legation and had charge of American affairs. His reports at the State Department have no mention of Archa Dunlap but Vail and others after him mention the Briggs Encomium, Comet, Enterprise, Hermosa and Creole. All those were cases of ships sailing under stress of weather or of mutiny to British territory in the West Indies. where the slaves these ships carried became free forthwith under British law.

The Embden Schotchman's mission to England may have ended in consular offices at London or Liverpool, rather than at the American legation. The records of his services, whatever these may have been, may rest in some musty consular archives. One may fairly assume that to be the case in the absence of better



confirmation. The fate of the jaunting car that Archa brought back may not be as satisfactorily envisaged. As it bumped over the rocks and ruts of the Canada Trail the car must have been as much of a sight for Embden families as were Elias Cleveland, the hunchback, and his mule (page 78) long years afterward.

The old Scotchman probably held himself aloof from town affairs. If he became an active man at town meetings, it was not recognized by election to office during the 34 years he was an Embden resident. He paid Thomas McFadden \$50 for the Dunbar farm (Lot 61) in 1827 and thus became for a time one of the numerous owners of that property. First and last Archa and his older sons had a large acreage between the Trail and Embden Pond and worked persistently in the face of much discouragement to build up there a big family neighborhood, as several members of the Savage family had been trying to do eastward and southerly. Between his family and that of Christopher Atkinson, neighbor, as well as between his career and that of Christopher's sons, William and Joseph, there were striking points of resemblance and similar characteristics.

His last long sleep is strangely removed from most of his family. The name of his first wife is unknown but she was probably buried at Alna. His Universalist son and also a daughter Lucy, both of whom preceded him to the Beyond, lie near him. Most others of his household ended their lives at distant points across the continent. Quite as unusual as his own life story is that of his sixteen children.

Ichabod Dunlap, son of Archa's first wife, married Betsey Savage in 1822. They eventually went to reside on Lot 83, which a later generation knew as the Louis Nollett farm. She was one of the Anson Savages, perhaps a daughter of Joseph and a granddaughter of James and Annah Young Savage. In any event many of Betsey Dunlap's kindred were among her neighbors. Reuben Savage, a brother of Joseph, had resided first on Lot 47 and along in 1819 on Lot 62, as the reader of previous chapters will recall. Lovinia (Savage) McFadden, sister of Joseph and Reuben and wife of Thomas McFadden, Jr., had been on Lot 61 prior to her death in 1825. Col. Lemuel

Witham and his wife, Abigail Savage, sister of Lovinia, Joseph and Reuben, had been on Lot 81, near by. John McFadden, brother of Thomas, Jr., after marrying Lucy Dunlap, a sister of Archa Dunlap, bought a number of Embden farms, including in 1826 Lots 95 and 96 on the east shore of Embden Pond. These lots, which he acquired of the Kanes, John McFadden transferred within a year to his brother Thomas, Jr. A few years later Joseph Savage obtained Lot 96 and in 1832 deeded it to Ichabod Dunlap, presumably his son-in-law.

Ichabod's ownership in No. 96 seems not to have been as permanent as his ownership of the Nollett farm. Originally this Nollett farm had belonged to old Archa Dunlap. There is an interesting deed, dated in 1819, whereby the Scotchman quit-claimed his interest in his home place (No. 59) to Daniel Steward for \$300 and with it went title to improvements on a lot bounded south by Moses Ayer and east by Eli Clark, son of Samuel, where Archa "had fallen 12 acres of trees and a part of which was under cultivation." This lot with 12 acres of fallen trees was No. 83, the Louis Nollett place. Ichabod owned considerable other farm land in that neighborhood. He is on record as having sold Willard C. McFadden, son of John, Lot No. 87 a mile north in 1832, where his brother, Ephraim Dunlap, became a resident.

As Ichabod and Betsey (Savage) Dunlap died childless the records regarding them center chiefly on their land transactions. Ichabod, however, in 1841 undertook the care of Embden's town charges for \$294 a year "with the privilege of all their services which they are able to render him." All new cases that occurred out-of-town were to be placed in town if Ichabod so requested. There was a provision that these persons were to be "as well clothed when the year is ended as they now are." This was the nearest Embden apparently ever came to having a town farm.

When his father had been in Embden for 12 years Ephraim Dunlap married Mary Ann Lord of Belfast. They and their son, Ephraim, Jr., lived long on Lot 87. When Willard McFadden disposed of the place in 1833 Ichabod, rather than Ephraim,



took the title and the same year purchased from the Kanes Lots 84 and 85 southward on the pond shore. Before long Daniel Steward took over half of one of these farms and Ephraim Dunlap half of another one and Zenas Bryant of North Anson the other half of each. For a few years there was brisk dealing in this cluster of farms east of the Trail and hard by Embden Pond. The outcropping ledges, swept now by northern blasts, and the barren soil even down to the water's edge attest the mistaken judgment of those earnest frontiersmen who toiled to clear the hilltop for tillage. The transactions with North Anson traders tell of the unequal struggle. While ownership of the land passed, the settlers generally continued on the property.

The Dunlap taxpayers in 1820 were only one, Archa; by 1835 they were Archa, Ephraim, Ichabod and Francis B., the latter being the Universalist preacher; ten years later they were the first three with Samuel E. another son who had returned from attending school abroad, presumably at Edinburg; by 1855 Ichabod and Ephraim remained and by 1860 there was only Ephraim and he was on No. 87 near the head of the pond.

Ephraim and Mary Lord Dunlap had a considerable family. The first of their children was Albert (1827) who was on the town lists in 1850 but shortly went to California. Their second son, Aurelius (1829) was on the tax-lists, too, in 1850 and was twice married. Ella Dunlap, a daughter by his second wife, became Mrs. William Abbott. The Abbotts had a daughter, Dorothy, who became Mrs. Cecil S. Thompson. Ephraim Dunlap, Jr., (1831) had two sons, John and Forrest Dunlap. This John, son of Ephraim, Jr., now resides in New Portland. John's children are Frank and Harold and a daughter, Doris. Philena (1833) was the first daughter of Ephraim and Mary Ann and died unmarried. She taught school in the Berry district in 1853. Aurenia (1841-1922) the other daughter, married a Williamson. Joel Dunlap (1835-1901) the youngest son wedded in 1870 Matilda L. Deane. Their three children were Ella (1871) and Ephraim (1873) both unmarried, and Dr. Clarence J. Dunlap of Kingfield. Dr. Dunlap married Dena L.

Bearce. They have a son Everett W. (1919) and a daughter, Margaret L. (1921).

The marriage of Mary Dunlap to Elias Salley, son of Isaac, Jr., December 23, 1827, is recorded in the Embden books as is the marriage of Hannah Dunlap to Henry Morgan of Embden in March 8, 1833. Christopher Thompson, justice of the peace, performed the ceremony for the Morgans who had departed the town by 1840. These two women were daughters of Archa Dunlap's first marriage and there was another daughter, Rebecca.

Archa's second marriage was prior to his arrival in Embden. This wife was Nancy Beekman (1788-1882) by whom he had eleven children. All these except the daughters, Emeline E. (1811) and Christiana (1812), were natives of their parents' adopt-



NANCY (BEEKMAN) DUNLAP

ed town. Nancy Dunlap, twelve years her husband's junior, survived him 36 years. As a widow she went to the Mississippi Valley with her children and died at Ionia, Iowa. She is buried in Richland near there.

Upon the death of their father, the members of this second family scattered far and wide, most of them going west. The oldest daughter Emeline, however, married in 1839 Enos Hutchins (1809) of the New Portland Hutchinses. Enos Hutchins resided in the middle Embden neighborhood till after 1850 and the year his father-in-law died was a member of the board of selectmen. Emeline Hutchins, his wife, had acquired a good education and, like others of her family, was one of the early school teachers in the town.



The Enos Hutchinses had six children. These were: Thurston (1840) of Boise City, Idaho; Milford (1842-1864) unmarried who taught the Holbrook school (district No. 12) of 42 scholars in 1861, Amos Hilton agent; Malone Hutchins (1844) who married Hannah Howe and lived at Marlboro, Mass.; Laura (1846-1859); Omar (1848-1923) also a resident of Boise City, Idaho, and Otis Hutchins (1850) who married Abbie M. Page (1849-1909) and now lives at Kingfield. Mrs. L. L. Mitchell, wife of the apothecary and merchant of that town, is Otis Hutchins' daughter. Miss Lucy Hutchins of East New Portland is a granddaughter of Enos.

Emeline's next oldest sister, Christiana, married in 1833 Dominicus Mitchell, Jr., of Norridgewock and they had one son. After Christiana was Francis B. Dunlap (1814-1841) the Universalist minister who never married. He was first of the family born in Embden.

Asher B. Dunlap (1816) the fourth child of Archa and Nancy Dunlap, married Katherine Greene and settled in the West. He is buried at Howard, Kan. His son, Frank Dunlap wedded Mattie Batchelor of Yankton, S. Dak.

Ruhamia Dunlap (1818) married Parker L. Hilton down by the Fahi in 1840 and when a married woman taught school in 1848 and '49 near where her husband lived. These Hiltons in 1851 left Embden for Farmers Grove, Wis. She was the mother of several children, one a son who died young. There were two daughters, Arvilla and Addie (Mrs. Lew Wallace).

Lucy Dunlap (1820-1843) married George W. Berry of Embden and lies in the Hodgdon graveyard. She was the namesake of her aunt, Lucy (Dunlap) McFadden.

Samuel E. Dunlap (1822) is said to have been educated partly abroad, probably in Scotland, during the time his father was engaged upon a settlement with the British as alluded to above. He was master of the Berry school (No. 4) in 1845. The town in 1842 allowed him a drawback of \$1.52 for poll tax, probably because he had not at that time reached his majority. Samuel Dunlap taught several years at the University of Kentucky before the Civil War and was twice married but none of

his children grew to maturity. He is buried at Frankfort, Ky.

Caroline Dunlap (1824) married in 1846 Amos A. Mann of Mercer and had one son. Her second husband was Dr. Duffy and at her death, which occurred in Colorado, she was survived by two small children. She taught the summer school in her home district (No. 5) in 1841 for \$13.33.

Jerome B. Dunlap (1826) served in the Civil War, dying at Beloit, Wis. His children included Frank, Omar, Adda and Susie Dunlap. Adda Dunlap is still a resident of Beloit.

John McFadden Dunlap (1828-1909) married Nancy Fletcher (1841-1921), native of Galena, Ill. It was he who told his children in the distant west of Archa Dunlap's services in England while a resident on the Embden hilltop. The eight children of John McF. and Nancy Dunlap made their home in widely separated western states. Eldest of the eight is Reinzi M. Dunlap (1859) a native of Galena who made his homestead at Sandwich in northern Illinois after marrying Retta Morris by whom he had three children. After Reinzi Dunlap came Omar H. (1861) of Ionia, who married Sarah Oder at Redfield, S. Dak., and has also three children — Edith (Mrs. Joseph J. Stevens) of Ionia; Pearl of Ionia; and Henry Lee Dunlap of Fordson, Mich.

Lucian C. Dunlap (1863) the next of John's progeny lives at Ramona, Calif. His wife was Alice Wooley of Mississippi and they, too, have three children. Lucian's brother, Frank (1865) is unmarried and resides at Ionia.

Their sister, Laura L. (1868) married Irwin L. Sweet at Ionia in 1886. The Sweets now dwell at Eureka, Mont. They have a daughter, Clara M. (Mrs. Curtis Saxon), whose two children, Jacqueline and Carlyle, reside in California; also they have a son, Hollis Sweet, who married Lily Phelps of Chatham, England, and with their children, Hugh, Irwin, Laura and Hollis, Jr., have their home in California. A second son of Irwin L. and Laura Sweet, Marsten Sweet, married Gertrude Huffman of Nashua, Iowa. They, too, live in California, while Lafayette I. Sweet, a third son, unmarried is a resident of Montana.

Other children of John McF. Dunlap are Jessie D. (1871) who is Mrs. Albert A. Mowatt of Bachus, Minn., and has a



married daughter, Vivian (Mrs. George F. Matthews) of Poplar, Minn.; Milton (1876) of Charles City, Iowa, who has a son Paul Dunlap, and Lafayette (1879-1901).

Archa Dunlap's youngest born was Omar H. (1831). He studied law, married and settled in Minnesota where he died when a young man.

The brief and incomplete summary of the migration of Archa's eleven children from their parent hive shows them and their issue in California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana and Wisconsin, almost a fourth of the states of the Union. A complete roster up to the present would probably show that Archa's descendants are in nearly as many more states. The record for such a widely diversified movement into the west is probably not surpassed by any other Embden household of the olden days.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### ONWARD TO FINE CAREERS

Two neighboring hills along the Canada Trail of Embden identify two of the town's exceptional families. Atop of one William Atkinson (1813-1896) "statesman of the woolen shirt and paper collar" farmer, philosopher, literateur and railroad promoter had his abiding place in succession to his father, Christopher, and to Archa Dunlap of the previous chapter. Atkinson hill designates that community in general and, indeed, rather commemorates the activities of his varied career. Ayer hill, nearby — topographically, perhaps, a part of the Atkinson eminence, long the high and sightly seat of Pioneer Moses Ayer (1781-1849) from Solon — has an equally interesting history. Vicissitudes of years have marred the home-like aspects of these elevations but not the chronicle of manly endeavor to which they are the background.

William Atkinson was born at New Vineyard where were several settler families that in due time journeyed on to Embden. Thus it was with Christopher Atkinson (1777-1875) William's father, an emigrant from Virginia. Son of a slaveholder at Fredericksburg, Christopher did not approve of the slavery system. Seeing a negro under chastisement, he took the whip from the owner's hand and gave the chastiser such a lashing that it cost Christopher's father \$300 to settle. It was a heavy penalty for those days. Perhaps Christopher thought it was worth the price, for soon afterward the slave was granted freedom. Before long, however, Christopher went north to New Vineyard and the 1830's saw him with his wife Betsey (Johnson) Atkinson (1793-1881) and eleven children settled in Embden.

Christopher Atkinson eventually acquired about 300 acres of Embden land on the west of the Trail (Lots 59, 60, 61 and probably 84 west of 59). Quite a good part of this he seems to have purchased of Archa Dunlap, or of Dunlap's estate. But the Atkinsons were at Embden as early as 1835 and the old



Scotchman was not borne across the Trail to the Hodgdon graveyard till 1846. Probably Christopher brought the idea of extensive holdings of land from his native Virginia. When his large family had grown up, he revisited Fredericksburg, where he told how he had eight sons voting the Freesoil ticket and wished he had eight more to vote the same way. Christopher's brothers remained in the south. Their descendants included a governor of North Carolina, a governor of South Carolina and other men of distinction. The family came originally from England. One branch of it included settlers at Mount Desert and Winthrop.

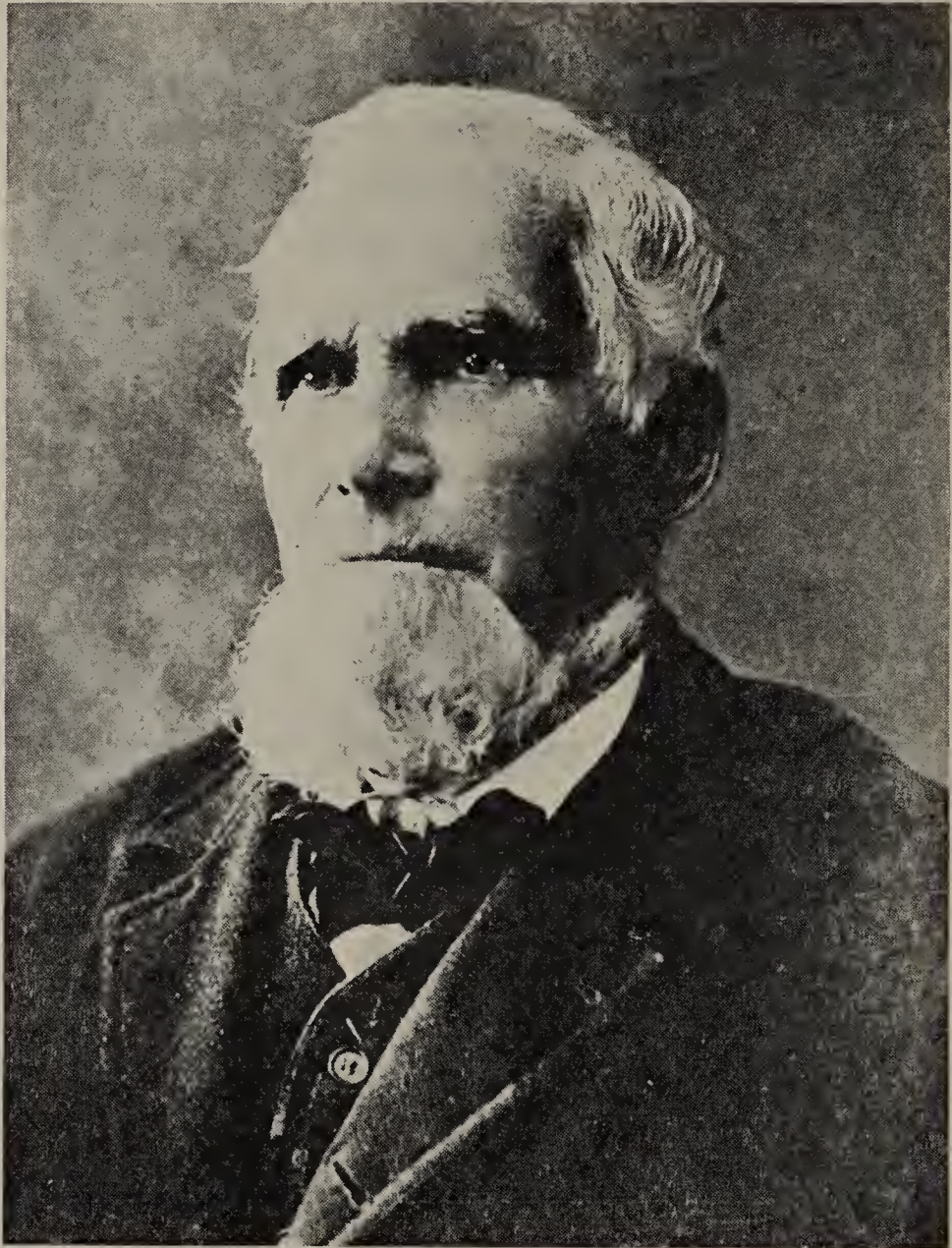
When Ellen, the last of his children, was born in 1835 the town records show that Christopher Atkinson had seven scholars in Embden. That was apparently the year of his arrival from New Vineyard. His household included sons already grown to man's estate. William, the oldest, was then of age but did not marry Sylvia P. Dennis (1826-1888) till 1852 when he was 39 years old. Charles (1815) the next oldest, who was on the Embden tax list in 1848 with three of his brothers, married Rebecca Collins Barton (1825-1904) in 1846. The first of their six children was William P. Atkinson (1848-1884). He lived in North Dakota. Emma J. Eddy as the widow of this William married his youngest brother, Fred B. Atkinson (1863).

But Christopher's family of sturdy sons likewise included: John (1818), Elbridge (1820), Timothy (1822), Joseph (1828-1917), all of whom were on the Embden lists for several years well up to 1855, and Lafayette (1829) and George (1831). There were also three daughters — Marinda J. (1824-1882), Elizabeth (1833) and Ellen (1835). Marinda in 1843 wedded Cyrus Cleveland (1814-1869) son of Abel. Both died at Fairfield, near Baraboo, Wis. They had a son Charles Cleveland (1845). Elizabeth was a very successful school teacher. Ellen in 1852 married Albert Williams and they resided down the Trail on farm No. 43.

William Atkinson attended a boys' school at Farmington but was largely self-educated. During the winter and spring of 1840 he taught the old fifth district school (his home district) and there resulted a dispute about the wages, as to which he



probably was in the right. The town meeting of March, 1841, authorized the selectmen "to settle a suit now pending between William Atkinson and said town by drawing orders on the



WILLIAM ATKINSON

treasurer for the amount of his wages out of money belonging to said district No. 5, unless the inhabitants of said district shall within reasonable time produce to the selectmen aforesaid a good and sufficient bond to pay all costs that may arise." The following June 26 a town order for \$27 was drawn for him on account of this term of teaching and an order for \$10.25 was drawn for Paulinus M. Foster, the North Anson attorney "for cost in the suit of Atkinson vs. Embden."



When the stirring town meetings of Civil War years were held William Atkinson alternated with Elisha Purington as moderator. His brother, Joseph, also had distinctive qualities as a presiding officer which Anson town meetings often recognized. The late Senator William P. Frye once said that "Bill" Atkinson was the best versed man in history he had ever known. However, he is best remembered for his long and earnest advocacy of the Wiscasset and Quebec railroad scheme. He was one of the earliest — perhaps the earliest — to urge it. The great dream of his life was the construction of a line from Quebec to the seaboard through the Maine wilderness. In furtherance of the project his gaunt figure and piping voice became familiar to every Maine city and to provincial capitals of Canada. He addressed legislatures and boards of trade in Maine and Canada and sought to interest business men as well as financiers.

One of his letters, dated from North Anson in 1888, said regarding the Carrabasset and Canadian Railway, as he was then terming it: "We believe the construction of the cantilever bridge at Quebec (now completed several years) will greatly enhance the prospects and the value of the international highway from Wiscasset, Maine, to Quebec. \* \* \* Our desire is to connect the beautiful Kennebec Valley and all its thriving towns and manufacturing villages, the capital of the state, Augusta, and the unsurpassed deep-sea harbor of Wiscasset, Maine, with the Quebec Central Railway and the City of Quebec and with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the northwest, by the shortest, cheapest and most feasible line of railway that can be found for that purpose."

Mr. Atkinson considered two different routes through Maine and was instrumental in having both carefully examined. One would have led from North Anson to the Forks of the Kennebec, by Moose River bridge and to the boundary. The other route which he came to favor, was from North Anson up the Carrabasset and Dead River Valleys to the boundary of Megantic Lake and the tracks of the Canadian Pacific. He compiled statistics and other information in great array. The distance between Quebec and tidewater at Wiscasset, by this route, was

250 miles while the distance from Quebec to tidewater at Halifax was 700 miles.

Financially and economically the project was probably sound. It would have restored Wiscasset to her ancient glories as a port for ocean going commerce and have greatly aided the development of central Maine. Indeed a railroad was built from that town northward for a part of the distance, but the great transportation lines of Canada preferred a winter harbor in their own country and the Embden man's great dream failed of fruition.

William Atkinson was otherwise a versatile man. He delighted in applying his mind to abtruse algebraic problems. He could reel off poetry by the page and was full of original and quaint comments on Biblical and historical subjects. He once distinguished himself by arguing his own case for four hours before the Maine State Supreme Court. An apothem frequently used by him ran: "St. Paul was the Daniel Webster of antiquity." It was he who made the famous reply to the British officer on the ramparts of Quebec. This officer in showing him the sights, remarked banteringly:

"That gun there we took at Bunker Hill."

"Yes," retorted the Embdenite, "you took the gun, but, thank God, you didn't take the hill."

William Atkinson's children have traveled far from their Embden hilltop, in that regard emulating the example of uncles and aunts of the family of the pioneer Christopher. Mary E. Atkinson (1853) a twin sister of John, married Cyrus D. Holbrook of Madison in 1881. Following in the order of their ages were: Helen (1855), Clarence (1856-1894), Florence (1858) who lives at Berkeley, Calif.; Edgar (1860) who like his younger brother Arthur (1861-1900) went to Boston long ago; Carrie (1864), who is Mrs. C. A. Browne residing at Altadena, Calif., and Christopher (1866) who is a business man in San Francisco, with his residence at Palo Alto.

Joseph Atkinson, native of New Vineyard, 30 years a resident of Embden where he had a considerable career before he went to North Anson in 1864, was quite as prominently known



as his brother William. The sisters, Statira and Achsa Wells, who became his first wife and second wife, were Embden women. His oldest daughter, Flora (1852-1917) — as well as four brothers and sisters — was a native of Embden. Flora married Cephas M. Hilton, who was proprietor of the Hotel Braeburn at Guilford and previously had owned the Hotel Weston and the Hilton at Madison. She is remembered as a gifted woman and loyal friend. Her children were two daughters — Mrs. Etta Boadway of Guilford and Mrs. Nellie Hensel of Buffalo. Joseph Atkinson's other children included Charles who went to Wisconsin in 1876 and died there 20 years later; Joseph T. Atkinson of Bath; Nellie B. (1859-1886) who died at Watertown, S. Dak.; Lena M., who married Irving W. Barber of Deering, and Timothy of Bismark, N. Dak., and for six years state engineer. He graduated at Anson Academy and studied at the University of Maine three years. He specialized in municipal engineering and has had charge of extensive enterprises in the two Dakotas and Montana.

In Embden as in North Anson, Joseph Atkinson's work for the most part was farming and lumbering, the latter occupation having been followed by him in the woods of Maine for more than thirty winters. During the spring he was engaged on the river along with his farm work. He kept himself informed on topics of the day and was always interested in politics. His first vote was for a Democratic president, Franklin Pierce, but his second presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont. He helped organize the Republican party in Somerset county and was a delegate from Embden to the first Republican County Convention at Skowhegan in 1856. Away back in the 1870's, in the old "Iron Clad" days he took part as a speaker at temperance meetings and freely expressed himself in forceful debate.

Christopher Atkinson, first of his name in Embden, died at Baraboo, Wis., where there was quite a colony of Embden people. As already indicated his children and grandchildren moved numerously to the Mississippi valley and to California. While he led his robust family to the hilltop which Atkinson sons and daughters peopled for quite a half century, William Atkinson "statesman of the woolen shirt and paper collar" was the last

to depart. The Atkinson name after 1890 was no longer on the town rolls.

Straight west from the vicinity of the Dunbar schoolhouse used to be a lane that led to Ayer hill high over the west shore of Embden Pond and Mullen cove somewhat below. Here was the seat of Pioneer Moses Ayer, Jr. (1781-1849) and his wife Sally Gray (1785-1841) and after them of their son Seth (1807-1889) and his wife, Mary Nutting (1812-1887) and of other sons and of grandsons. It is one of the town's most interesting hill-tops.

The first Moses Ayer (1747-1823) was from England, settled in Maine, located at Winthrop, where a son William was born, and later came up the Kennebec to Solon where he lived till his death. He served several enlistments in the Revolutionary War and in 1791 obtained Island H on the Solon side of the Kennebec, this being a tract of 88 acres a little below the village. Shortly afterward he got a small island adjacent and the two made an admirable farm. His son William was drowned in the Kennebec, almost as soon as Moses had builded his cabin on the island. Of his ten children only two sons survived to manhood and both of these soon came to Embden. Besides Moses, Jr., was Stephen Ayer (1783) two years his junior, who married Zilpha Eames of Madison in 1807. Of six daughters were Abigail Ayer (1779) who married Charles Pierce; Martha Ayer (1786) who became Mrs. Aaron Rice of Caratunk in 1807; Elizabeth (1788) who that same year of 1807 was the bride of William Thompson of Spauldingtown but later of the Fahi section of Embden; and Mary Ayer (1792).

Moses Ayer and Sally Gray were married Dec. 9, 1805 and by 1807 they had moved to the high hill by the pond. One of the earliest records bearing on this is the town meeting of 1809 which indicated that his brother Stephen that year was a resident in "north district ward." There was also a vote that year "that there should be a road layed out from the middle road on Stephen Ayer's south line to Moses Ayer's line." There, however, the town stopped and Moses was trying as late as 1821 to get the road made. Presumably both brothers went to the mid-



dle Embden neighborhood together. Stephen's residence was apparently on Lot 61, which was close to Moses Ayer's place. Within ten years, as has already been stated, Stephen was a considerable land owner in the old Queenstown neighborhood by the Kennebec and near his brother-in-law Jonathan Eames. He had but two sons — Jonathan Eames Ayer and Stephen, Jr., — both of whom were on the town lists in 1840 but not in 1850. Stephen's daughters were: Sarah M. (1812), Maria (1814) who in 1834 became Mrs. Warren Thompson; Elsie (1816), Eveline (1820), Priscilla (1822) who married in 1846 Samuel H. Hinds of Kingfield; Phidelia (1824), Flavilla (1827), and Arminda D. (1826) who married one of Embden's Albert Thompsons.

Moses Ayer's land included Lot 97 close to the pond and Lot 82 immediately east. The last he bought in 1814 for \$300. The large family he raised there was headed by a daughter Polly (1806), probably born at Solon. She became the wife of Silas Hilton (1797) a son of Lieut. John of Anson. Seth, the oldest son, was born in Embden and on Nov. 15, 1833, married Mary Nutting. His brother, Jonas (1809) married her sister, Leah Nutting. These girls were daughters of Josiah and Abiah (Varnum) Nutting of Madison. The Varnums were a distinguished family. Abiah was the daughter of Samuel Varnum — a soldier of the Revolution — and a niece of James Mitchell Varnum brigadier general in the patriot army. James Varnum was also a member of the Continental Congress for two terms and became Supreme Court judge in the Northwest Territory. Abiah was likewise a niece of Joseph Bradley Varnum (1750-1821) member of Congress from Massachusetts for 16 years speaker of the National House in the 10th and 11th Congresses and United States Senator from 1811 to 1817.

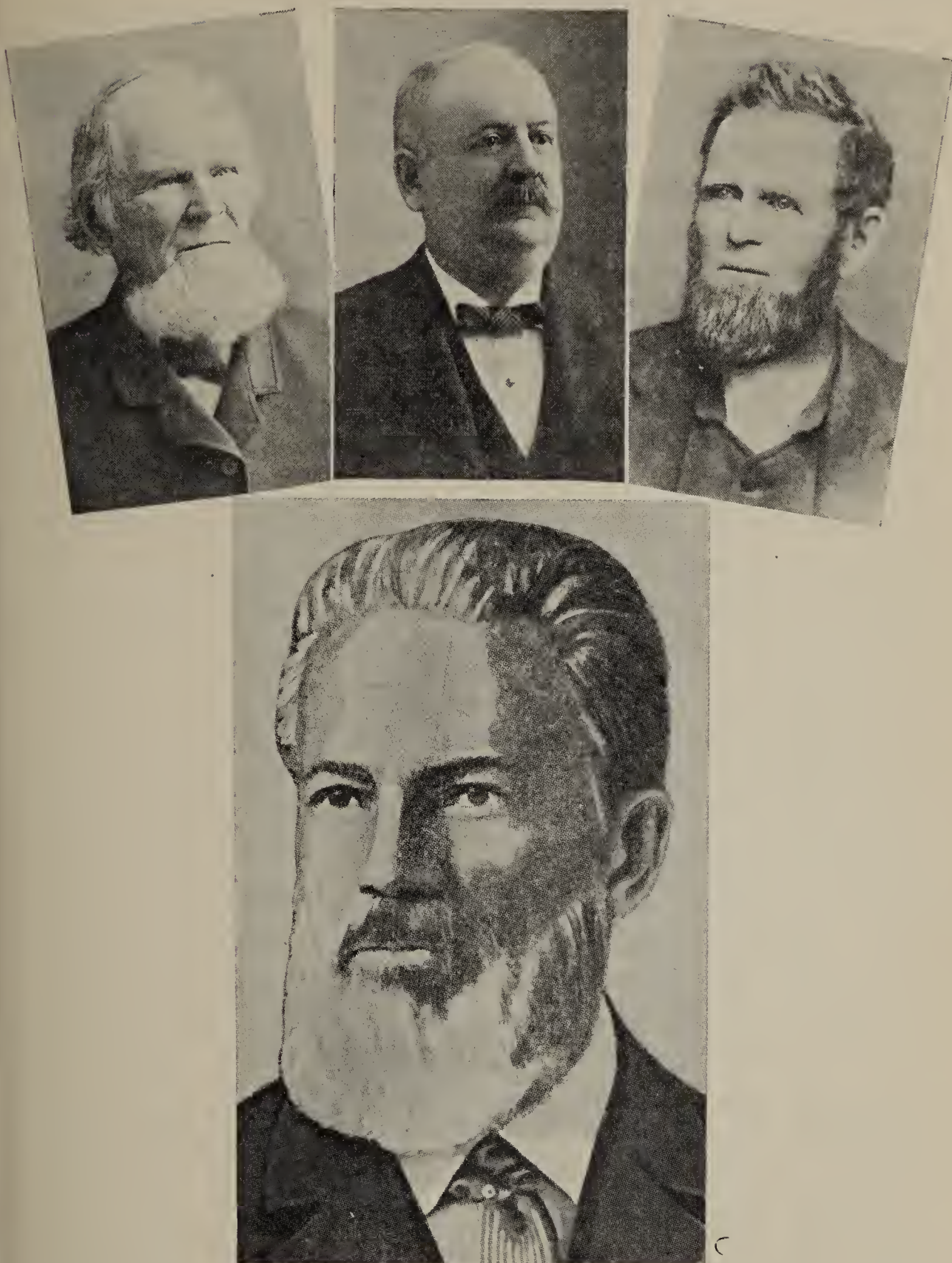
The line of children from Seth and Jonas Ayer continued with John (1811) who dwelt at Skowhegan; with Samuel Ayer (1814) who married a daughter of the Crosby neighbors and died at Boston; with Joshua (1815) and with Moses Ayer, Jr., (1817-1880) whose wife was Deidamia Batchelder, daughter of Ezekiel and Jane (McKenney) Batchelder. Ezekiel in 1833 had come to live in Embden, probably from Solon. He seems to

have been a brother of John Batchelder (or Bachellor), who in 1823 managed Moses Thompson's tannery by Embden ferry. It was John Batchelder's daughter, Viola, that Dr. David S. Hunnewell of Solon wedded as the first of his three wives. Moses and Deidamia were on the Ayer homestead of Embden in 1845 but he died at North Anson and his widow married David Norton, as his third wife. Their children included George O. Ayer (1844) a one time carpenter and photographer at North Anson; Ella Jane Ayer (1850-1905) who was Mrs. Henry T. Jones of North Anson and then Mrs. Gardner S. Benson of Skowhegan; Emma Leah (1853-1903) who married Harris Williams of North Anson; Willis P. Ayer (1855-1900) and Charles F. Ayer (1860-1922) who settled at Marshaltown, Iowa, but died in San Francisco.

The younger children of Moses Ayer, and Sally Gray, the pioneers, were George (1818), William (1820), Daniel (1822) whose wife was Emily Gifford; Dennis Moor Ayer (1823) and Obed Wilson Ayer (1826).

The elder Moses Ayer lived out his allotted years on his Embden acres with one or more of his sons and their families always part of his household. He had a conspicuous career in the town. As a young man he went to sea, was captured by a British ship in the troublous period of the impressment of American seamen and taken to Nova Scotia. He finally escaped from his captors. In Embden he held three town offices — treasurer, constable and collector of taxes at a commission of 1½ per cent in 1848 — and was re-elected to them in 1849 but died in mid-December of that year. He and his wife are interred in Sunset cemetery. Their Jonas was living with them till long after his majority and their Seth raised his remarkable family of eight sons, five of whom became capable business men of Massachusetts, under the Ayer roof tree. In those two broodful decades from 1830 on, the hilltop farm supported a patriarchal group of the Ayer and Nutting blood. Warren Nutting, a cousin, was a near neighbor, just south. Seth Ayer, however, like several of his kinsmen, died at North Anson and his wife, Mary, at Madison the home of her people.





(TOP LEFT) SETH AYER AND (RIGHT) MOSES AYER, BROTHERS, GEORGE A. AYER AND (BOTTOM) MARCELLUS S. AYER, SONS OF SETH.

Three sons who died as young men were Seth, Jr. (1834-1855), Josiah N. (1844-1864) and Charles E. (1856-1857). There were no daughters. Joseph N. (1836) and Elmore C. (1851) married sisters — Cordelia P. and Jeanette Paine. They

were daughters of Capt. Asa and Almira (Leete) Paine of North Anson. Mrs. Paine was of remarkable ancestry from Gov. William Leete of Dedington, Eng., where in 1638 he married a daughter of Rev. John Paine of Southold. Joseph Ayer died at Charlestown, Mass. His daughter, Florence, and two granddaughters resided at Needham, Mass. His son, Frank P. Ayer died in 1902, leaving a son, William H., of Shirley, Mass. Elmore C. Ayer was formerly a superintendent of the United States Leather Company at Dorchester, Mass., but now resides at Rochester, N. H., with his oldest daughter, Mrs. Bertha Morrell. Another of Elmore's daughters, Eugenia, is Mrs. Oliver Cutts of Lewiston. He has a son, Elmore, Jr. (1890). Eugene G. Ayer (1847) another of Seth's sons, had a wholesale grocery business in Boston. He married (1) Ella Maynard of that city and (2) on Nov. 25, 1891, Josephine Gallagher of Ireland. They resided at Kingston, where four daughters were born to his second wife.

Marcellus S. Ayer (1839-1921) went to Boston before the Civil War and worked in the market earning money to start business for himself. He had a fairly good education and in 1858 had taught the school in No. 12 district, where Alfred Holbrook (1799-1871) the agent paid him \$55 for the winter term. Marcellus boarded with Alfred, at the corner where the cross road turns by the schoolhouse. In later years he liked to tell how he earned money also working for Samuel Bunker (1824-1902) at North Anson and at driving cattle for Isaac Libby a drover from Burnham. He and Joseph Atkinson, barefoot boys together, often tramped over the hills of the neighborhood.

In Boston, Marcellus soon opened a wholesale grocery store on State street and out of it made a fortune. He used to tell an Embden friend of his determination, when young, to work till he had \$10,000 and then retire. But when he had that amount his ideas had changed so much that he felt almost poverty stricken and he then said he would work in all just 30 years. He did this from about thirty years of age and at 60 he had many times his \$10,000.



He was a devout spiritualist and erected on the corner of Exeter and Newberry streets one of the most substantial buildings in the city up to that time. It was brownstone and like a theater inside. This was called Ayer's Spiritualist Temple. It was a successful enterprise for a time but with the advent of moving pictures, Marcellus constructed a gallery in the building and opened a picture show. His wife, whom he had married late in life, won recognition as a singer and, after his death, became manager of this property. It eventually became Boston's fashionable moving picture house. A notable memorial service was held there in February, 1921, shortly after he died.

Marcellus Ayer remained a man of simple tastes up to his death. He enjoyed meeting Embden people in Boston and every now and then returned to his native hills to re-visit the scenes of his youth.

George A. Ayer (1841-1923) was Marcellus' younger brother. His wife was Lizzie Denton. He managed a hotel on the site of Bowdoin Square Theatre in Boston. Many distinguished visitors to Boston stopped there. That hotel was finally torn down and George Ayer became manager of the Revere House, then the best hotel in the city. The Prince of Wales — later King Edward — was a guest there during his American tour. George likewise managed the Nantasket House on the South Shore and was owner and manager of Monument Hall in Charlestown.

Fast trotting horses was another of his interests. In his string were some of the most famous trotters of the day — Redwood, Maude S. and Dolly Varden. He was one of the first treasurers and also the secretary of the National Trotting Association. At his death he was a resident of Somerville. His widow and a daughter — the wife of Dr. Horace M. Robbins of Malden, who is a native of Augusta — and a grandson, George Robbins, survive him.

Thus the old cellar hole on Ayer hill, where the family mansion stood, the rickety fences and the acres long ago abandoned to pasturage stand out in new significance before the

business careers of Seth's several sons. Who will say the rugged rural slopes do not have a worth-while story?

When Moses Ayer, Jr., had concluded wrangling with the town for a road into his hilltop and the town had finally granted it, the pioneer and his family could travel from his dooryard straight westward in a bee line for Solon ferry. This road, now abandoned, is shown clearly on the map of 1860 (pages 266 and 267). In those days settlers in that part of middle Embden probably preferred to trade at Solon village. The Ayer family had kin there and along the Kennebec River road in Embden as had the Archa Dunlaps.

This east and west road from Moses Ayer's to the Kennebec was one of two early Embden cross roads, prior to the present cross road by the town house to Solon, established in the 1840's. The Ayer road, quite a mile north of this present cross town road and hitting the Canada Trail at the old Dunbar school-house, seems to have been indifferently maintained. At a meeting April 6, 1818, the town voted "to discontinue the east and west road from the middle road between Isaac Salley and Samuel Clark to the first range line" but on June 16, 1821, the town meeting unanimously accepted a road that had been surveyed "for Jonathan Fowler beginning at the first range line, thence continuing westerly following the old cross road to the main middle road, two rods wide."

Perhaps the cross road farther north near the William Atkinson farm, was of later date although the farms there, east of the Trail, were cleared very early. There was a town vote in 1822 to discontinue the road running between Nathan Thompson (Lot 48) and Reuben Savage (Lot 47) to Jacob Young's which seems to have referred to this northern cross road. However, some part, if not all, of that cross road, was either continued or authorized anew, for the town on Sept. 9, 1833, discontinued the thoroughfare from Christopher Thompson's to Job S. Hodgdon's northeast corner. Elder Job at that date was living on Lot 47, the Reuben Savage place. A portion of this road remained long afterward as the lane from the Canada Trail to John Redmond's.



The Ayer cross road was the boundary line of several interior farms on the way to the Kennebec, where interesting Embden families had their homes. Well over toward the river it penetrated that neighborhood where dwelt Jonathan Stevens, Jr., in his brick house, John Rowe, his brother-in-law, John Bachelder, the tanner, and others. John Butterfield came later to the Jonathan Stevens, Jr., farm and after him Mrs. Butterfield dwelt there. This was north of the line of the old Ayer road to Solon and immediately west of the Moses Thompson tavern. South of this line at that point in the 1880's dwelt the Robie Bostons. Their son, Royal Boston, studied at Anson Academy, was a teacher for a time and went into the United States Railway Mail service. He holds a responsible position in that service with headquarters at Portland.

The two ancient cross roads that traversed only half of the town and terminated in Queenstown neighborhood by the River could accommodate only local travelers, east and west. The Embden Pond, over four miles north and south, was a barrier to both those thoroughfares. The third and newer cross road, extending past the foot of the pond and on to Seven Mile Brook and the New Portlands, was a convenience to a larger public. Its utility was much greater than the ancient cross road to the south from the Benjamin Colby, Jr., neighborhood to the Barron neighborhood and on to Seven Mile Brook. Parts of this lower cross road are still in use. It was, perhaps, the oldest of Embden cross roads and became a thoroughfare after numerous surveys and delays. It was not far above the Anson boundary, which it paralleled after a fashion.

This southernmost road was contemplated for a distance of six miles and 122 rods between the Kennebec River and Seven Mile Brook as early as 1807 when Selectmen Jacob Williams, Benjamin Thompson and Asahel Hutchins, with George Gray as surveyor, laid out five long highways, some north and south and others east and west. At that date there seems to have been already a road from the river to John Wilson's land, near the foot of the Fahi. The opposite or west end from Seven Mile Brook to Barron's corner, was built not many years later.

There remained a distance of 545 rods from Barron's corner eastward to the Canada Trail where there was no thoroughfare till late in the 1830's, when the demand for it became urgent. This is evident from a petition of May 7, 1836, which set forth that the road had not been established as laid out in September, the previous year, owing to the "inattention and neglect of town officers." The signers were John Cleveland, 2nd, Jonathan Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, Benjamin Pierce, Asahel Hutchins, John Cragin, Joseph Walker, William W. Gould, Jefferson Cleveland, William Thompson, George C. Pelton, John Hilton and Daniel Hilton. The selectmen promptly directed Joshua Gray, Benjamin Gould, Jr., and James Y. Cleveland to locate this road which they did 3 rods from a point  $11\frac{1}{2}$  rods south of the school-house near the Barron corner, eastward between the field and pasture of James Y. Cleveland and between his house and barn to a point on the Trail north of Benjamin Colby's orchard.

The complete cross town way was made by proceeding a half mile up the Trail, from the orchard of Benjamin Colby, Jr., to a point opposite the south shore of Fahi Pond, whence a road was eventually built eastward to join with the much older eastern terminus above referred to. In the earlier days this highway from Barron's corner to the Trail was of much more convenience than in later times.

Not far below the Concord boundary there was still another, or fifth straggling Embden cross road, which, at one period, extended across the town, or nearly so. Gradually, however, Embden townspeople acquired the habit of traveling chiefly north and south and transacting their business at adjacent villages accordingly. This and the abandonment of numerous farm properties like that on Ayer hill made two old-time cross-town highways in middle Embden useless and reduced the northernmost and southernmost to a status in large part of lanes serving a few families.

Both as to highways and resident families the rise and fall of this community in the very center of Embden extended over nearly a century. Some of the town's most sterling people struggled there during that period for livelihood and happiness.



## CHAPTER XXXII

### SEVEN MILE BROOK TEACHERS

West Ward school, hard by the Simeon Cragin mansion, belongs with the Old Brook meeting house of early Embden beginnings. Although a mile apart they were in one community. The meeting house in a religious way was a popular forum. Its elders, even if illiterate, knew the advantages of learning. Their church had a background of letters. Its influence extended alike to the West Ward school, to the New Portland Hill school up the Brook; to the schools and neighborhoods adown its banks well across Anson.

The early families, whether from New Portland, Embden or Anson, were a coherent settler group — Adamses, Albees, Clevelands, Gamages, Goulds, Hiltons, Hinkleys, Hutchinses, Knowltons, McKenneys, Paines, Savages and Walkers. All worshiped at the meeting house.

Daughters of these households through successive generations became in large measure the "marms" of Embden schools. Not a few sons matured to the mastery of largely attended winter terms, where big boys, bursting with rural energy and ready ever to "lug out" a luckless or unpopular man teacher, were a problem. This teaching stock persisted beyond the courting and the marrying of the country side. It produced lifetime teachers in wider fields. Professor George C. Purington (1848-1909) of an old family that came up the river a generation after the pioneers and for 26 years head of the Farmington Normal school; his half-sister, Mrs. Emma F. Curtis (1854-1925), preceptress in turn of South Dakota and Oregon Normal schools; George E. Paine, of long experience as a superintendent in Somerset towns; and Col. Perley F. Walker (1875-1927) many years dean of the School of Engineering at the University of Kansas, are outstanding modern examples. From this same Seven Mile Brook stock, also, have come a generous share of Embden's sons and daughters who went to college.

The West Ward of 1804 — when the town was incorporated — meant specifically the Seven Mile Brook region. In general it meant all Embden west of the great pond and its outlet. The remainder of the town's western half at that date was an area of proprietors' unsold forest. The first two town meetings in the autumn of 1804 were concerned with roads and \$129 of town debts. But the forty odd settlers, then comprising the town, lost little time in establishing schools. The meeting at Joshua Gray's on April 1, 1805 — really the first annual town meeting — chose Moses Thompson, Joshua Gray, John Wilson and Simeon Cragin a school committee and "voted 120 Dollars for school money." Exactly one month later at another town meeting it was decided that "each ward may use his own school money in his own way." And the next spring — April 7, 1806 — five classes (districts) were arranged for. The recording entry runs —

"In the eastern ward (along the Kennebec River) two classes the first class from Anson line to the north line of Abraham Rowe's lot (a point where the Solon cross road of this day starts westward) and the second from said Rowe's to the Million Acre (Concord) line.

"And the third class from Anson line to the Long Causeway in the Middle Road — a point of swamp land between Big and Little Fahi Ponds — the 4 class from the Long Causeway to include all the inhabitants on the road north (Canada Trail).

"5 class to include all in the Western Ward."

This brief line is the first official record of the West Ward school. It was designated as No. 9 by a town classification in 1823 but was also known for 75 years as the Cragin, or Hutchins school.

Undoubtedly the Cragin, Hutchins, Cleveland and Edward Savage offspring had been reading, writing and figuring at their parents' homes for a decade before the West Ward class became a town organization. Hardly more than three years after that date these lusty broods were studying under the roof of the first new schoolhouse in Embden. On warning to Simeon Cragin, one of the freeholders, duly posted in form of town



warrant, a district meeting was held at Cragin's house May 13, 1809. Capt. Benjamin Thompson, first selectman, came from his farm on the west side of Fahi Pond to preside as moderator. Dr. Edward Savage, residing at a halfway point between Cragin's and the Brook meeting house, served as clerk. And it was agreed to raise \$200 to build a schoolhouse. Simeon Cragin, Asahel Hutchins and Jonathan Cleveland — whose three farms lay in a row along the West Ward road — were named a committee to superintend the work. It was also voted to "Sett our schoolhouse on the first rise of land east of Simeon Cragin's house on the north side of the road on Jonathan Cleveland's land" (the Sylvester Jackson farm of the late 19th century.)

One fifth of the unsettled land in the town, or 32 lots of 3030 acres — indicating that about 160 out of 200 lots still remained wild land in 1809 — were taxed to help pay for this first Embden schoolhouse. These were prospective farms of about 100 acres each and assessments ranged from \$.62 to \$3.00 for each parcel. The total of this tax levy was \$45.58. The balance of the \$200 appropriation had to be raised by the settlers. There was a subsequent levy in 1810 on 26 parcels of 2478 acres, owned by non-resident proprietors, for "finishing the schoolhouse." The smallest item in this second levy on one-fifth of the unsettled land of the town was \$.16; the largest \$.77 to make an additional contribution of \$7.48 toward the structure.

Presumably the schoolhouse was finished during 1810 but town records have no further mention till five years later when the annual town meeting of April 3, 1815, convened at "the schoolhouse in the west ward" with Moses Thompson moderator. Each school district was then collecting its own school taxes. Agents and collectors that year were John Pierce (for the West Ward), Robert Wells, Daniel Williams, John Gray, Jr., John Rowe and Moses Thompson. In addition there were two school committees — Simeon Cragin, Edward Savage, and James Adams "to visit the western school;" Benjamin Colby, Jr., Andrew McFadden, Robert Wells "to visit the other schools in the town."

Thus by reason of its isolation the West Ward school had an exceptionally democratic administration.

The school grew, of course, with the town. Its house was repaired in 1821. In levy, therefor, laid December 8 of that year, non-residents paid \$8.03 toward the work and 15 residents of the district paid \$45.68. These fifteen residents were: Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Timothy Cleveland, Thomas Cleveland, Ephraim Cragin, Simeon Cragin, Simeon Cragin, Jr., Matthew Daggett, Benjamin Pierce; also Benjamin Pierce for the estate of his father, John; John Pierce, Asahel Hutchins. Ephraim Sawyer, Robert Smith and Moses Williams. The population of scholars in 1833 was 59, the second largest in town, but fell to 33 in 1847 and to 38 in 1853. From the Civil War on there was a steady decrease.

Funds for its support, as for all rural schools then, were meager. The fund for No. 9 in 1830 was \$42.02, the third largest in town but during the next three years increased rapidly. During the first twenty years the annual town appropriation for schools did not exceed \$200. It was only \$100 in 1809 and the same amount in 1810; in 1815, \$200; in 1818, \$175. "School bills" were "Committed" on November 1 and were "returnable" February 1 following. The town voted in 1809 — as well as in other years — that the school tax "be divided equal in each District." The per annum fund for the West Ward ran from \$25 to \$50, out of which to pay the teacher's board and wages, something for fuel and, occasionally in winter, \$1 per term — if the teacher was a woman — for building the fire.

During a half century following completion of the new school-house a picturesque procession of children thronged through its front door. Many of them grew to foremost men and women in their communities and in wider spheres. Most of Dr. Savage's brood of 14 were registered there before he moved over by the Kennebec. Asahel Hutchins' sons and daughters also trooped back and forth between their brick home and the red-frame school for instruction. Amos (1807-1874) his second son taught for fifteen years after he married Abihail Cleveland,



his first wife. His second wife Naomi Hilton, was a teacher. Amos was repeatedly school agent and member of the school committee; in 1846 and again in 1850 he was master of the winter term in his home district. His youngest brother, Seth T. Hutchins of North Anson, was also a school boy in the West Ward.

Amos' children in turn got their early education in books at this school and became good teachers. Owen A. Hutchins (1831-1901), his son, was teaching in 1849 the Strickland-Tripp school of northwest Embden and in 1854 married Ann Quint. Three years before her marriage Ann had taught the Holbrook and Goodwin children in a household school near the foot of the great pond. Georgianna O. Hutchins (1841-1880), daughter of Amos, taught six terms of Embden schools between 1855 and 1862 and was accounted a very popular teacher.

There were numerous other Hutchins teachers in Embden — Betsey, Lona, Lydia M., Paulina, Milford (1842-1864) son of Enos of Embden and New Portland; Lucy and Elias (1826-1906). Some of these were from New Portland. Elias was a grandson of David Hutchins a first settler in New Portland, and, on his mother's side of Capt. Josiah and Betsey (Walker) Parker. As a young man he learned the ship's carpenter trade at Damariscotta, worked awhile in Massachusetts, returned to Lexington as a farmer and taught school for twelve winter terms, one of which, in 1856, was at Embden's Holbrook district, Amos Hilton, agent. In later years he was a merchant at the Falls and served his native town as selectman, treasurer, deputy sheriff and postmaster. Lucy, his sister, taught the Holbrook school in the 1853 winter term, Alfred Holbrook, agent.

Lois Ann Foster, Sarah J. Foster and Ada and Flora Foster, of North Anson, while not of the West Ward school, were a brilliant group of teachers and belong largely to Embden because of kinship with the Hutchins family. Lois Ann, who taught in 1851, the Embden school close by the ferry to Solon, was a sister of Paulinus M. Foster. She lived at Solon, when she taught in Embden, her father's family then occupying a large white house that faced Caratunk Falls. She was later in the middle west as tutor for boys and girls fitting for college

and died at Richmond, Maine, a few years ago. Flora, daughter of Paulinus, taught the Cragin school in 1857 and had some of the Hutchins descendants as her pupils. "Little George" Purinton was then an incorrigible boy and the despair of his teachers. Years later as Mrs. Sam Gould at North Anson, she used to tell with pride how, winning him over, she started him on his career to head the Farmington Normal. Her younger sister, Ada (Foster) Swett in 1859 taught the Moulton school west of Embden Pond.

Five granddaughters of old Simeon Cragin (daughters of his son John) attended the West Ward school and during young womanhood "marmed" in Embden schools. These were Eleanor (1835-1914), who curtailed her teaching career in 1857 to marry Eben F. Pillsbury of Kingfield and died at Allston, Mass.; Paulina (1837-1898) who after her marriage in 1862 to Charles F. Caldwell lived at Ada, Norman County, Minn.; Hannah M. (1839-1916) the most experienced teacher of all the Cragin sisters, who in 1863, married Fairfield Williams; Flora A. and Mary E. Cragin. The first three were granddaughters also of Asahel Hutchins through their father's marriage with Sally Hutchins. Flora and Mary through their father's second marriage with Achsah McFadden, were daughters of a second family and thus were nieces of Ozias and Edith (Pierce) McFadden on the other side of the town.

Most of the numerous Pierce children belonged to the West Ward school, although Benjamin Pierce on Gordon hill sometimes had town authority for a household school in his own vicinity. One of Benjamin's daughters Edith by his first wife (Hannah Cragin, daughter of Simeon) taught extensively in Embden and was one of its greatest teachers. She was known as a beautiful woman with remarkable eyes. Between the ages of 20 and 29 she taught 30 schools, averaging three terms a year. Agents often waited for her to finish elsewhere rather than start with another teacher. She governed without corporal punishment, exceptional in those days. She married Ozias H. McFadden in 1847. During her married life she enjoyed keeping in touch with her former pupils, many of whom asserted that her





EDITH PIERCE  
(Mrs. Ozias H. McFadden)

teaching had greatly influenced their lives. Her daughter, Carrie E. McFadden taught in Embden and was superintendent of schools in 1877.

Mrs. McFadden's sister, Eleanor Pierce (1824-1850) taught some in Embden. She married Llewellyn Crommett of Waterville. Their cousins, the children of John Pierce who built the stone house, were also West Ward scholars. Of the Pierce clan of teachers was Olive Albee (1824-1888), daughter of Samuel and Betsey (Walk-

er) Albee from an adjacent school district of Anson. After one Embden school in 1846 Olive the following year became the wife of David Pierce — Mrs. Edith McFadden's younger brother. At least two of her children — Edith Pierce (Mrs. Foster Elder) and Emma (Mrs. Austin Berry) were Embden school "marms" in their younger days. Olive's younger sister, Adaline Albee (1831-1890) taught in the Holbrook district in 1853 when it was becoming a large school. She married Cyrus Cleveland, 2nd, and died at Lewiston.

Close by the Albee family were the Whiting S. Hinkleys. Until the late 1850's Whiting and his wife, Jane (Collins) Hinkley, lived in the Black hill region above the Benjamin Pierce homestead and were neighbors of Samuel Norton, John Skillings and Josiah M. Cook. Then the Hinkleys moved down to the Anson line. The house was partly in both towns so that the children of Benjamin and Lois (Hinkley) Albee, from just down the road toward the village, used to joke about visiting their grandparents in Anson and being sent over into Embden to sleep.

While a young man Whiting Hinkley (1817-1878) taught school in Industry, New Portland and Embden and Jane Collins, his wife, taught quite as extensively. Their pedagogical labors extended back to the 1830's but Whiting continued in this calling while he lived on Black hill. His daughter, Lois, kept two terms of school in '51 and '52 near Hancock Pond. William W. Hinkley of Chicago is Whiting's son. Older people, now alive, remember Whiting Hinkley



WHITING S. HINKLEY

better as proprietor of a tin peddler's wagon, driving far and wide to sell the wares in his wondrous vehicle. Everywhere forty years ago he was a welcome visitor to the housewives.

And in the picture with Hinkley teachers — father, mother and daughter — and with their Albee kin were also their prosperous Collins kin of Anson. Mrs. Jane Collins Hinkley was one of a large family, with Rodney, Frank, George and Eugene, as her brothers and a sister, Mary. James Collins, their father, a hat maker by trade and native of New Hampshire, was a North Anson business man and the first postmaster there. He and his son, Rodney, held the office for forty consecutive years. James and his sons after him owned considerable land along the Canada Trail in Embden. It included four farms that crowned the Fahi Pond, together with quite an acreage near its outlet, where were also a sawmill and grist mill at one time under the Collins proprietorship. George and Frank Collins became owners of much of this property after the death of their father. Resident near it were their sister, Mary, and her husband, Hiram Dunbar. Hiram's son, Dr. Frank Dunbar, was a physician in Boston.



But several of these Collinses were Embden teachers. A younger James, son of Rodney, taught a small Embden school in 1845, while Susan A. Collins, daughter of Frank, was mistress of the Cragin school in '61, kept one term about that time in the Moulton district (No. 10) and a term each in Nos. 5 and 6. She went later to Chicago and lived there till over 90 years of age. James, the Embden teacher, had a son Frank who is a curator in Brown University. Annette Collins, daughter of Rodney, had the Cragin school in '52 while her sister, Nancy A., taught there in '56 and '57 with an additional term the latter year in the John Gray district. Neither of these sisters married.

Between 1820 and 1835 Embden's population nearly doubled. There were 99 and 182 names on the tax lists for the respective years. Many new taxpayers, such as Clevelands, were pioneers' sons, who, grown to manhood, had now their own families. But there were many newcomers, among them Humphrey Purington, Jr., (1785-1868) of Bowdoin. His father, Rev. Humphrey, a Freewill Baptist minister died in 1833 and a few months later Humphrey, with his son Elisha (1817-1875) and daughters Priscilla and Harriet Ann (1827-1856) and other children, moved to Embden. They were of an old colonial family, originally from Tiverton, Devonshire, England. Their men in the line of Rev. Humphrey, had resided at Aggamenticus, York County; at Stage Island in present Kennebunkport; and at Georgetown, now West Bath. Rev. Humphrey had four terms of enlistment in the Revolution and was at the battle of Ticonderoga. Humphrey, Jr., was a lieutenant of Militia in the War of 1812. He commanded a company called out at Bath to defend the Maine coast against British cruisers.

The Puringtons purchased one of the town's best farms—the Dr. Edward Savage place, which Ephraim Cragin of New Portland, had owned for 13 years. Humphrey's new neighbors on Sept. 2, 1833, when the deed thereto was executed, were John Pierce on the west, Francis Burns on the north, and Amaziah Getchell, John Paine and Joshua Hilton on the east. There were really two farms, one south of the other, the lower farm on

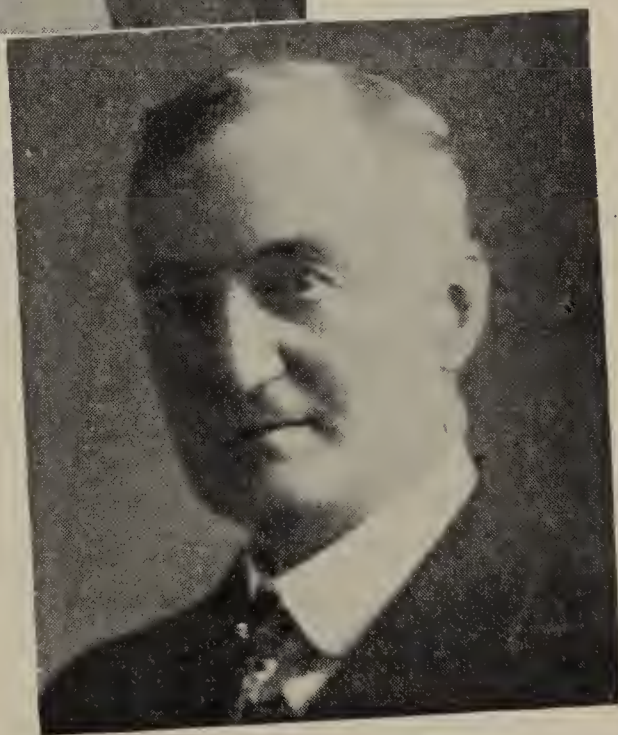
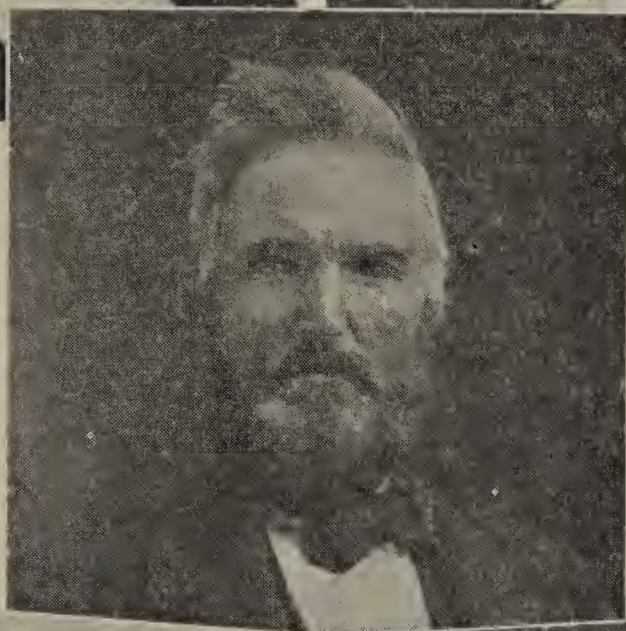
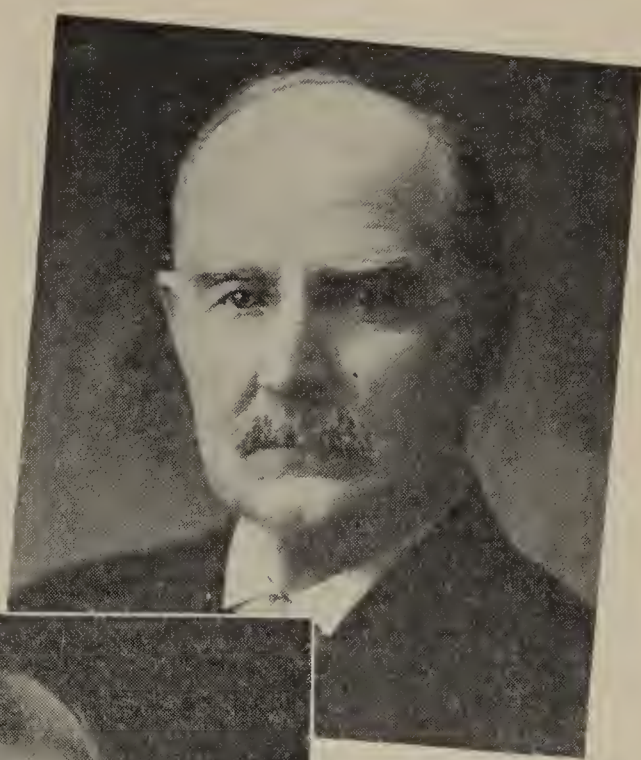
both sides of Seven Mile Brook. Humphrey paid \$2,000 for the property and for a back lot, No. 159 in Black hill.

He had been a seafaring man. Among effects he brought up the river was an old English walnut desk. When homeward bound from the West Indies in 1810 at about the latitude of Charleston, S. C., he boarded a derelict from which he salvaged this desk. It long held the payroll of his company, with receipts for services performed at Bath when that city was threatened by the British. Humphrey got on well with his Embden fellow townsmen. By 1838 he had been elected town clerk and first selectman.

Elisha Purington rapidly succeeded to his father's estate and influence. By two marriages he had a family of six children. Elisha and five of these children were school teachers even as Elisha's brother, Collamore, and two sisters Priscilla (Mrs. Asahel S. Hutchins) and Harriet Ann Purington had been. His first marriage was in 1846 with Delia Francis Colby (1829-1853), of Madison, daughter of Dr. Zenas Colby and granddaughter of Benjamin Colby, Jr. Their three children were all sons — George, Charles and Frank. His second wife was Sarah C. Williamson of New Portland, but her father, John L. Williamson soon came to Embden, residing on the middle Road or Canada Trail two miles above Anson on the old Benjamin Colby, Jr., farm. By this marriage there were also three children — Emma, Elmore and Mary Ella. John L. Williamson himself married a second time. That wife was Nancy (Bunker) Gray, widow of George Gray of Anson who was a grandson of Capt. John Gray of Embden. She is remembered as "Aunt Nancy," a good step-mother.

Elisha was identified to an exceptional degree with the community. Before 30 years of age he was one of the selectmen. The same year, 1847, he was school agent in the West Ward district. This office as well as member of the school committee he held repeatedly. He was justice of the peace and by the 1860's was marrying squire for country couples. As a school teacher he rated very high in the big districts and commanded





ELISHA PURINGTON (CENTER) AND FOUR OF HIS CHILDREN. (TOP LEFT) PROFESSOR GEORGE C. AND FRANK O. PURINGTON. MRS. EMMA (PURINGTON) CURTISS AND ELISHA ELMORE PURINGTON.





top prices. He taught in District No. 3 of northeast Embden in 1849 and again in 1855 and was paid \$75 for the latter term. He likewise kept school two terms — '57 and '58 — in the big Dunbar school, No. 5. His sister, Harriet Ann Purington taught there in 1845 but three years later married Samuel B. George of Bowdoinham. She is buried in the Pierce-Purington graveyard on the Brook road.

Elisha's children attended the Cragin school up the road and came from it relatively well equipped. The oldest, George Colby Purington, worked for two or three years before attending Bowdoin College to graduate with the class of '78. His brother, Frank O. Purington, lawyer of Mechanic Falls, Bowdoin '80, and a native of Embden, tells how George started as a teacher. He says:

“Some young man whose name I do not now recall came to my father, a member of the school committee, for examination and certificate to teach school on the west side of Black hill, toward North New Portland. My father thought he was not up to the requirements. Brother George, having heard a part of the examination, allowed he could pass a better quiz himself. My father told him he had better try which he did successfully. William (Bill) Stevens, the agent of that school, hired him to teach two terms there in succession.”

George Purington went from the school near Black hill to attend Dirigo Business College at Augusta under the principalship of D. M. Wall, and fitted himself in bookkeeping and penmanship. He later taught those subjects at Bloomfield Academy, in Skowhegan; and at Yarmouth and Hebron Academies. While doing this he prepared for Bowdoin College. During summer vacations he worked in Samuel Bunker's general store at North Anson. After graduating from college he was principal for three years of the Brunswick High School, leaving for a similar position two years with the Edward Little High School of Auburn. He was then appointed principal of the Farmington Normal School, remaining till his death. The school had a little over 30 students when he went there. At the close of his service it had 300.

At his death he was described by one writer as "a masterful personality, born to organize and direct. He had a wide grasp of facts and principles and resolute persistence. His abounding energy was directed by a strong and sensitive conscience. All that he did was vivified by a zeal for righteousness."

Professor Purington was the idol of a large following of Farmington Normal graduates and died widely lamented. He had a range of interests — was one of the board of overseers of Bowdoin and on several occasions represented that body at the annual commencements. A graceful and ready speaker, he delivered many addresses at teachers' meetings and at church and temperance gatherings. He was a past grand master of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maine and a member of the Maine Consistory of the Scottish Rite. He married December 26, 1878, Sarah C. Bailey, daughter of a Hebron preacher. She died in 1927 at Everett, Mass.

Their son, George Colby, Jr., born at Brunswick in 1880, fitted at Fryeburg Academy and graduated at Bowdoin in 1904. He taught in the high school at Houlton and in 1928 was principal of the high school at Sanford. He has one son, George C., 3rd, now at Bowdoin.

Frank O. Purington, born at Embden in 1852, lived there till the town voted to issue \$40,000 of railroad bonds, which impelled his father to sell the farm. Frank attended the common schools in Madison, then went to Hebron Academy and graduated from Bowdoin in '80. He taught school at Topsham, married Miss Addie P. Smullen of Harpswell and went to Mechanic Falls to teach school. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and has practiced there since. Although never seeking office, he has been nominated several times for the State Legislature, both in Senate and House, and polled a creditable vote in a hopelessly Democratic constituency.

His oldest son, Frank H. (1889) graduated at Bowdoin in 1911 and his younger son, Ellison S. (1891), graduated at Bowdoin in 1912, studied two years in the Harvard Graduate school and worked five years, during the World War at the Bureau of



Standards in Washington, D. C. Since then he has been in the employ of the John Hays Hammond Company and for quite a period was at Rome, as a representative of that company which had a contract with the Italian government to install its secret wireless system. The oldest child was a daughter, Builah F., who graduated from Colby College in 1906. She has taught in high schools of Maine, Massachusetts and New Jersey but of recent years has been teaching in the Walnut Hills High School of Cincinnati.

Frank O. Purington and a half-sister, Mrs. Mary Ella Lowell of Pendleton, Oregon, are the only surviving children of Elisha. Emma, oldest of Elisha's second family, graduated at Wellesley College in 1885. While a girl at Embden she taught school in adjacent towns and later at Hebron Academy, Bridgton Academy and West Auburn High School. After graduation she was preceptress of the Madison, S. Dak., Normal school till her marriage in 1888 with Charles E. Curtiss, member of the faculty there. Subsequently she had a like position with the State Normal School at Weston, Oregon. The last thirty years of her life was at Clinton, Wis., and at Chicago, during which she devoted herself much to work in Sunday Schools and women's clubs.

Elisha Elmore Purington (1857-1924) married in the West, settled near Burns, Harney county, Oregon, and engaged in the lumber business. His widow lives there and a daughter, graduate of the University of Oregon, married the county clerk of Harney.

Mary Ella Purington, remaining daughter of the old Embden family, has still a circle of devoted friends in that community. Her home, since her teaching days, has been mostly at Pendleton, Oregon, where her husband, Stephen Arthur Lowell formerly of West Minot, has been a practicing lawyer since 1891. Mrs. Lowell began teaching in Embden when 15 years of age with the school in her grandfather's district (No. 6), continuing in Highland, Kingfield, Madison, Cornville, Bingham, Bridgton, Hebron, Wilton, Minot, Buckfield and Rockland. Their son,

William Elisha Lowell, was educated at the University of Oregon and for over a decade has been doing newspaper work with the Associated Press. He has represented that organization in the State Capitol at Helena, Montana. Mrs. Lowell's daughter married Holman B. Ferris, superintendent of schools at Helena.

"My grandfather, John L. Williamson" Mrs. Lowell wrote from Oregon in 1927 "came to Embden from New Portland. One of the pleasantest memories of my girlhood was the Thanksgiving dinners at his house. We used to drive down the Brook road to North Anson and then two or three miles north past the cemetery. His house set back from the road and there was an apple orchard on the left as one turned into the lane that led up to the house. It was an old-fashioned house of two stories with the front door in the middle. Back of the house were some butternut trees that furnished us children many a happy hour.

"After the railroad to Solon was put through my grandfather moved back to New Portland. He had twelve children and my mother was the oldest. All are gone now except one — Mrs. Marilla Harmon, of Skowhegan, 86 years old. There were only three boys — Granville, John and Eben."

The Puringtons left Embden in the autumn of 1869 for Madison, where Elisha had purchased the Thurston place. There were then seven in the Purington family, including five of the six children. George B. Walker acquired the Purington farm. While the West Ward school building long ago disappeared, after serving Sylvester Jackson a while as a storehouse for farm implements, the Purington name has been given to a modern schoolhouse on the Kennebec River road, near the railroad station.

Teachers of the West Ward school were a capable line. Perhaps this was due to capable district agents there, such as Amos Hutchins, Elisha Purington, John Pierce, John Cragin, Owen A. Hutchins, William R. Jackson, Henry Williams, Alva Nichols, Charles F. Caldwell and Joseph W. Gordon. These ten were the only incumbents from 1845 to 1870, most of which time the first four held the place somewhat in rotation. North Anson



young women supplied excellent teaching talent for summer terms. Augusta Gale of that place taught the summer term in 1846 for \$8, Amos Hutchins agent; Amelia Steward, also from North Anson, the summer term in 1847 for \$7, Elisha Purington agent. Amelia Steward was a sister of Theodore M. Steward and died young while she was the wife of Mahlon Spaulding of Boston. He then married Emily, the daughter of Franklin Smith of North Anson. During the winter of 1849 Amos Hutchins had been teaching at the village, where Harriet Palmer, (1835-1913) daughter of Dr. Isaac Palmer was a pupil. She proved to be a mischievous girl at school and Hutchins had to reprove her considerably. The next year, when again in his home district, Amos rode up to Dr. Palmer's house one spring day and tendered her the Cragin term.

"I shouldn't think you would want me. I am such a bad girl," she retorted.

"Well it takes a rogue to catch a rogue," he replied. So she, then 15, began her teaching career in 1850, at wages of \$8. Amos was



HARRIET (PALMER) WARE

paid \$23.34 as master of this Embden school the following winter. Among Harriet Palmer's pupils were Fairfield Williams and Hannah Cragin, his future wife, both eventually popular country teachers. Harriet Palmer — remembered well as the wife of Albert H. Ware (1827-1893), who was a graduate of Bowdoin in 1849, principal of Topsham Academy, attorney for many years at North Anson, and a highly educated man — taught sixteen terms of school before her marriage in 1856. One of these was in New Portland. Three others than her first term were in Embden. Like many girls at that time, she attended

Anson Academy between these district terms. Her brother, Albert Palmer, afterward a Baptist minister, one of whose four sons is now a professor in Brown University and another a Philadelphia physician, taught the Cragin school in 1854. Her daughter, Winifred Ware — now Mrs. David L. Bodfish, of Palmer, Mass. — graduated at the Academy in 1880, then at Kent's Hill Seminary and became a much beloved teacher in many schools, beginning at the Barron district No. 7 in 1877. She held important teaching positions in Maine and Massachusetts, one of them as assistant to the principal of Anson Academy. While teaching the Barron school, she had scholars, whose parents 25 years before had gone to school to her mother in the West Ward.

Eleanor Cragin, daughter of John, had the '51 summer term in her home district, followed that winter by Mary Marshall of Lawyer Marshall's family at North Anson. When Eleanor married Eben Pillsbury the next year they were much discussed as a very handsome couple. There was a succession of interesting teachers also the next few years with a quota of 30 odd scholars. F. B. Greateon taught two winter terms and the winter term of 1857 was taken by Georgianna Hutchins. John Cragin in 1860 hired his daughter, Hannah, for the summer and winter schools; when William Stevens became agent in '62, he engaged Mary E. Cragin for the summer at \$12 and her older and more experienced sister, Hannah, for the winter at \$47.80. Charles Purington built the school fires for \$1 that winter.

Others down through the decade were Flora E. True (Mrs. Henry Caswell) for at least two winters; Flora A. Dyer (Mrs. Charles B. Clark); Olive Jackson, daughter of William and a granddaughter of the Wentworth family and Jennie Nichols who continued teaching till her marriage to Robert Wasson of North Anson. Robert and Alvah Nichols were then owners of the Cragin farm (in 1868). Alvah Nichols in 1867 had married Sarah J. Marshall, herself a teacher of No. 9 school in '65. Hattie E. Pierce and Emma F. Sawyer (Mrs. James Perkins) taught there in the same period. Olive Jackson after a long teaching



career in Embden married J. Frank Barron and has a splendid family of children and grandchildren.

In its product of excellent teachers no Seven Mile Brook family outdid the Paines. The Cragin school in '49 was taught by Parmelia Paine (1832-1851) for \$8 and the winter term that year by Sybil Paine (1831-1921) her cousin. Parmelia was a daughter of Capt. Asa Paine of Anson. Later she had a school by Fahi Pond. Sybil, daughter of Josiah Parker Paine, whose house was on the south side of the Brook, had nine terms of Embden schools before 1858 and was one of the famous teachers of all that region. Three of her schools in 1854, '55 and '57 were in the district by Bowens Mills and Caratunk Falls. Sybil in 1860 married Osborne Pierce of Caratunk, who had wooed her while she was in northeast Embden. Some of their grandchildren became residents of Skowhegan. Sybil's sister — Sarah Cragin Paine — born in 1823 taught the Cragin term in 1845 for \$16.67, later marrying Dr. Percival Barton of St. Paul, a Civil War surgeon.

There were also notable teachers out of the family of Simeon Paine — even more closely allied with the Old Brook meeting house community than Asa and Josiah P., his brothers. Simeon's oldest son, Austin H. (1829-1874) was one of these. Austin was master of the Moulton school, west of Embden Pond, in 1854 when the district of 28 scholars received instruction at the house of Daniel Mullen. He afterwards associated with his brother, Frost Paine, in the North Anson firm of A. H. & T. F. Paine. Their sister, Ellen Francis Paine (1842-1884) was another old-time Embden teacher. She married in 1863 Amendicus B. Campbell, who, in 1857, taught where Austin was three years earlier. Amendicus, described as a capable and likely young man, was killed by lightning in 1868 while raking oats north of the house of his father, Given Campbell. His widow in 1871 married Edwin W. Bailey of Anson. Ellen's brother, Parker J. Paine, married Celestia N. Campbell, sister of Amendicus and in 1928 a resident of North Anson. Celestia's son, George E. Paine, graduate of Anson Academy in '82 and of Bates College

in '86, has been a successful teacher but is also an ordained Free-will Baptist minister.

Almeda W. Paine, sister of Austin, Ellen and Parker J. Paine, was the wife of William Cutts, who lived near the old Methodist campground in Anson. The Cutts sons and daughters were all teachers. Dr. William B. Cutts, Academy '87, and Bates '91, taught at Haverford College grammar school, Haverford, Pa., for several years and is now a leading surgeon at Providence, R. I. His son, Frank B. Cutts, graduate of Harvard, was a victorious pitcher on the University nine. Oliver F. Cutts, brother of the surgeon, graduated at Bates in '96 and in 1903 at the Harvard Law School, where he was a star player on the University football team. Oliver is now Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education at Bates College. Ellie (Cutts) Knowlton of North Anson, their sister, was likewise a successful teacher for several years.

All the olden teachers of this Paine family, as mentioned, were grandchildren of Rev. William Paine (1760-1846), a veteran of the Revolution and an influential preacher in the Seven Mile Brook community. Three sons of his fifteen children settled at Mobile, Ala. James Paine (1806-1837) resided there but lost his life at sea off the coast of North Carolina, soon after his marriage to Mary Currier Dinsmore of Anson. William Sumner Paine, born in 1810, was a resident of the same state. The third brother, Samuel S. Paine (1798-1855) changed his name to William Moore when he moved to Mobile to become first an architect and then a clergyman. His later years were passed at North Anson but his family moved to Michigan after his death. Edward Bruce Moore (1851-1915) son of William, after holding several important positions in the Patent Office at Washington, was made Commissioner of Patents in 1907 as a recognition of efficient and faithful service.

The West Ward school of 1806 — with its first Embden school-house in 1809 and its first town meeting of 1815 in a public structure, town meetings were also on April 22, 1843, and March 4, 1844 — by no means monopolized for long the



facilities for learning in that half of the town. The circle of settlers on the Brook rapidly extended eastward and northward. Quite as soon as the two schools in the east Ward were becoming three and as soon, likewise, as two in the middle Ward were increasing to the same number, Joseph Barron and Elisha Walker — almost within trumpet range of the meeting house — petitioned for a school of their own and at the annual town meeting of April 1, 1816, it was unanimously voted “to permit Elisha Walker, Joseph Barron and others to make a school district by themselves on their agreement not to ask for any more money than what they paid for support of schooling.” Obviously this was not a large sum. Elisha at that date had but one scholar — his son Solomon, born in 1813; Joseph also, had but one scholar, Levi, born the same year.

However this school flourished for 80 years with a goodly population of Barron and Walker children. Samuel Thomas was master there in 1841 for \$30.45. Several of the town's notable teachers, including Col. Perley F. Walker and Eldora and Ruth Barron, Joseph's granddaughters, learned their ABC's within its jurisdiction and under the roof of the little box house just north of Barron brook. This district, known as No. 7 by the town classification of 1823, was consolidated in recent times with other districts and the aged house was razed. The district comprised a group of farms on the southern end of the Soule purchase. In 1830 it rated as the sixth largest Embden school.

Frank Williams, of Auburn, son of Fairfield, attended the large school there fifty years ago. “Mark Walker, (now of New Portland) and I were school boys there together,” he wrote, “and fought many battles. We used to separate at the Barron corner till the next morning and we would wind up the day with a good one unless Old Lady Barron, seeing us, came out to send us on our respective ways.”

Immediately north of it — as settlements in the Soule purchase and the territory above it continued — there soon arose demand for still another school. Moses Williams, town constable, living over by the New Portland line, posted a warrant for a

town meeting Saturday October 13, 1821, at the Wilson school-house in the middle Ward. Old Simeon Cragin was among those present, for the west Ward was interested in the proceedings. The Wentworth, Burns, Benjamin Pierce and Timothy, Benjamin and Abel Cleveland scholars were tributary to that school. Their quota of money made toward sufficient funds for two successful terms each year. The meeting chose Simeon as moderator but he declined to serve. James Wentworth — with his brother, Andrew, representing sufficient scholars to make a good sized school — was chosen in Simeon's stead.

The meeting "voted that the following tract of land from Lot No. 140 (measured at its southwest corner) to Lot No. 145 (James Wentworth farm) thence (east) to the great pond. thence south to Lot No. 110 (the Henry Copp farm of about 1900) east corner, thence west to the first mentioned bounds be a school district by themselves together with the inhabitants thereof."

Within a year or two this became known as District No. 8, with the Barron school as No. 7 and the Cragin school as No. 9. School population in No. 8 waxed rapidly, making it one of the town's largest schools. Its first house was a log cabin a few rods above the William H. McKenney stone house. This was well toward the north line of the district, which did not include the Eli Foss family high up the hill but did include the Alfred Holbrook and Daniel Goodwin families eastward on the mill stream. The two large Wentworth families, by the first wives of James and Andrew Wentworth, came easily to the log school, cutting across lots over Meadow Brook by a path traveled long years afterward. Up to recent times a few rotting logs could be seen upon this site — long after the cabin had been abandoned for a frame schoolhouse on the northwest corner of the cross road at its junction with the Wentworth lane. But the cabin and the later frame schoolhouse did not supply all the educational shelter for pupils of the No. 8 district between 1823 and the late 1850's, for in that period town meetings repeatedly "set off" families and their real estate from No. 8 district, either to



No. 9 district or other districts or to form separate districts by themselves. The later day farms of Amos Hilton and of George and William McKenney were taken out of No. 8 as early as 1838, only to be put back again in 1844 when the lines of the original district were revised so as to be bounded on the east by the mill stream.

The following year, with dissatisfaction rampant, Joseph Chick, Abram Chick, James McKenney, Alfred Holbrook, Benjamin F. Chapman and the lands of Cyrus Cleveland and Joel Fletcher, Jr. — all on the eastern side of the No. 8 district and in the vicinity of the great pond and its outlet — were made into a district by themselves, while James and Andrew Wentworth, John and Asher Cleveland and Francis Burns were also set off from No. 8 to a district by themselves. Then in 1851 — six years later — Alfred Holbrook, Jonas Cleveland, Benjamin McKenney and land of James F. Collins, which had been in a special district No. 22, was transferred back to No. 8, as were Francis Burns and John and Asher Cleveland — also probably their near neighbors the Wentworths, although it does not appear in the record.

And by this time the attendance at the school on the corner of the cross road and the Wentworth lane was reaching large proportions. Here at the Wentworth corner the smartest teachers from the Seven Mile Brook vicinity — alike from Embden, Anson and New Portland — held sway. One of these was the late Edgar Millay (1837-1927) of New Portland hill, a massive, athletic youth of great natural talent, devoted to teaching, but hardly more so than to orcharding and to breaking and driving spirited young horses. The extent of his schooling was measured by ten winter terms of eight or ten weeks each in the home district and by a six weeks term in the high school at North New Portland, taught by S. J. Walton, who became a leader at the Somerset County bar. Millay had worked on the farm as a boy and in the summer of 1858 put in a long season with one of his New Portland neighbors at \$14 a month. That autumn friends in Embden, including Jonas Cleveland, then agent of No. 8

with a school population of 26 scholars, urged him to try his hand at teaching and he closed with an agreement to teach there at \$16 a month and "board around." This effort was so much of a success that in the spring, the agent of the adjacent Holbrook school (No. 12) engaged him to teach there in its new schoolhouse at \$22 a month and board.

Thus one of the most famous teachers of district schools in all the country thereabouts began his unusual career, which at 70 years of age included forty terms of school, four others of which were in Embden. He was proud of recalling that he never applied for a school, was always engaged several months in advance, taught in the largest and most difficult districts having 50 or 60 pupils and received the highest wages those districts had ever paid. Of his advent at the Wentworth school (No. 8) the aged master a few months before his death and when nearly blind, wrote as follows:

"I was green at the business then and, at first, declined to take the school as I feared I was not qualified. But I had ideas which I thought would be proper for success, viz.; order, attention to school work by my pupils and all necessary instruction from the teacher which was always at hand. Wonderful, but in all my teaching in after years I don't think I ever carried a book home to prepare lessons for the next day — a common practice with many teachers."

The Holbrook district (No. 12), which built its schoolhouse in 1855-56 and became one of the largest of Embden school centers, had a contentious history. The old schoolhouse, sometimes called "Fort Holbrook," was on a tiny square of land out of the acreage of Solomon Walker but was named for Alfred Holbrook (1799-1871) who resided many years a quarter of a mile eastward where the Solon cross road strikes the highway from the mill pond. That district No. 12 and its schoolhouse were probably the resultant of the longest and most persistent battle in Embden's struggle for primary instruction.

When districts were organized by the lines designated at the 1823 town meeting, district No. 8 — north of the Barron district



No. 7 — included several farms east of the mill stream. All between that and the Middle road, or Canada Trail, was in the jurisdiction of district No. 5. The new cross road was several years into the future by 1823, although some distance north — considerably back of the town house also 20 years in the future — there was an east and west road. Daniel Goodwin, his brother George and their father, upon whose farm the town house of this day was located, Isaac and Ira Ford, whose farm just south of the town house Barzilla Ford subsequently owned, and Jacob Young in the same vicinity were thus a long way from the school in the No. 5 or Dunbar district. Elias Salley and his son, Uriah, were apparently dissatisfied although much nearer No. 5 school.

There was dissatisfaction westward among settlers around the foot of the pond and on the west side of the mill stream. This included Alfred Holbrook, the Chick family, Warren Rogers and Henry Daggett, whose farms were in a line westward of the pond. These complainants were persistent before the annual town meetings for years and, after concessions and rearrangements of small school districts for their convenience had been made to little purpose, the town on March 1, 1852 authorized a school district No. 12, which included two tiers of farms east of mill stream up to Mullen cove and covering considerable land originally set aside “for the use of the ministry” and another tract, directly south of the pond “for the first settled minister” as well as a tier of farms west of the mill road and the mill stream. Three years later, March 5, 1855, quite a part of the adjacent territory of the No. 8 district was also annexed.

Meanwhile Alfred Holbrook and others began agitation for a schoolhouse. They speedily fell into disagreement. The new district now extended well over the Canada Trail and residents near the town house wanted the school near by. They had voted on March 18, 1839, when forming a newly organized school group by themselves, known temporarily as district No. 15, “to build a school house 22 feet square on first flat on the east side of the pond stream, near the north side of the new cross road” and

agreed to raise \$100 to be paid in materials, labor and produce." Alfred Holbrook was moderator of that early meeting and Elisha Walker, who at that date, had come into ownership of the mill property at the foot of the pond, was clerk. They maintained this No. 15 school several years. May Quint was teacher there in 1842.

A school location like that was more acceptable in 1852 to the town house contingent. The warrant for a special meeting of the new district on April 2, 1852, was addressed by the selectmen to Eli C. Walker, who then owned a part of the mill with his father. It directed that the meeting be at the house of Joseph Chick, Friday at 6 p. m. to see if the district will agree on a location for a schoolhouse, what sum of money shall be raised for the building and "if necessary to pay for a location."

The meeting was so badly divided that no further action was taken for three years. Following the town meeting of 1855, the selectmen issued a warrant to Elias Salley to call a meeting of the freeholders in school district No. 12 for Wednesday, March 22 at 1 p. m. to see if the districts will build a schoolhouse, if it will agree on a location and what sum of money it will raise. Again it was found impossible to agree, whereupon Alfred Holbrook, Benjamin McKenney, Elias Salley, Daniel Goodwin and Uriah Salley asked the selectmen to designate a site, which Amos Hutchins and Moses M. Thompson did following a hearing April 11, 1855, at the residence of Alfred Holbrook.

The schoolhouse was accordingly erected that summer and autumn and may have been occupied at the winter term of 1855-56 but probably was not entirely completed till Sarah Wentworth taught the summer term of 1856 and Elias Hutchins the winter term thereafter. The new house cost \$176.77 and stood till a few years ago, when it was hauled to the south side of the cross road and remodeled on modern lines at a cost of \$1,500. The money for the original structure was raised on a commitment dated Feb. 28, 1857, to Capt. John Walker of northeast Embden then the town collector with directions to "assess upon the polls and estates of school district No. 12 the sum of \$175, voted by said



district to build a schoolhouse and \$1.77 overlaying. The collector's vouchers indicate that most residents of the district paid their assessments in labor and materials. Uriah Salley was probably the boss carpenter on the job. He was paid Oct. 10, 1855, the sum of \$9.41 and on March 26 following \$16 and \$16.33. Others who had payments for work or materials on the schoolhouse were D. G. McKenney, Benjamin McKenney, Daniel Goodwin, Elisha, Eli and Solomon Walker, Alfred Holbrook, Barzilla Ford, Elias Salley, Joseph Chick, Cyrus Cleveland, Amos Copp and Williamson Moulton.

The Holbrook school soon vied with No. 3 by Bowens mill and with the Dunbar school, No. 5 for highest honors alike in numbers and in scholarship and in the amount of wages paid to men teachers. It was known for half a century as No. 12, the number that had been given in 1823 to a district south of Seven Mile Brook in the triangle of ground that eventually was annexed to Anson. This triangle was bounded by a line running south from the brook at Ephraim Sawyer's (Lisherness farm) to the southwest corner of the town, thence east on the town line to the brook and thence by the brook to the southeast corner of Lot. 183 (Lisherness farm). This olden district No. 12 had been created as result of long standing complaints by James Paine, Jeremiah Thompson and William and Nahum Quint, whose farms comprised the triangle. After more than 10 years of petitioning Paine, Thompson and the Quints were allowed by the town in 1820 to form a school district by themselves. Thus No. 12 has had a stormy history in Embden schools. "Fort Holbrook" in modern days is the Emerson school.

These four districts — Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 12 — excluding the household schools and other subdivisions that flourished for a season, covered quite precisely the southwest quarter of the town. The first two and the last, in no small degree, were outgrowths of the West Ward school. Many families in those three districts were akin to pioneers in No. 9. The town's northwest quarter was divided quite equally by districts 10 and 11. The first was the Moulton school, west of Embden Pond, where settlers from New Hampshire largely occupied the land. The

second touched Lexington on the north and New Portland on the west. The Tripps, Stricklands, Isaac Burnses and Fletchers were the most numerous families there, even as Moultons, Joseph Greenes, Mullens and Fosses dominated in No. 10. The map on page 266 under letters "S H" notes the locations of all these schoolhouses, except that in No. 8 district. The Cragin school appears on the south side of the road, which Olive (Jackson) Barron says is an error. It stood on the north side.

Schooling facilities, like the establishment of roads, were a long and persistent problem in this northwest section. The land there was opened to settlement slowly and the town was dilatory about making roads. Hancock Pond, in the extreme northwest divided the No. 11 district. North of it and adjacent to Concord were families who persisted from early days in schools for their children. On a warrant to Jesse Fletcher a meeting was called in 1837 at Isaac Burns' house to arrange for the erection of a schoolhouse. The No. 11 district was divided, east and west in 1840. It included several families on the slopes of Black hill — Samuel Norton, Whiting S. Hinkley, John Skillings, William R. Jackson and Josiah M. Cook, among others, with the Ben Pierce and, afterward, the Gordon families immediately south of them. Several of these were notable for their appreciation of schooling. Sometimes there were as many as three household schools in this Black hill region. Here, too, where the eye now beholds only a reforested expanse, grew up several talented Embden teachers.

The Moulton, or No. 10, district served families of more than ordinary frontier attainments. Joseph N. Greene one of the earliest settlers there was the agent of the Rhode Island proprietors. Northward of the Greene farm and over into Concord were families of the capable Moulton clan. One or two of the Tripp families were also immediate neighbors. The schoolhouse for No. 10 was located some distance below the Greene, or Sky farm, on the west of the road not far from the little Moulton burying ground. Amos Copp, Oliver Moulton, William Q. Chick, Benjamin R. Moulton, James R. Foss and H. B. Moulton on Nov. 19, 1849, petitioned the selectmen to issue a war-



rant for a district meeting "in this month if convenient and as soon as may be." The people of the district assembled at James R. Foss' on Dec. 3, 1849, with Oliver Moulton as moderator and Benjamin Moulton as clerk. They voted to build a schoolhouse at a cost of \$150 but it seems to have been four or five years before the building was completed. Elder Job S. Hodgdon, from across the pond, used to expound Methodist doctrine there and occasionally a funeral service was held within its portals. Every vestige of this house long ago disappeared.

For many, many years Seven Mile Brook teachers dominated in the schools of districts 7, 8 and 12 and to no small extent in Nos. 10 and 11. They held aloft the torch at summer terms and winter terms for the hardy youth who were to be men and women of a tomorrow. Teaching rosters of these schools bear names much like those of the West Ward. Starting with the Barron school in 1845 is the name of Amos Hutchins, Amaziah Getchell agent. Polly Paine (Mrs. Martin Dunbar) came there the next term, with Nathaniel W. Gould, Amaziah's cousin, as agent. She had another term in 1846 but Sybil Paine was teaching No. 7 in 1848 with Lemuel Williams, father of Fairfield, as the agent. From then up to 1860 with Elisha Walker, Simeon Cleveland, William Barron and William Quint (descendant of William who resided in the southwest triangle) taking turns as agents, there was a succession of teachers including Elmyra Hutchins, Ellen Paine, J. L. Batchelder, Elizabeth Pease Norton, Georgianna Hutchins, Hannah Cragin, Clymena Salley and Hamden T. Williams. Sarah Gamage, another remarkable school "marm" from Anson, daughter of William Gamage whose brick residence was a short distance below the meeting house, taught in No. 7 about 1861, as did Lydia M. Hutchins, Randall Durrell agent. Sarah married Austin Andrews but continued teaching into the 30's when their home was on the middle road near the Embden-Anson line. Her son, Austin G. Andrews, is now at North Anson.

With 25 scholars in 1862, No. 7 was taught by Amos Heald of New Portland, descended from a brother of Maj. Ephraim Heald of Concord, and a daughter of William Fletcher. The

same year he taught one term in No. 12, with Solomon Walker agent. Anthony L. Donohue, the singing master — agent in 1862 — engaged Alice Moore (Mrs. S. H. McAlpin) now of Portland, for the summer term and Sarah Gamage again for the winter term. The next year Emma Fletcher (Mrs. Charles W. Steward) from North Anson and Flora E. Cragin, half-sister of Hannah, were the No. 7 teachers; Eldorah Barron, daughter of William, kept the summer term of 1866 — marrying in 1876 Josiah Holway of The Forks — and Sarah Gamage in the winters of '66 and '67. Ella Ayer (Mrs. Gardiner S. Benson) had the summer term in '68; Harriet Elizabeth Pierce (Lizzie) the winter terms in '68 and '70.

The Wentworth school had hardly 20 scholars in the 1840's but Edith Pierce kept a term there in '47, David G. McKenney agent, and was succeeded in '48 and '49 by Sybil Paine, engaged by Isaac Daggett — then living just north of the log cabin schoolhouse. In 1850 Solomon Walker, who had recently purchased a farm from his uncle, Samuel Walker, brought his sister Caroline A. Walker (1830-1881) to teach in No. 8. She had had her first two terms in the Barron district where her father Elisha resided and before 1855 was two terms teacher in the Wentworth school. Soon after this she married Hiram G. Merrick and went to Wisconsin but in 1860 they were at Central City, Colo., and settled eventually at Georgetown in that state. Merrick was a miner and had quite a conspicuous part in the clashes of the Civil War period between northern sympathizers and southern sympathizers. He operated in 1862 the Sears stamp mill for the owner of the famous Tennel lode and died at Denver in 1910. Several of Caroline Walker Merrick's immediate kin in the next two generations were teachers. She was a cousin of Olive and Adaline Albee.

Among the notable teachers of No. 8 school into the days and years when much of the district was becoming part of the larger school in No. 12 were Harriet Palmer, Sybil and Ellen Paine, Sophia Chase (Mrs. Everett Quint of North New Portland), M. Winslow, daughter of Jonathan on the cross road; Sarah Wentworth, Sabrina Knowles, Laura T. Knowles, Hannah B. Went-



worth, Augusta Hinkley, Eldorah Barron, Olive Jackson and Sarepta Thompson (Mrs. Frank Moulton.) Conspicuous among them was Sarah Wentworth, daughter of Andrew. Her cousin, Hannah Wentworth, a woman of great religious zeal, went to Lawrence, Mass., where she married Peter Higgenbotham, a preacher. Her later life was passed however, in Embden, and she rests in the burying ground near the old time Wentworth lane, near her unmarried sister, Ruth Wentworth, a woman of splendid character.

The notable teaching talent at the Holbrook school began to appear in 1853 when Alfred Holbrook, agent, with a fund of \$38.88 for the 27 scholars there engaged Adaline Albee at \$8

for the summer term and Lucy Hutchins at \$17.50 for the winter term. In September that year Adaline Albee married Cyrus Cleveland, 2nd. Barzilla Ford, near the town house, boarded the teacher that winter and next year was agent. Elizabeth Atkinson, sister of Joseph and William from far up the middle road and one of the town's foremost teachers, kept the winter terms in '54 and '56. Elias Hutchins of New Portland, Sarah Wentworth, Sybil Paine and Ellen Campbell followed in about the



ADALINE (ALBEE) CLEVELAND

order named. Then in 1858 came young Marcellus Ayer, from Ayer hill as has already been mentioned, and after the future business magnate of Boston. Cyrus Cleveland, the agent, "agreed" with Isaac H. Thompson of North Anson to teach the winter term of No. 12 in 1859. Following his service as an officer in the Union army, Capt. Thompson became a North Anson business man of unusual integrity.

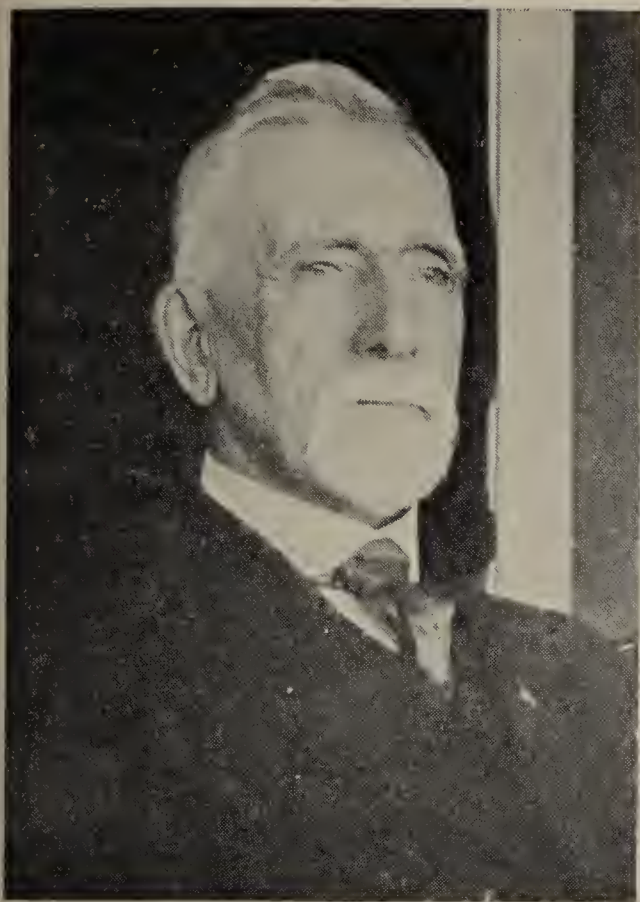
Still other outstanding teachers of the Holbrook school were Rev. Hartwell Churchill — better known in the eastern part of the town — Laura T. Knowles, Caroline Howes (1844-1913) who taught there in 1864; Lizzie Jacobs, Hamden Williams and Mrs. Lovina Fassett. Mrs. Fassett was Lovina Walker (1824-1906) daughter of Deacon Joseph Walker and had been teaching in Embden schools since 1841. She had married in 1847 Alexander Fassett, who lost his life in 1855 when his team broke through the toll bridge at Madison. In 1865 at Holbrook school she was a widow with four children, but after teaching that winter married her first husband's brother, Calvin, of Gibsonville, Calif. She died at Auburn, Me., and has many descendants in Androscoggin county.

Wages for winter term at Holbrook school went higher and higher. Edgar Millay in '68 had \$82.50 but after him came Nelson Walker of Strong, then of wide reputation as a teacher. He got \$78 for teaching the first winter but Bryant N. Savage, agent, engaged him for the following year at \$114. They were different types of teachers, as indicated in a letter from Mr. Walker, wherein he wrote —

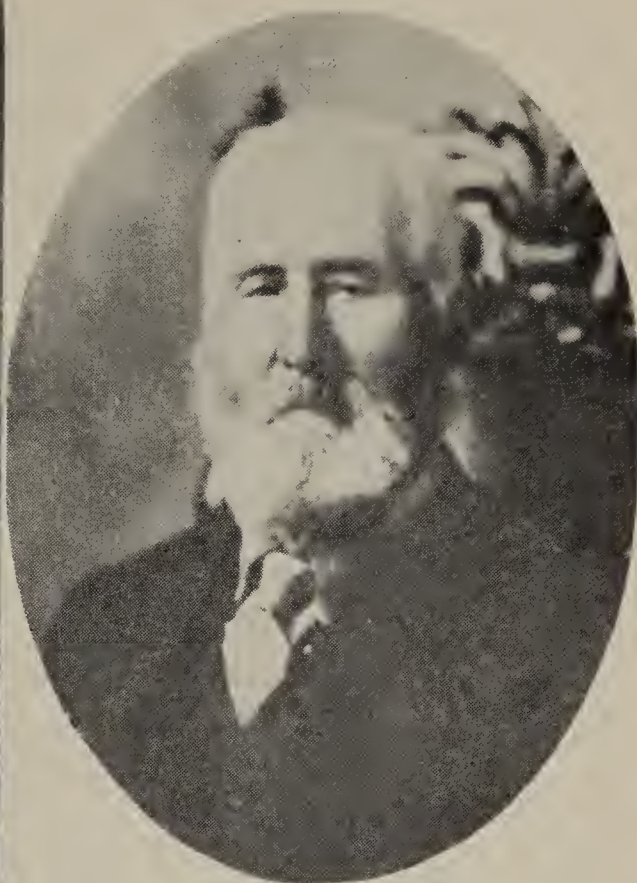
“I think it was the winter of 1869-70 that I taught the Holbrook school and I had another term there the next winter. I had 52 names on my register and was very busy I can assure you. I can remember having three classes reciting at the same time. Amos Hilton was agent the first year. Among those who attended the first term were Columbus and Artie Foss, Albert and Ellen Daggett, Sarah Cleveland, Olestin, Eldwin and Carrie Hilton; Forrest, Horace and Alice Savage, Jake and Joanna Goodwin. Llewellyn Denico, Sarah and Ada Ford; Charles and Lydia McKenney, Alabama and two other Copp children; and I think there were two from David Pierce's and a Chick boy.

“They did not try to lug me out in the Holbrook school. I was told that but two or three terms had been taught out by the same teacher for twenty years and one boy said he could lug me out and that another would carry a big knife in his bootleg. There were two incidents that might have led to unpleasantness





NELSON WALKER



EDGAR MILLAY

had I acted hastily. A smaller boy whom I had occasion to shake up tried to arouse Jake Goodwin (now at Solon) to make trouble. But Jake and I went out and talked it all over together after which he was one of the best boys and would do anything for me.

“Another thing came near causing trouble. Ed Millay finished the term the winter before and they told me he chewed tobacco in school and, of course, spit around. So several of the boys thought they must do the same and they made the floor very filthy under their benches. Some of them resented it when I asked them not to do it and did worse than before. I asked them the second time with but little success. I gave them chance to think it over. Some of them quit when I had spoken to them pleasantly but the third time I told them what they might expect if they did not stop their filthy habit in school. They understood what I meant and stopped. Whatever success I had was largely due to the parents who stood by me in all I tried to do.”

Nelson, not a kinsman to the numerous Embden Walkers, although a brother-in-law of Warren Getchell, returned to Embden in '76 to teach a small school in No. 7 at Warren Getchell's house, where gathered also the scholars of Calvin, Leonard and Eli Walker. Fairfield Williams, agent, asked him to come another year but he thought the school too small for him. Born at Freeman in 1845, Nelson Walker had the school privileges of a farmer boy and three terms in the Strong high school. He started teaching fall and winter terms at 18 and continued for fifteen years. He set up housekeeping with his first wife at Gardiner but returned to Freeman to care for his parents till both died. For seven years he was selectman and superintendent of schools there. Then he went to Strong to give his children better school privileges, built houses and other structures and was postmaster till he had passed the age limit. He had been a Republican since the party was organized in 1854 — although he was not then a voter — an official member of the Methodist church for more than 60 years, a Freemason for over fifty years and at 80 was working a part of the time in a lumber mill. He died in 1928.

Many young women teachers in those days, even as now, were attractive and ere long teaching ended in marriage. They were recognized as desirable wives and that quality looms in the story of their school work. They frequently began teaching at 15 or 16 — an age when romance occupied their minds quite as much as directing the education of boys and girls. Many a tale was told in that connection. Here is one from the daughter of a much respected Embden teacher:

“Old Squire ——— was a lawyer at a neighboring village and a widower. He was a man of good ability but a periodic drunkard. He used to shut himself in a room, where he lived alone, and drink for days, emerging at length for a time of sobriety.

“He was considerably older than my mother — at that time barely more than 15 and teaching an Embden school — but the Squire asked her to marry him. It being her first offer, she felt quite flattered. About that time he brought her home from



school one Saturday. Halting on the way to water his horse, he gave my mother a drink out of a tin dipper. It was at that old watering trough on the Brook road at the foot of the hill, two miles and more above North Anson village.

“Some time later she tried one of those foolish experiments as girls will occasionally do. She ate a tablespoonful of salt and went to bed backwards, believing she would dream of her future husband. If she were to be rich, he would give her a drink out of a goblet; if of moderate means out of an earthen cup; if poor out of a tin cup.

“She dreamed the incident with Squire ——— over exactly and thought her fate was settled. No, she did not marry him.”

Bygone Embden schools — with dipper and bucket at the entrance door — were not the trim establishments of modern days. With stern and capable teachers — from Seven Mile Brook and elsewhere — and with sturdy pioneer scholars what a fond picture to look back on! New methods with newer generations undoubtedly serve the cause of learning well. But those big school rooms of yore, thronged with motly girls and boys! Cheerless rooms if one recalls only the shadeless windows, the teacher's desk bare of flowers and reference books but elevated on a little platform by the side next the highway; cheerless if one recalls the blackboard with gaping joints, the broken crayons and rag erasers, which, if vigorously used, filled the air with chalk dust; cheerless when viewing the one-piece desks and benches, built double of well planed pine whereon boys carved industriously with their jackknives, or the long back bench for older scholars and the row of deskless front benches for recitations. How boldly the ancient stove — warped and red from winter conflagrations in its “innards” — stood forth on its brick base and displayed, like a great arm, the long rakish funnel that led chimneyward!

But cheerful, throbbing with human interest, were those school-rooms of yore, once the processes of learning were in motion, when teacher's bell sounded to action at 9 a. m. and

boys and girls, big and little scrambled to their desks and to a semblance of silence.

From Bible reading in the morning to spelling classes when the western sun was getting low the daily routine proceeded through seven winged hours with a fifteen minute recess forenoon and afternoon and an hour for midday dinner. Good robust work was required. Discipline was rigorous against tendencies to mischief. There were hard studying with moving lips, figuring with slate and pencil, calls for teacher's help with problems in arithmetic and bashful recitation manners. A school week was four days of two sessions each and one session Saturday. When teacher lived afar all day sessions on alternate Saturdays earned a fortnightly two days' visit home.

And who rises to remark that pine board benches were not easy to sit upon, or that window light was bad or that the tin dipper harbored germs for precious tots to quaff?



## CHAPTER XXXIII

### SIX SCHOOL SEATS EASTWARD

Over eastward in Embden — nearer now by time and furlongs than in wilderness days — six rural schools within a few years were well under way. Roughly each district was two miles square. Distances over forest paths and through deep snows handicapped attendance but good instruction, as measured by humble circumstances of the settlers, was provided. Erecting schoolhouses was a slower matter. By 1820 when Maine became a separate state hardly half the little units had made a start toward building.

The districts by 1823, were three up and down the Kennebec road and three up and down the Canada Trail. Each three was rather evenly spaced between Anson and Concord boundaries. Nearest the southern line on the respective roads were the John Gray school (No. 1) and the John Wilson school (No. 6); midway the town were the Stevens-Thompson school (No. 2) and the Dunbar school (No. 5); northward were the Bowens Mill, or Caratunk Falls school (No. 3) and the Berry school at Clark corner (No. 4).

Vicissitudes of changing population did not materially affect the six districts thus organized and numbered at the 1823 town meeting. A few household schools there were to convenience dissatisfied farmers or to compose factional disputes. Occasionally there were bitter contentions. After voting a new school-house programme in 1819, the No. 2 district besought the town in 1824 to join it to the John Gray school and have the school-house “in the center from Ebenezer Colby to David Stevens house.” This was refused till two years later, but no sooner was such action taken than there was vigorous request to undo it. Eventually the town did reconsider its vote of 1826. While early and late in town history there were incessant transfers of families from one district to another, in essential lines, these six

eastward seats of learning remained till well into the present century.

Some of them dwindled in scholars, but probably not in scholarship; three grew into big and locally famous schools with sufficient funds for two or more annual terms by the best talent of Embden and adjacent towns. One especial school was No. 3 at Bowens Mills, with the Berry and the Dunbar schools not far behind it. Between 1845 — when the town was approaching its heyday — and 1870 the census of scholars in these six eastern districts together with the allotment of school funds to them stood as follows in five year periods:

	No. 1		No. 2		No. 3	
	Scholars	Funds	Scholars	Funds	Scholars	Funds
1845	17.....	\$19.12	49.....	\$55.12	56.....	\$ 64.12
1850	22.....	25.08	44.....	50.16	42.....	47.88
1855	30.....	71.66	29.....	55.68	55.....	106.37
1860	26.....	50.20	18.....	36.60	54.....	95.34
1865	33.....	84.20	18.....	48.20	42.....	100.80
1870	20.....	69.60	22.....	76.56	38.....	132.24

	No. 4		No. 5		No. 6	
	Scholars	Funds	Scholars	Funds	Scholars	Funds
1845	32.....	\$ 36.00	40.....	\$ 45.00	2.....	\$ 2.25
1850	22.....	25.08	51.....	58.14	25.....	28.50
1855	27.....	52.74	46.....	77.25	9.....	22.58
1860	35.....	65.50	57.....	96.90	24.....	46.80
1865	41.....	98.40	50.....	120.00	22.....	57.80
1870	36.....	125.28	36.....	128.78	22.....	88.12

Meager these sums may have been but zeal for education assured efficient expenditure of money and the schools prospered. Bright pupils progressed to the high school at Solon and to the academy at North Anson. It was a long time before appropriations increased and then in the main through state legislation. Embden school funds in 1845, with 443 scholars in the entire town, were \$500; in 1855 there were 375 scholars; in 1860 there were 420 scholars for which latter year each scholar drew \$1.76. The school fund then amounted to \$772.43, of which \$582.60 was the per capita tax, \$133.87 was from the bank tax and \$55.96 was interest from the sales of ministerial lands. Money for



schools was increased during the Civil War. Embden's 366 scholars in 1864 drew \$819.16. They were 351 in 1866 with a total fund of \$900.57 but in 1870, when the town had but 308 scholars, each drew \$3.48 from a total of \$1,123.50, of which \$1,042 was per capita tax, \$56 interest from sale of lands and \$25.50 from bank tax.

By that time teachers were paid higher wages. Women received for the summer terms \$20 and upwards, where 25 years earlier prevailing wages had been half of that, or less. Nelson Walker's \$114 for the winter term at Holbrook school in 1869 was then the record price for men. John Caswell, who later resided at North Anson, got \$29.25 in 1845 for teaching the term at No. 5, then his home district; Daniel Bunker, Jr., half-brother of Samuel Bunker at North Anson, was paid \$19.12 for a term that year in the John Gray school and \$21 for another term, the same year, in No. 3, while Moses Campbell of Strong, brother of Given Campbell over on Seven Mile Brook, was teaching the winter term in No. 2 for \$28.59. Of course a dollar's buying power was considerably more in 1845.

There was an urge about 1819 toward building schoolhouses in these eastern Embden districts when the Cragin school building had been up for a decade and two more school districts were forming on the west side. The John Gray school, No. 1, then designated as the south district, eastern ward, had led off March 30 of the previous year (1818) at a meeting, where Benjamin Colby, Jr., the first selectman, was moderator and Andrew McFadden officiated as clerk. It was voted then to build a schoolhouse "in the usual form, eighteen feet square, and to set said house in the center of said district from Anson line to Mike Felker's south line." The meeting appropriated \$150 "to build said house" and Joseph Young, John Gray, Jr., and Andrew McFadden were named a committee to superintend. One seventh of the unsettled land in Embden, or 16 parcels of 1757 acres, were subjected to a levy to aid this educational enterprise. It yielded \$24.20.

Official record of this meeting indicates that the John Gray district in 1818 comprised the same territory as in 1806 when but

two school districts were provided for on the Kennebec road. But on Saturday, January 2, 1819, there was a meeting at Moses Thompson's house of freeholders in "the Middle School district, Eastern Ward," with Jonathan Stevens as moderator and Stephen Ayer — who not long before had moved thither from the Canada Trail — as clerk, at which it was voted with some particularity to build a schoolhouse at a cost of \$170, Moses Thompson and Jonathan Stevens to oversee construction. The meeting directed that the building be 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, 9 1-2 feet between joists and have "6 fifteen squared windows." There was a vote also "to set it on the east side of the main road by Reuben Thompson's dwelling house" and Jonathan Stevens "agreed to build said house, finish the outside and lay the floor and hang the outside door and have it done by the last of September next for \$114. Likewise to underpin the house in a workman like manner. Said door to be hung with iron hinges." An assessment of \$29.61 was laid on 17 parcels of unsettled land, owned by non-resident proprietors and comprising 1954 acres, toward paying for this building.

The schoolhouse down the road in the John Gray district was erected promptly. Constable Joseph Young's warrant called for the town meeting to assemble there in April 5, 1819. And this new schoolhouse "in the eastern ward, south class" also sheltered the September town meeting that year. Other than those in the Cragin schoolhouse, these were the only Embden town meetings to have been held at that time in a public structure. Probably Jonathan Stevens likewise reared the new schoolhouse by Reuben Thompson's with dispatch and hung the front door with iron hinges although records are silent on both points. The middle district, eastern ward (No. 2), organized in 1823, appears not to have infringed upon the territory of the south district, eastern ward, but to have been a division of the north district.

The south district, middle ward (No. 6), built its schoolhouse contemporaneously with district No. 2 by the ferry and Reuben Thompson's. Indeed on Jan. 4, 1819 — Monday following the Saturday meeting at Moses Thompson's — there was an assem-



blage in No. 6 with Andrew McFadden, first selectman, as moderator and Benjamin Colby, Jr., as clerk. It was voted to build a schoolhouse at a cost of \$250 and "to set it on the ground that the old frame stood on." Whether this meant there had been a previous frame schoolhouse in No. 6 or that "the old frame" was some private structure fallen into decay is not told. Capt. William Thompson, Luther Cleveland and Benjamin Young were named a committee to have charge of the work. This interesting item was put down "Voted to build 20 feet square and to have two chimneys in said house." A sum of \$55.16 was raised toward this building by a levy upon 19 parcels of unsettled lands of the non-resident proprietors comprising 2314 acres. The first town meeting that assembled there was August 5, 1820. From that date this schoolhouse had nearly all town meetings till it was burned in the late autumn of 1838. The last town meeting there was on September 10 for the election, at which Embden gave Edward Kent 106 votes and John Fairfield 84 votes for governor.

The Bowen's Mill district (No. 3) erected a schoolhouse in 1820-21, when it had 41 scholars. A special tax of \$122.65 was levied Jan. 19, 1821, and \$38.32 upon 19 parcels of land under non-resident ownership, comprising 1586 acres, to pay for this structure. There were then 16 resident property owners in the district as follows: Benjamin C. Atwood, Cyrus Boothby, Walter Boothby, Daniel Sayage, Christopher Thompson, John Walker, Jr., Ralph Wells, Caleb Williams, Cyrus Williams, Daniel Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Francis Williams, Isaac Williams, Joanna Williams, John Williams, and Jacob Young. There was no very great increase of pupils in the next decade and by 1833, the district still had but 41. However, the schoolhouse, for some reason was not acceptable and a meeting was called for June 18, 1825, when with John McFadden (1783-1864) as moderator and with Christopher Thompson, then a farmer of 35 on the John Gray mill lot close by Caleb Williams, as clerk it was voted to raise \$180 for the construction of a new building. One article in the warrant was to see "what the district will do with the

old schoolhouse in said district." Nothing was left on record to indicate what action the meeting took on this article.

A special levy of \$14 was made upon school district No. 3 Jan. 8, 1832, of which Caleb Williams paid \$2.05, Christopher Thompson \$1.86 and Cyrus Boothby \$1.82. The twelve other heads of families in No. 3, subject to the levy, were: Charles Crymble, Hartley Dunton, William Dunton, William Sally, Edward Savage, John Walker, Ralph Wells, Chandler Williams, Isaac Williams, John Williams, Sewell Williams, and Zachariah Williams.

The new schoolhouse of 1825, repaired or finished in 1832 stood almost 50 years. It sheltered some of the largest school terms in Embden history and a succession of famous teachers — Thaddeus Boothby, Amos Hutchins, Elisha Purington, Rev. Hartwell Churchill, Zachariah Williams, Warren Thompson, Jerome Spaulding, Simeon Cragin, Jr., Sarah Wentworth, Alden F. Mason, Sybil Paine, Amos Heald, Henrietta Daniels, Edward Savage, grandson of Dr. Edward; Leroy T. Carleton of Winthrop, Faustina Felker and Lyman C. Jewett. While there were several masters from Seven Mile Brook in this list, Sarah Wentworth and Sybil Paine hailed from the same locality. Sarah Wentworth (1838), daughter of Andrew and a woman of exceptional attainments had taught in the big No. 12 district in '56, '58 and '59 before she came for a term at No. 3 in '60. She married in 1862 Bateman Conforth, a successful man of China, Kennebec County.

The house was replaced in 1873 with a new structure by Daniel K. Williams. The late Willard A. Paul of Solon, afterward a physician of Boston, kept the first term there in 1874, boarding with George C. Patten. On the last day of the term Grant Witham, then a scholar, read a poem, composed by Jotham Witham, his father, which began:

It was in the year of '73  
Wherein our district did agree  
That a new schoolhouse they would build  
And have it furnished as they willed.





TOP LEFT) SARAH (WENTWORTH) CONFORTH, HENRIETTA (DAN-  
ELS) ROWE, ELIZABETH P. NORTON IN CENTER, ADDIE L. WALK-  
ER AND MINERVA McF. HAWES.





This house of '73 likewise had a long succession of populous terms and capable teachers. The names of young men and women presiding at that No. 3 school between then and 1890 included Ella M. Thompson, Gertrude Millay (Mrs. Heminger, now of Waterville) daughter of Edgar; Harrison Salley, Byron McIntyre of Solon, Maud A. Parkman who married Leslie McIntyre; Levi Richardson, Solon, as stern a disciplinarian as Edgar Millay; Sadie L. French, Caddie and Lola Churchill, Emma J. Tibbetts, Jennie Nichols, Sarah Patterson, Naomi Stevens, Emma Atwood, Tensie L. Weymouth and B. L. Williamson, New Portland; Charles R. Tupper, deceased, Starks; Lora Moore, Anson, sister of Cyrus; Anson Hilton, Roe E. Mantor, J. C. Parsons, Alice E. Dunbar (Mrs. Henry Jackson), Elmer Willard, Charles E. Ball, who continued as a teacher and superintendent till his death in 1926; Nellie Irvine (Mrs. John Howland), Solon; Charles L. Williams; Mark L. Pullen, North Anson; John B. Carville, Stratton; P. P. Hilton, Moose River, afterward a county commissioner; Abbie E. Andrews, Sarah Patterson Baker of Solon; Josie Moulton, W. W. Greaton, John F. Suckling and Walter B. Suckling, Moscow, a talented young man who died soon after graduation at Colby in '88; Walter Canham, Tensie L. Allen, Susie Reed, A. A. Knowlton, Willard C. Eaton, J. F. Whitney, Bertha Bailey (Mrs. Ben Roberts), Nellie Hutchins, Edwin F. Ladd (1859-1925), Starks, who graduated from the University of Maine in 1884, became chief chemist and then president of the North Dakota Agricultural College and, after holding numerous scientific offices died as a United States Senator; Belle Hunnewell (Mrs. Nelson Curtis, Solon) whose interest in educational matters continued after her husband's death and who now draws a teacher's pension; and Fred A. Dinsmore, Anson, whose death after a long illness was mourned by a large circle. He — like several others in the above list — taught extensively in other Embden schools. He enjoyed entertaining country people with popular songs, which he sang to his own accompaniment on an organ. One of these selections ran:

Oh, it's while riding on an elevated railway  
There are many funny sights you'll see.

The first schoolhouse in the Berry district (No. 4) at Clark's corner was built in 1830. Joseph Gray, as tax gatherer, collected a special levy of \$200.57 from the school district in 1831 for this purpose. There were then 15 property owners resident in No. 4 — Levi Berry, Benjamin F. Berry, Samuel Berry, 1st, Lemuel Witham, Eli Clark, Ebenezer G. Clark, Jonathan Carl, Ebenezer Hutchins, Robert Crosby, Ephraim Dunlap, Abram Doe, Samuel Berry, 2nd, George Berry, Micha S. Howard and Richard Delling. The apportionments among these fifteen ran from a minimum of \$4.29 for Abram Doe to \$26.70 for Levi Berry and \$29.11 for Lemuel Witham. Albert E. Millay, nephew of Edgar and a resident of New Portland, taught the last school in this house.

The Dunbar schoolhouse in district No. 5 was authorized Dec. 15, 1825, at a meeting called by the senior Nathan Thompson. With Jonathan Fowler moderator and Robert Wells clerk, it was voted to build "in the northwest corner of Samuel Clark's land or as near that as land can be obtained to set it on." This was east of the Dunbar place of later days and the schoolhouse is still remembered. The annual town meeting of 1839 and two or more meetings in the 40's were held there. The Clark's corner by the Berry school was a farm afterward owned by Ebenezer, Samuel's son.

There was another meeting of district No. 5 on Dec. 26, 1825, when Robert Wells was the lowest bidder for the construction at \$273. It was voted to raise \$280 "for defraying necessary charges" and assessment was made accordingly on "polls and estates of the inhabitants and estates of non-resident proprietors." Nathan Thompson, who then resided a half-mile east of the Canada Trail, Isaac Salley and Moses Ayer were named the building committee.

A like sequel attended several schoolhouse enterprises of Embden's early days. The first appropriation did not suffice. Thus it was with the No. 6 school of 1819-20. A meeting there



Oct. 7, 1826, on warrant to Capt. William Thompson with James Y. Cleveland, moderator, and Reuben Wilson, clerk, was adjourned to Oct. 20 "to lett the finishing of the school house to the lowest bidder." The finishing was "sold" to Benjamin Young for \$159 "to be paid in wheat at \$1 per bushel, rye and corn at 75 cents per bushel cash." An appropriation of \$170 was voted and James Y. Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, Jr., and Luther Cleveland named to superintend the work.

Aaron Gray (1805-1848) son of John, Jr., sponsored a meeting Apr. 17, 1830, called by Joseph Gray (1798-1832) son of Joshua, and by Lemuel Witham, as selectmen, in district No. 1 "to see if the District will move and repair their school house and what method the district will take to finish said school house."

This meeting was indecisive and fragmentary entries indicate there may have been a stiff fight over the proposals. William W. Gould, then town constable and tax collector, had difficulties in getting the money on a special assessment and Thomas Salley resisted payment of his share of the tax. Apparently some of these proceedings were carried to Norridgewock, then the county seat and one delinquent was taken at least up to the jail door. Another meeting of the district was called for Jan. 15, 1831, on a warrant to Daniel Spaulding. It convened at the residence of John Gray, Esq., "to see what method the district will take to provide a stove for the school house" and also to outline a method "for the finishing of said house." A plan of action was agreed upon and the following July, Joseph Gray, who had become collector and constable that year, had a commitment of a special schoolhouse tax of \$56.67 for district No. 1. The records do not show whether or not this was in addition to a special levy of the previous year for a similar purpose. The levy of 1830 was upon the following townsmen: Benjamin Colby, Hartley Colby, Jonathan Spaulding, Daniel Spaulding, Thomas Spaulding, William Spaulding, Christopher C. Spaulding, Wesley Gray, Aaron Gray, John Gray, Luther P. Gray, John Gray, Jr., Thomas Sally, Elijah Wilson, Joseph Gray, Joshua Gray, Joshua Gray, Jr., heirs of John Gray and

John Wilson. John Gray paid the largest amount, which was \$9.88, Benjamin Colby 99 cents, Jonathan Spaulding 18 cents, Thomas Sally 78 cents, John Wilson, 44 cents. No. 1's school money for 1836 amounted to \$15.54.

In spite of abundant fuel, the adequate heating of school-houses was quite a problem, particularly as to stoves. Capt. John Walker in the third school district called a meeting for Saturday Jan. 7, 1832, "to see what sum of money the District will vote to buy a stove and make other repairs to said house."

Even as on Seven Mile Brook, the teaching force for these six school seats eastward was supplied in no small measure by notable family groups. They were recruited considerably from Embden families; also from families in Concord, Bingham, Solon and Anson. From these schools, too, came some teachers of wide reputation — one of them Guy F. Williams from No. 3, long principal of Anson Academy.

Thaddeus Boothby belonged to a large family group of teachers in northeast Embden through a period of 30 years. Jewetts of Solon and Felkers of Concord, with whom he was allied by marriage, kept the same schools after Thaddeus had gone to other tasks. He lived halfway between No. 3 and No. 4 and in 1864 his family was transferred from the first to the second of these districts. He started as teacher in the Stevens school (No. 2) with two terms in '48 and '49 when there were 40 scholars. His three other terms in Embden were at No.3 in '53, '56 and '57. Amos Hutchins had been master there in '48. Elisha Purington, then one of the leading schoolmasters of several towns, had two terms there in the same period. It was a difficult school then and long afterwards. There were 60 scholars in the Purington years.

Mr. Boothby's son-in-law, Lyman C. Jewett (1846-1927) of Solon had the same school, No. 3, in '68, '70 and '72, receiving \$75 for the term in 1870. He was highly regarded and during his long career was selectman, justice of the peace and school superintendent in his native town. His sister, Lucy C. Jewett, who taught for 30 years and spent her last days, unmarried, on the old Jewett homestead in South Solon, had the Berry school



in '67 and '69, while their cousin, Daniel Webster Jewett, born in Solon but afterward of Skowhegan, kept the Berry winter term of '70 for \$77. Clara A. Jewett, of another branch of that family, who kept No. 3 in '69, was esteemed in all that region. She was born at Sangerville in 1850 a daughter of Walter G. and Flavilla (Wilson) Jewett. When an older sister — namesake of her mother — was burned to death there in 1851 the parents returned to their native Solon, where Clara in 1876, married Sherman Gray of Embden. They lived a few years at Bingham and then at Gardiner, Oregon, where she died in 1926. Mrs. Gray was descended on her mother's side from Rev. Obed Wilson, pioneer preacher of Starks and Bingham.

Felker kindred, of Concord, whose forbears were of Embden, supplied teachers to the latter town. Webster Felker, of Concord Corner, son of Daniel and a brother-in-law of Thaddeus Boothby, was master of the Moulton school of 1853 and five years later of the Berry school. He died young and lies with his parents on a Concord hillside. His brother, Corydon (1833-1920), was paid \$75 in 1859 for teaching the big No. 5 school. Their cousin, Faustina, daughter of Isiah of Concord, kept the Berry school in '66 and No. 3 in '67, and after marrying Sylvester Healey was many years at Concord Corner. The Healeys, too, were Embden teachers and two of these Concord daughters were on the roster of Embden "marms." Besides Faustina there was her sister, Cyrena F. (1842), who served in '60 and '61 as the teacher in the Berry district.

This old Concord family went back to Nathaniel Healey (1774) and his wife, Sally Towle (1769). Their son Nathan (1810) married Parthenia Savage January 4, 1837. Their children, other than the two teachers named were: Jacob S. (1838), Calvin S. (1839), Cyrus G. (1845), Albion L. (1848), Eunice L. (1851), Milford R. (1854) and Julia A. (1858).

The Churchills were a great teaching family in eastern Embden, although they were originally out of Moscow and Caratunk and resided considerably in New Portland. Notable among them was Rev. Hartwell Churchill, master of five big winter terms in Embden, beginning with the Moulton school in 1863. The other

four were at No. 3 in '65, at No. 4 in '66 and two at the Holbrook school. During much of this period he was a resident of the town on Lot 83 near the middle road and near his cousin, Albert Churchill. He identified himself with town affairs and held several town offices, including that of "Superintending School Committee" in 1871. His romantic career began in a log house on Long Pond, where he was born. Samuel Holden, a first settler in the Moose River valley, was his grandfather. Samuel's daughter, Mary, married Asa Churchill, who died before his son was three years old. Hartwell at nine left his step-father, John Doyle, to live with John Pierce of Embden. After seven years there he went to Daniel B. Ross, in Skowhegan, attending school at Dudleys Corner and Malbon's Mills. Then he worked for Lot Gould in Anson Valley.

After his teaching service in Embden while he was still a resident there, Hartwell married Lydia E. Pratt of Skowhegan, in 1870. Two years later he moved with his family and his mother to Michigan to teach and in 1878 became a Baptist minister. One of his pastorates was at Fairfield, Lenawee County, not far from the Indiana line. His wife, having shared her husband's labors as a minister for 37 years, died in 1915 at Parshallville, Mich. They had five daughters.

Albert Churchill's four daughters — Rena (Mrs. John H. Dane of Madison and Skowhegan); Carolyn (Mrs. Elmore Carl of Madison); Lulu (Mrs. Milton Phillips of Madison); and Allie of Madison — were all teachers in the schools of Embden, Madison and other towns, as was Rena's daughter, Mrs. C. T. Huff of Skowhegan, and Carolyn's daughter, Mrs. Walon Mantor of Madison. Rena Churchill, of an older generation than Albert's daughters, was teaching school at Embden in 1848. Mrs. Carl's daughter, Vestie, widow of Carroll L. Caswell had a creditable teaching career both before her marriage and after her husband's death. In later years she has been a teacher in Anson.

Amos Heald (1834-1905), master of the No. 3 school in 1863 after two terms on the other side of the town, was an old fashioned character. Although born in New Portland, where his



parents, Thomas and Mahala (Hutchins) Heald long resided, his background was more in Concord and Moscow, for his grandfather, Amos, was a nephew of Maj. Ephraim Heald, and his grandmother, Sally, the first white child born in Somerset County, was a daughter of William Fletcher. Amos, the grandfather, came to Maine about 1785, married at Bingham a year later and was drowned at Caratunk Falls in December, 1800, with one of his Fletcher brothers-in-law. Amos, the school teacher, married Margaret Bailey, a very attractive woman, at North Anson in 1860. Their only child, Matie (1861-1892) was born at Embden and attended Anson Academy. After living several years at Madison, Amos Heald died at Harmony. He was a dignified man and of very pleasant manner. By his marriage he was related to the Gahans of North Anson:

Down the middle road, or Canada Trail, in the Dunbar neighborhood were families of notable teachers. The Atkinson family was one of them. William Atkinson taught the Dunbar school as early as 1839. His sister, Elizabeth, twenty years his junior, was teaching there in 1852 — her third school in Embden — and the two ensuing years was mistress of the Berry school. She returned to the Dunbar school for one term in 1856. Her niece, Flora (Atkinson) Hilton, daughter of Joseph Atkinson and wife of Cephas Hilton, taught at district No. 2 in 1868 — which was shortly before her marriage — and died at Guilford. Ellen Caswell (Mrs. Stickney Gray 1844-1913), daughter of the senior John Caswell followed her father as a teacher. She kept the Dunbar school, her home district, in 1860, as he had done in 1845, had one term the same year in No. 6 down toward Anson and then one term in Anson before she married at 18 years of age. Her daughter, Mrs. Evie Gray Robinson, years later taught in Embden.

There were also the Salley girls still farther down the road — who made exceptional records. Sarah J. (1845-1910), daughter of Isaac Salley, Jr., first had the Berry school in the summer of '64 and then kept the Cragin school the following winter. She boarded with the family of John Pierce, whose brother, Merari Spaulding Pierce (1826-1869) she married as soon as the school

term had closed. Her second husband was George Mantor (1835-1883) of Madison, who, in '63, had taught the Moulton school in Embden. He was a son of Luke Mantor. The Mantors, too, were good teachers. Ella Mantor (Mrs. George E. Hapgood of North Anson) kept the summer term of the Moulton school in '63 and Ellen Mantor kept the Dunbar school in '66. Sarah Salley bore her second husband six children, one of whom is Walon Mantor at Madison.

Her cousin, Clymena, daughter of Cyrus Salley, had a larger teaching experience, most of it in eastward schools. She was mistress of the Stevens school, No. 2, in '62; the Berry school in '64; the Dunbar school in '64 and '65; the Wilson school, No. 6, in '66 and the Gray school, No. 1, in '68, in August of the latter year marrying John O. Hilton of Anson.

Tilson D. Salley, of Madison — his father, Joseph, having been a cousin of Isaac, Jr., and of Cyrus — taught the Dunbar school in 1866 when it was largest in Embden. It was his first experience at teaching, in recalling which he said; "I agreed with Issac Salley, then agent of the district, at the rate of \$20 a month. I had some doubt about my success as there was a number of large scholars and the house was packed full, from little tots to full grown boys. But things moved along smoothly through the entire term. I boarded at the agent's house where the surroundings were homelike with plenty of jollity and amusement during those winter evenings." Tilson was doubly related in Embden, for his grandmother was Polly (Wilson) Thompson, wife of Joseph Thompson of Anson, and daughter of Veteran John Wilson by Fahi Pond.

The Williams family, with relatives in Anson, produced teachers for Embden schools, chiefly on the Kennebec River side. Laura (1830) daughter of Chandler Williams, kept the Berry school in 1847 after her father had moved to Moscow. Harriet T. Williams (1847-1877) had a long teaching career in the town before she became Mrs. Henry B. Merry of North Anson. When hardly well into her teens, she kept the Moulton school and then, in 1861, the Barron school. She had the Berry school in '65 and '68, went soon to No. 3 and No. 6 districts and in 1869 was



teaching in No. 2 and No. 5 districts. Her Embden parents were Zachariah (1808-1898) and Nancy (Berry) Williams. Zachariah, a son of Caleb, was agent of the No. 3 district in 1847, prior to his removal to Anson. Hattie Williams' sister-in-law Emeline B. Merry, taught the Dunbar school in 1863, taught also in Anson Academy afterward and married David B. Norton, active in G. A. R. circles. They lived first at Industry, where their seven children were born. Estelle Merry (1851-1886) of the same family was mistress of No. 3 in '70. She married Calvin W. Savage, as his second wife. They lived at Poway, near San Diego, California. Sarah at the Berry school in '62 and the Dunbar school in '63; Augusta at the Dunbar and Wilson districts in '67, '69 and '70; Delora at the John Gray school in '63; and Frances at the Dunbar school in '70 were other Williams teachers of that period.

The earlier Savage families of Embden also included several teachers. Sarah Otis Savage, daughter of Reuben, Jr., taught the John Gray school in '66 and, a few months previously, a term in No. 3. She married Ai Williams of Solon, a returned Californian. They settled at Somerville, Mass., and after his death she resided at Waltham. Sarah's sister, Martha, was teacher of No. 8 school in '63, and following the Civil War married Joseph Chase. They made their home at Skowhegan. After his death she married Daniel Crossman of South Athol, Mass., and soon moved to Framingham.

Thomas J. Savage's son, Edward (1846-1907) taught at No. 3, his home district in the late 60's and then resided at San Francisco many years. He returned to Skowhegan when his health failed and died at the house of his brother, Jefferson. He never married. Their cousin, Mrs. Dollie Savage Jagger of Sterling, Mass. — daughter of Elbridge G. Savage (1812-1887) — taught the John Gray school in '62 and boarded with Elam Stevens. "My term there" Mrs. Jagger wrote years latter," was very agreeable. The pupils were bright and eager to learn and I derived real pleasure in trying to help them." One of her girl pupils of that term in '62 declared her to have been "a good teacher and a darling."

The many Thompson families of Embden furnished quite a quota of men and women teachers beyond the ones already mentioned. Celia and Flavilla Thompson were Embden teachers in 1840. Ella M. Thompson, (1856-1884) youngest daughter of Fletcher and Martha (Gray) Thompson, had a pathetic career of earnest service. Among her many Embden schools were two at the Berry district in the early 70's and a term at No. 3 in '75. Her sister, Emma, (Mrs. John C. Gray of Boston) taught the Berry school in 1879 but died in 1886 at 33 years of age. Another sister, Sarepta (1850-1893), Mrs. Frank Moulton, was a teacher in No. 8 district and their daughter, Josephine, was an Embden teacher at No. 3 and elsewhere of later years. Older teachers of these Thompson families were Susannah, who taught in 1848 and became Wesley Gray's second wife; Adeline, daughter of Reuben, who became Mrs. Richard Hilton, 2nd., of Starks in 1850, after a term as mistress of No. 5 in '48, and Frances Ann, Adeline's sister, who taught No. 5 in 1849. Lt. Isaac H. Thompson of Anson, was master of the Holbrook school in '60.

A notable school "marm" in districts eastward was Harriet K. Chaney of Embden. She had the No. 3 terms in '45 and '47; No. 4 in '45 and Nos. 1 and 2 in '46 before her marriage to David Patterson of Solon. She was the mother of Mahlon Patterson, the Solon trader, and of Horace Patterson of Athens. Of her three daughters Ellen became Mrs. Ernest Whipple; Sarah, Mrs. Philander Baker of Caratunk; and Mildred, Mrs. Frank G. Manson of Limington. Manson (1862-1898) was a well known educator. Graduating from Dartmouth College in 1887, he became principal of Anson Academy from 1889 to 1893. He then studied medicine at Dartmouth and practiced for two years at Billerica, Mass., where he died. His grave is at Solon Village. His widow, graduate of the Academy in '91, taught for 13 years in Solon, and in more recent times was a popular assistant to the principal of the academy.

The Moores of Anson and Madison sent acceptable teachers to Embden schools. Nira C. a sister of Samantha (Mrs. Moses M. Thompson) of Madison kept the No. 2 school in '49, afterward



marrying William Holbrook of Madison. She died in 1902. Her certificate, written March 17, 1849 by Superintendent T. F. Boothby, is held by her daughter, Emma, (Mrs. Edgar C. Dunton) of Skowhegan.

Charles S. Moore — son of Asa of Anson and master of the Berry school in '68 — made his fortune in California as a news-dealer and died in 1921. About the time of his teaching he also was a cheese maker for T. Gray & Son at their North Anson factory. George H. Moore, a lawyer at Hollister, Calif., is his nephew. His cousin, Alice Moore, had one term at the Barron school in '64 and another cousin, Olive M. Snell, daughter of Joshua Snell of Anson and descended through her mother from Maj. John Moore, taught No. 5 in '65. Olive married Ansel Tobey. Her sister, Augusta, was Mrs. Frederic Dunbar of Embden. Other Snell sisters were Emily (Mrs. Ben Mantor of North Anson) and Susan (Mrs. Frank Jones, of Oshkosh, Wis.) Lora Moore from Anson, but of a later generation, kept many schools in the town, including No. 3 and had great prestige.

But big Embden schools, paying relatively good wages, attracted many other good teachers from adjacent towns and even more distant points. Elizabeth Pease Norton (1835-1904) of New Portland and belonging to the same family as the famous Farmington singer, was one of them. She was of small stature and had curly hair, worn in ringlets down to her shoulders, Georgianna O. Hutchins was a teaching contemporary in Embden schools and was also very proficient on the piano, filling the school girls of the day with wonderment at her rendering of "The Battle of Waterloo."

Elizabeth Norton had seven terms in Embden, most of them in the northwest section where her uncle, Samuel Norton, lived on the slopes of Black Hill, but two of the terms were in '55 and '56 at the John Gray school. She began teaching at 17, never married and devoted her life to educational work. After numerous terms in Maine, including one in the district "under the hill" at North Anson, she taught in Ohio, as did Georgie Hutchins, and in the 70's went to California. The law there recognized only normal graduates for first-class schools, so she

came back to the Gorham Normal and graduated, being the poet of her class. Then again she traveled to California and taught there as long as her health permitted. She was the author of numerous verses and, at San Juan, Calif., was active as a member of the Order of Eastern Star. She died at Hollister where a sister, Mrs. S. F. Hight, and a brother, R. G. Norton resided. She taught 76 schools in a service of over 30 years. One of her nieces is Mrs. Carrie Norton Gilbert of Farmington.

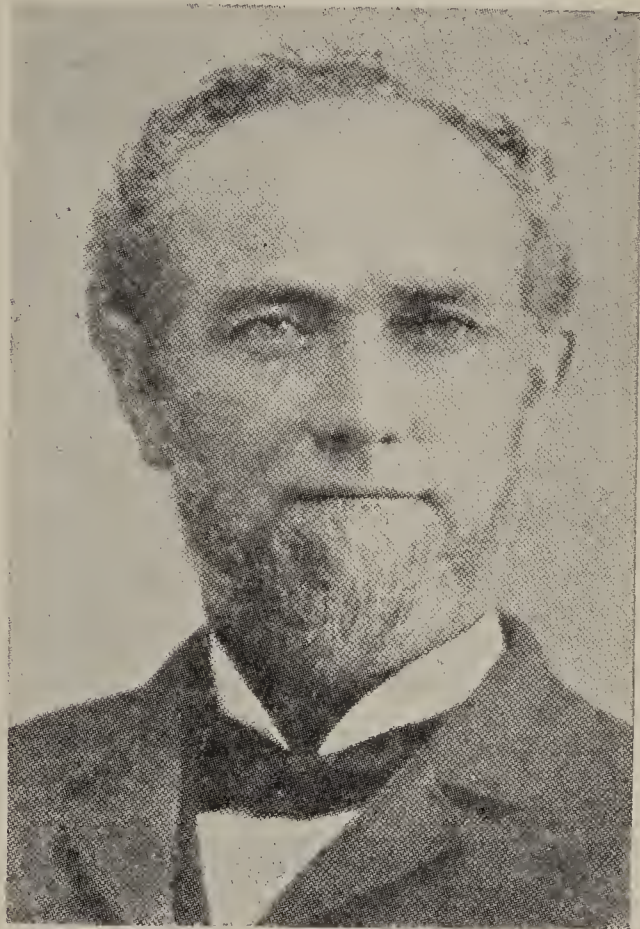
Her parents — John Wesley and Lydia (Flint) Norton — resided in New Portland. They had two other daughters — Clarissa Flint, who taught northwest Embden schools in '45 and '55, and Sarah Flint Norton who had one term in '50 in the same part of town. These were household terms at which the children of their uncle, Samuel Norton, and of his neighbors attended. Samuel's son, Charles C. Norton, now at Williamantic, Me., was master of this school in '70. Samuel's wife was Charlotte Waugh of Starks. Mary S. Norton, teacher of that school in '63 and '64, was their daughter.

Mellen C. Hight, of Athens and Boston, presided in '61 at the head desk of the Berry school with 35 scholars and Michael F. Berry, agent. Sadie L. French, whom Stillman H. Atwood, agent, engaged for the No. 3 term in '76, was from Mount Vernon. Another Kennebec county teacher in that school was Hon. L. T. Carleton, leading attorney of Winthrop, former chairman of the Maine Fish and Game Commission and head of a G. A. R. committee that went to Washington in 1928 to deliver captured standards of Confederate battle flags to Virginia and other Southern states. Mr. Carleton taught No. 3 in '67 with 45 scholars for \$54, Joshua G. Boyington agent.

“People there were very kind that winter” wrote he by way of reminiscence. “They overlooked my youth and inexperience. The thing I remember most clearly about that school was a boy some 10 years old. He appeared mentally and physically all right and active but during the whole term I could not teach him a single letter of the alphabet. He would learn a few letters during the day but the next morning it was all off. I devoted a lot of time to him but really failed.”



While it was not long a large or difficult district, the John Gray school (No. 1) had a succession of interesting teachers. James Justin Parlin (1837-1896), native of Freeman, well known attorney at North Anson and member of the Legislature in 1878, taught school there in '63 and '64. Joshua Gray hired him for the first term at \$53.80 and Ozias McFadden for the second at \$50. Francis Wilder was there in '49 with 22 scholars; Sarah Burns, daughter of Isaac, in '50; Cordelia Wilson in '51. Cordelia (1832) was the oldest daughter of Elijah Wilson, granddaughter of Veteran John and in 1854 became the wife of Enoch Young. Her sister, Flavilla, (1836) taught three Embden terms, two in No. 6 in '54



JAMES JUSTIN PARLIN

and '56 and in 1860 married James Beal. There were several teachers in the families of both Elijah and of his brother, Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson. Everett Wilson, the latter's son, now resident of Portland, taught No. 6 in 1882 with 23 scholars. Cora A. Wilson, who was educated at Kent's Hill, taught the Holbrook district in '84. To No. 1 school came also Sabrina E. Knowles in '60, Eva A. Cummings in '61; Georgie Hutchins for two or three terms and Ella M. Boyington (1845-1912) in '65, daughter of Bartlett Boyington of Lexington. Flora E. Butts of New Portland who belonged to a family of teachers of whom also was Laura Butts, had the No. 1 Embden school in '68 and '69.

The dwindling census of scholars by the early '70's made this school an attractive threshold for young teachers at the beginner's stage. Not a few of these progressed to larger experiences.

Most of them were Embden girls. The names of teachers there through quite 20 years were Carrie E. McFadden, Naomi Stevens, both of the immediate neighborhood; Rena Churchill, Emma B. Hodgdon, Carrie L. and Angie Boothby, Edith Pierce, Nellie Eames, now living in Massachusetts; Ada A. Scott of North Anson; Susie Spaulding, now Mrs. Neville at Salem, Mass.; Angie Thompson, Lilla B. Smith, wife of Dr. Isaac Lee Salley at Skowhegan; Alice E. Dunbar, now residing in California; Lucy Hobart, Abbie E. Andrews and Almeda Andrews wife of Dr. Frank Paul of Rock Island, Ill.; Emogene E. Frederick of Starks now Mrs. Varney of Peaks Island; Addie L. Walker, Vinie Bunker, Nellie Irvine, Jennie Hilton, Susie Paine, Lena Atkinson and Carrie Cutts (Mrs. W. E. McLean) of Anson.

The No. 2 district was at its heyday in 1833 with 69 scholars. At that time it was the largest school in Embden. In 1852 with 35 scholars Owen A. Hutchins, son of Amos, came to the schoolhouse near the ferry on an engagement with Jonathan Stevens, agent, for the winter term and William I. Dakin from a family seat in the lower district was hired by Joseph Durrell the following winter. These teachers probably used the chair that Luther Cleveland furnished in 1841 and for which he was given a town order for 67 cents. Calvin B. Goodrich taught No. 2 in that year of 1841 for \$26.94. Elizabeth Atkinson (1833) sister of William, got \$44 for the winter term of '55, a good sum for a woman teacher in those days, but Paulina Cragin was paid \$42 for the winter term of '57. Mary A. Thwing, Hannah F. Sylvester, Ellen M. Phibrook and Sarah J. Hilton were other teachers of No. 2 into the early 1860's. Sarah Hilton (Mrs. Fayette M. Paine) was a kinswoman of old families in that district. She taught there three years running — in '63, '64, and '65. She lived the first and last terms with the family of Nicholas Durrell and the other term at the house of Nathan Thompson, Jr., but Sundays visited with the Ozias McFaddens, near by, and as she recalled in recent years, walked often to the grave of her great-grandfather, the centennarian pioneer, Thomas McFadden. She



kept one school in No. 3 but after her marriage went to Illinois and has resided at Chicago into a remarkable old age.

This school, like the John Gray district southward, lost the prestige that attaches to large attendance but was taught during the twenty years prior to 1890 by a succession of capable women. Charles H. T. Atwood of Embden, a prominent young man in his day, was the only schoolmaster there during that period. The array of young school "marms" included Margaret McKenney. Delora Goodrich, Lula S. Boothby, Carrie E. McFadden, Rena Churchill, Clara and Lottie Walker, Ella and Emma Thompson, Louisa Suckling, Adella Veasie, now Mrs. Moore of Madison; Mary Spaulding, now Mrs. Egan of Solon, Emma F. Durrell, Augusta Benjamin, Georgia M. Atwood, Maud Alice Parkman, Bell Whipple, Etta L. McIntyre, Etta Gould, Annie Fairbrother, now Mrs. Horace Smith of Anson; and Lenora Thompson of Embden, who married Charles L. Williams, her classmate at Anson Academy, himself an Embden teacher.

Parmela Kinsley and Parmelia Paine kept the No. 6 school in '49 and '50. Eleanor Burns (1830-1909) was its mistress in '53. Sarah Burns (1831-1913), her sister, taught the John Gray school in '50.

Ortinsa and Artvisor Patterson, Frances B. Kimball, Mary Bennett, Sarah Randolph and Fidelia Wilson are also among the well known mistresses on No. 6 roster of long ago. The schoolhouse, whose predecessor with two chimneys and the distinction of having been roof tree two decades to annual town meetings, was tagged by village folks as "The Box Trap." a bit of facetious nomenclature that persisted even against removal of the building to be a schoolhouse a mile northward. For 20 years, however, after the 1870's this school had a considerable attendance under the instruction of attractive young teachers from Embden and Anson. The list includes Lottie Walker (Mrs. Fred B. Young of Portland) her sister-in-law, Daisy Young (Mrs. Wallace Barron); Cora Walker, daughter of Eli; Ruth Barron, Nellie Morin, Lena F. Donley, now a teacher at Portland, Etta Hilton (1868-1899), sister of Carrie (Mrs. Edwin Hodgdon), Hattie (Mrs. Chester E. Allen) and Jennie

(Mrs. Chester V. Bailey) all Embden teachers — Angie Boothby, Flora Eames and Louisa Williams. These were girls of Embden, who shared teaching experiences in No. 6 during this 20-year period also with Mary and Ida Gilman, Mae W. and Susie Spaulding, Allie Hutchins, Achsa Randall (Mrs. Perkins of Madison), Lena A. Gray, Addie and Gertrude Smith, Nellie M. Wilbur (Mrs. E. E. Atwood of New Portland) Minnie E. Russell (Mrs. Wheeler of Skowhegan) and Elizabeth Simmons. Most of these young teachers were from North Anson. The Box Trap gradually declined to a school population that meant summer terms only. The immigration westward, starting strong there in the 1840's, spelled after 50 years a landscape of abandoned acres.

But other interesting names stand out as one pores the ancient records. Henrietta W. Daniels of Pleasant Ridge, is an example. She concluded teaching in March, 1864, to become the second wife of Paul B. Rowe of Concord, Rev. Samuel Savage officiating. Seven of her school terms were taught in Embden — at the Berry school in '46, '51, '53, '57, and '63 and at No. 3 school in '51 and '62. Adeline Gray of Anson, sister of Niron and daughter of Robert and Nancy (Bunker) Gray, had a like record in Embden, beginning at No. 1 in '54 and then with three terms at the Dunbar school in '58, '59 and '61. She passed on while a young woman, widely recognized for her brilliant mind. There were also the Stickney girls, daughters of Dr. George W. Stickney (1799-1887) of North Anson, who lived in a house on the site of the village library. He was a man of exceptional intellect and character, which these young women inherited. There were Sarah, who taught the Moulton school in '47, a household school near the Wilson district in '46 and married a Putman; Lucy, who kept the Dunbar school in '50; and Emma Stickney who was mistress of No. 3 in 1853. The last two did not marry. Of schoolmasters in eastward schools were Simeon Cragin, Jr., from Seven Mile Brook, who tried his hand at teaching No. 3 in '59, and Jerome Spaulding (1836) of Anson who kept No. 3 in '60.



Closely associated with early Embden schools likewise was the family of Daniel Bunker of North Anson. A son, Daniel Bunker, Jr., (1830-1865) taught at Nos. 1 and 3 districts in '45 and died at Chicago. His sisters Martha (1836-1920) and Naomi (1833-1888) and Judith, or Juda, a cousin, were all Embden teachers. Martha, who kept the Dunbar school in '51 married John H. Gilbreth and the late Frank B. Gilbreth (1868-1925) a successful consulting engineer was their son. Graduating at the English High School in Boston, Frank Gilbreth practised his profession in Boston and in New York, was a major of engineers in the World War, lectured at several American universities, invented processes for industrial education and became a scientific management leader. Naomi Bunker, who presided over the Moulton school in 1845 before it had a school-house and over the Dunbar school a few years later died in California. She was a remarkable teacher. Judith Bunker was teacher at the Dunbar school in '68, the third one of the family to teach there, and had another Embden school in 1870. Samuel Bunker (1824-1902) at North Anson was a half-brother of Daniel, Jr., Martha and Naomi. Miss Minnie Bunker, Anson Academy '84 and University of California '90, a widely traveled woman of lovable personality and many happy friendships, teacher of Greek art and worker for civic betterment, now at Oakland, Calif., and her brother, the late Fred W. Bunker of North Anson, twice elected a member of the governor's council, were niece and nephew of three of these Embden teachers.

The older Bunker sisters were among the earlier teachers of note in the No. 5 district. Considering the importance of this neighborhood as one of the first to be settled it grew slowly in educational importance but during its history this district had quite as many interesting teachers as any other Embden school. The masters and mistresses there before the Bunkers included Collamore Purington, who was Elisha's brother and who taught nine weeks in 1841 for \$36 and in 1846 married Mrs. Margaret Randall of Bowdoinham; Harriet Ann Purington, sister of Collamore and Elisha, in 1845; William Bixby in '47, Catherine Dunlap, daughter of Archa, in 1841, becoming a few

years later Mrs. Amos A. Mann of Mercer; S. F. Fuller, Ann Flint (Mrs. Amos Fletcher), and Lucy Stickney. After 1851 were Rufel Flint, Sarah Batchelder (Mrs. John Jones), F. P.



LANA (RECORD) WILLIAMS

Hilton, Elizabeth Atkinson, like Catherine Dunlap, living near-by, M. B. Ward, M. F. Durrell, Edwin S. Danforth, Josephine Witherell (Mrs. James Collins), Adeline Gray, Etta Savage (Mrs. George K. Redmond), Lizzie Jacobs, Clarence Emerson and several of the big schoolmasters like Elisha Purington, while prior to the '90's were Wallis Peaslee, Ruth B. Wood who did not marry, Lana Record, who taught several Embden terms very successfully and her brother Daniel Record, Clara Allen (Mrs. George K.

Allen of Greenwood, Mass.), D. A. James, Carrie L. Walker (1861-1882), Addie L. Walker (1872-1894), Vila Walker of New Portland, an accomplished teacher who kept most of the large Embden schools before her marriage to John G. True (1860-1897) and now resides at Farmington; Belle Hunnewell, Nettie McLaughlin, George G. Weeks, Carrie L. Boothby, Mary Pollard, Emma Wilson (Mrs. Allen Wilson), Frank Luce, Cora A. Wilson, Geneva Albee, writer and wife of Virgil Hilton; Chancey Adams of North Anson now a physician of high standing at Concord, N. H.; Lilla B. Smith, Emma Thompson, Lee Salley, Alice Moore, Abram Wyman of Skowhegan graduate of Colby and of Harvard Divinity School and a Unitarian minister; Laura E. Strickland, and Nellie Cleveland (Mrs. E. B. Chase of Skowhegan), Josie Knowlton, Flora Knowlton (Mrs. Arthur Weymouth) who had two children and made her home in Utah; Susie Paine (Mrs. Joseph Ames) now deceased; Millie Tripp (Mrs. Mellen H.



Berry of North Anson), Sarah Savage (Mrs. M. L. French of Bangor), O. H. Landers, Mabel Marston (Mrs. Gould A. Porter of North Anson), and Frank Dutton.

Home from Colby for a teaching vacation this writer late in December, 1887, went to No. 4 district for an eight week's engagement, made with Edwin J. Clark, agent, but now of North Anson. There were 29 boys and girls entitled to attend this school. Michael F. Berry, high up on the hill westward, furnished board at \$2 a week. The winter temperature in the spare bedroom was an experience that will not fade but of surpassing character was the family's splendid hospitality, with Michael's daughter, Aura, now Mrs. James Murphy, officiating at that period as the mistress of Michael's household. The star event of the season was an annual spelling bee with "Lost Nation" school in Concord. It dated far back for Edgar Millay, teacher there in '73, used to tell about attending with his daughter, Gertrude, who amazed both sides by her faultless spelling performance. At this bee of '88 Lussanna G. Taylor, Concord teacher, now Mrs. Charles J. Savage of Norridgewock, "put the words" to the standing lines. Good luck and precise intuition about letters gave the Embden spellers a victory score.

The end of No. 4 term fell with the day of the great blizzard of 1888. Its teacher recalls his tramp through the blinding storm down over Atkinson hill and on till his father met him in a pung drawn by "Old Ned" a favorite sorrel horse. The welcome meeting was in the deep woods of the cross road toward New Portland. In his pocket was the agent's order for \$60 — his two-months pay to be duly deposited at interest with the town treasurer. With prospect of wages from an immediate term of school on Dead River, here were riches, indeed, toward resuming in the spring at college. On the following day, while snow and wind were unabated, with what solicitude his revered mother packed his kit for the journey into Lexington, over the height of the land and through Jerusalem township! The last twelve or fifteen miles along the horse back and away around Mt. Bigelow to Flagstaff were done on snowshoes.

Hardly a stick or foundation stone remains of the Berry schoolhouse but it was for years a prosperous primary seat. In the forty years before the winter of '88 and for nearly as long afterwards the struggle for learning was waged there. A great procession of scholars came. The roll of teachers, not yet mentioned, comprised Albion K. Walker of New Portland, Lottie and Sarah E. Walker, William F. Follett, Ellen Metcalf, G. M. Patterson, Carrie E. McFadden and A. A. Tibbetts, while in later years came Nellie Albee, J. M. Elder, Lena A. Cook, Augusta Dinsmore, Lee and Harrison Salley, Josie and Moses French, Jr., Lizzie Smith, Emma J. Berry, Willis P. Ayer, Georgia M. Atwood, who married Charles Tobey of Skowhegan and as his widow resides at Eugene, Oregon; Charles H. T. Atwood, John Knowlton, Jr., of New Portland; Etta McIntyre, E. L. Moulton daughter of Deacon Benjamin Moulton and wife of Colby Atwood; Sophia Chase, Etta L. McIntyre, E. E. Willard, Hattie Thompson, J. F. Adams, C. H. Landers, John B. Carville, now of Stratton; Royal Boston now of Portland, Ina Donley and Milton Dutton.

Concord teachers came frequently over the boundary to keep school, the Duntons among them. Edson Dunton was master of No. 2 by the ferry in '51. The year before he was at the Moulton school, No. 10, holding its daily sessions at Amos Copp's house. This district of yore extended three miles north and south even to Concord, the rough road, along which the settler's homes were mostly placed, being almost within stone's fling of the great pond. Rev. Oliver Moulton's brood had the longest way to go. Oliver, Jr., gathering his brothers and sisters on an ox-sled with other scholars, teamed them southward to the hall of learning. A bag of hay for the oxen at mid-day was part of the equipment. One afternoon, homeward bound, Ai Moulton, in playing around the sled, broke his leg. His screams of pain aroused the farmsteads en route to the parental roof tree, where his father, Rev. Oliver, set the fractured member. Jane Dunton likewise taught the Moulton school and Olive Dunton, who kept the Berry school in '58 was an Anson Academy student. Olive married Stilson Wells, a Civil War volunteer and dwelt in California.



The Moulton school eventually became No. 8 after the Wentworth district through constant changes was partitioned between the Cragin and Holbrook districts. Teachers of this newer No. 8 (old No. 10) were: Melvina Daniels, Ella M. Thompson, Rena B. Churchill, Emma B. Hodgdon, Alice Savage (Mrs. Risdén Baker), Mary E. Whitney, Ruth E. Barron, Minnie Stinchfield (Mrs. Richardson of Strong), Minerva Hawes (1861-1883), Evie Gray (Mrs. W. C. Robinson of North Anson), Rebecca Dyer, Amy E. Emery, Rosa Pierce (Mrs. James O. Egerton of Brooklyn), Nellie Strickland, now living in Massachusetts; Nettie E. and Myra L. Atwood, the latter now Mrs. Fred King of New Portland; Millie A. Tripp and Annie J. Nutter.

Far over in No. 11 at the schoolhouse above but east of North Village a score and more of comely girls had teaching experience when scholars there had declined to small numbers. These were Florence Caswell, daughter of Bowdoin now Mrs. Chamberlain of Kingfield; Clara Remick, Lana and Vila Walker, L. F. Gordon, Emma Blanchard, Emma B. Hodgdon, who married (1) Frank B. Bosworth and (2) Lyman Berry, Alice Savage, Allie Hutchins, Emma L. Newell, Pauline Gould of the Embden and New Portland Goulds now Mrs. Rogers of Belgrade; Etta Dutton, Nellie Atkinson who died in Dakota; Linda M. Dunbar (Mrs. Wilfred H. Strickland), Etta E. and Laura Strickland, Carrie Butts, Fosta Chase, Millie Tripp, Nellie Atwood, Nellie M. Young and Eliza Bartlett. It had never been for long a populous district. In earlier times several teachers there had been from the Strickland families — Daniel D. Strickland in '51 and '55; Almira C., who became Mrs. Leonard H. Dyer, taught the school in district No. 11 in '58; and Charity B. Strickland, her younger sister, in '61. The Moultons, living near, supplied several teachers including Love (Mrs. Ephraim C. Tripp) in '63.

The waning of school districts followed of course the lines of waning population. Toward the close of the last century this process was becoming more and more apparent. Numerous school families remained in a somewhat diagonal line across the town. Three large schools survived all others and these were No. 3 in the northeast, No. 5 in middle Embden and No. 12, the Holbrook

school well westward. The Holbrook school in later days engaged a succession of best teachers. These included Eldorah Barron, Louisa Williams, Eva Bunker, Lana Record, Ella Thompson, Lora Moore, Roe Mantor, John Knowlton, Jr., Alice Fletcher of North Anson (Mrs. Gustavus A. Steward) now of West Virginia; Fred A. Dinsmore, Adelbert L. Safford of Dead River, graduate of Bates, author of maps used by many Somerset county schools and now superintendent of schools at Readfield, Mass.; Laura Hilton (Mrs. John Newell of California), E. B. Luce, Lenora Thompson, Nellie Moore, (Mrs. Egerton of Salem, Mass.), Queenie Ware (1871-1893) who married Lester V. Bailey; Nellie Irvine, Walter C. McKenney, Harriet Tozier, Addie L. Walker (1871-1894) and S. E. Tinkham.

Thus runs the chronicles of Embden's schools and teachers. Both served the cause of education creditably and helped the children of a rural people toward higher things of larger happiness. No other endeavor there for over a century gripped the common interest more steadfastly. The teachers grew in experience and intellect. Their efforts brought welcome wages in communities where during former times was little else in mental lines of earning power. Teaching accordingly became a crowded profession in which the best young men and women vied for excellence. For Embden's schools and scholars it has a full share of happy memories.



## CHAPTER XXXIV

### RALLYING ROUND THE FLAG

Without tablet in bronze or granite monument to war-time valor Embden nevertheless has a record of services fully to warrant one. More than 100 farmer lads from the town marched off to the terrible conflict of the '60's. About one-half of these were in regiments under Butler or Banks of Massachusetts — major generals of volunteers. From Augusta, Portland and Boston these recruits sailed away to Fortress Monroe. Soon again they were voyaging to Hilton Head, S. C., Ship Island, Miss., and adjacent points to have part in the conquest of New Orleans and Louisiana, the opening of the Mississippi and, eventually, in the expedition on the Red River.

Of about 20 Embden soldiers who died of disease during the Civil War, a large percentage had been on duty in the far south. Some Embden survivors in these regiments came north with Butler to Bermuda Hundred. In Virginia they carried on with about another half of the Embden enlistments in divers regiments that had come direct to Washington and the Army of the Potomac. During the war years Embden troopers there were who rode and raided from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah and the James and to Richmond; Embden artillerymen were helping serve the big guns and Embden infantrymen were sharing in the sanguinary charges. Some 17 Embden soldiers were killed in action. These fell for the most part at Fredericksburg, Winchester, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

In earlier days one Embden boy, Barzilla S. McFadden, went away to the War with Mexico and may have lost his life in the storming of Chapultepec. A dozen Embden men fought in the second war with Britain. Some were on coast guard duty but others were on the long march across New Hampshire and Vermont to Plattsburg and helped in the invasion of Canada. Most

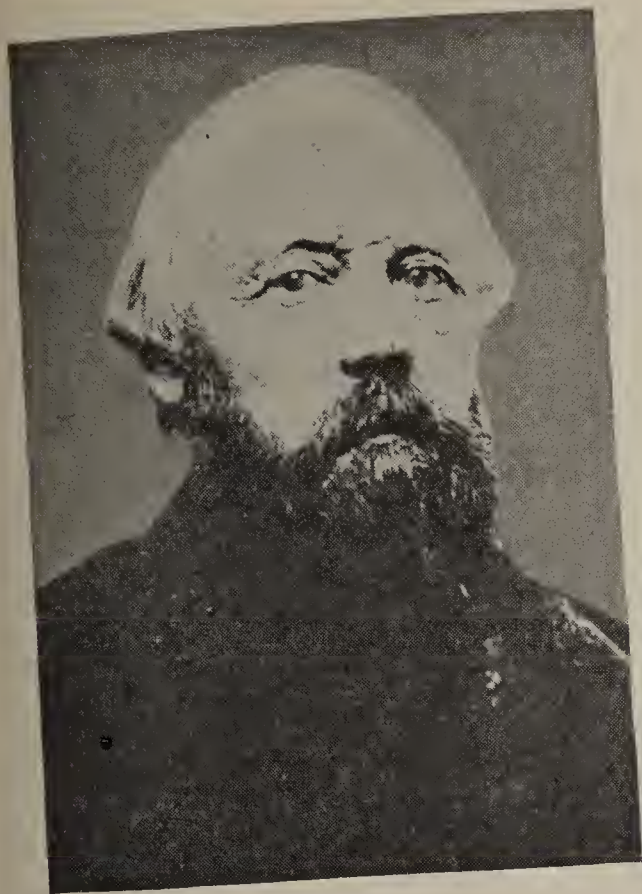
Embden pioneers were veterans of the Revolution from Massachusetts and New Hampshire or sons of those who had been.

In the good militia days Embden long had one company, at first organized and largely officered on Seven Mile Brook. Then there were two companies with rival jurisdiction on either side of the town — boundaries carefully defined by the selectmen — as well as a company of horse. There was a town stock of powder and ball and two camp kettles. Annual meetings of the town voted allowances for rations at the musters. Cartridges were manufactured under the business eye of "Uncle Mose" Thompson at his tavern, probably at the hands of persons who had become town charges. The martial spirit of Embden was recognized by surrounding territory. Early and late there were three Embden colonels of militia, besides a native son, Elbridge Gerry Savoge, who after he had moved to Solon became a militia brigadier. All this one might regard as a separate topic. It belongs, however, by way of preface and, perhaps, of inspiration to the town's valiant efforts in the Civil War.

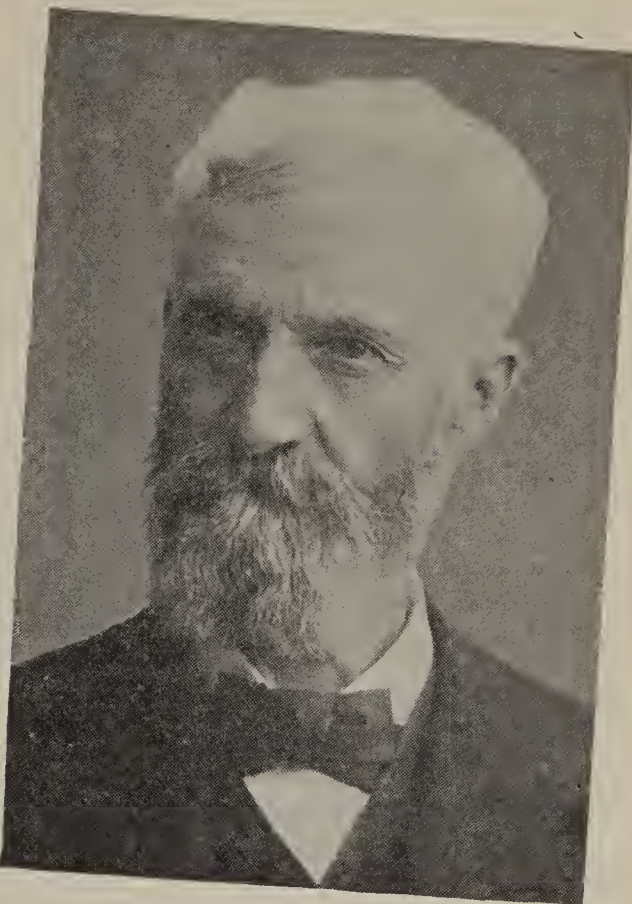
The commissioned officers roster in Maine volunteer regiments carries the names of several Embden born men. Lieut. Col. Joseph Whitman Spaulding of the 19th Maine Regiment belonged by birth to Caratunk but his grandfather, Joseph Spaulding (1769-1866) originally resided in Embden and the family in early days had many local connections. Col. Spaulding went out as an enlisted man from Richmond, Me., where first and last a considerable number of people of Embden interest settled. This same Joseph Spaulding of Embden was father-in-law of Elbridge G. Savage who went to the front as captain of Company F, Third Maine but suffered a sunstroke in Baltimore, as related, that terminated his army career. The latter's nephew, Jefferson Savage, native of Embden, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F in the same regiment on Aug. 4, 1861.

Seth T. Hutchins of North Anson, son of Asahel and Polly (Savage) Hutchins of Embden, was captain of Co. A, 28th Maine, a nine months regiment. He was considered an excellent drill master, perhaps the best in the regiment and the higher of-





CAPT. ELBRIDGE G. SAVAGE



CAPT. SETH T. HUTCHINS

ficers regarded Company A as particularly well trained. Often on dress parade Maj. Bullen is quoted as having remarked: "Capt. Hutchins, you have a finely drilled company there." Thirteen Embden men went out in this company, one of the largest quotas the town furnished to any military organization during the war.

Lieut. Horatio Gates Cleveland of Monroe, Wis., son of James Young and Edith (Cragin) Cleveland of Embden, was commissioned in Company K, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers. He was wounded at Atlanta and resigned Nov. 17, '64. His brother, Roger Sherman Cleveland, served in the Wisconsin cavalry. Jerry S. Cleveland, an original member of the 4th Battery, First Mounted Artillery and Benjamin F. Cleveland of the Tenth Maine were his first cousins. All were natives of Embden and grandsons of Luther Cleveland the Embden pioneer.

Among non-commissioned officers there were several Embden men. Jarvis Wentworth, a Vermont cavalryman; William C. Walker, James F. Luce, Justus B. Wilson, Stilson Wells, and Daniel K. Williams served as sergeants. Alvin H. and Elijah P. Burns, Jerry S. Cleveland, Ebenezer C. Talcott, Oliver J. Moul-

ton, Edmond E. Gould, James H. Harlow, Cephas Walker, Wesley Gray, William S. Hodgdon, J. Williams Morin, Amos J. Wentworth, Daniel Wentworth and Benjamin Young were corporals. Five musicians enlisted from Embden — Morrill Green, Harley F. Hicks, George S. and Timothy C. Beal and Thomas Delancy, who although accredited to Embden's quota was born in Cork, Ireland, claimed that as his residence and may have never traveled farther up the Kennebec than Augusta.

There were Embden soldiers in an even score of the 32 volunteer infantry regiments organized in the state as well as in the two Cavalry regiments, the first Heavy Artillery and the Mounted Artillery. The larger groups and the approximate number in these groups were with the following nine regiments:

Eighteen in the 4th Battery, Mounted Artillery. This battery was in many hard fought battles. It first marched up the Shenandoah, was in Gen Siegel's command and then with Gen. Pope and the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Army Corps. It served its guns three hours at Cold Harbor and was rushed to Washington to meet Early's raid.

Fifteen in Company A, 28th Maine. This nine months regiment encamped at Chalmette, the site of the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812, and displayed great gallantry at Fort Butler. Many of its soldiers re-enlisted.

Eleven in companies B. D and K, Thirteenth Maine. This was Col. Neal Dow's regiment. It sailed to Ship Island, was at New Orleans and in the Red River Expedition, whence it returned to Fortress Monroe and the District of Columbia.

Ten in Companies A, F, H, and I, Sixteenth Maine, Asa W. Wilder of Skowhegan, Colonel. When it had been organized only four months this regiment participated in the Battle of Fredericksburg. It served at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania Court House and in April, '65 was part of the army that pursued Lee to Appomattox Court House.

Nine in companies B, F, H and I, Third Maine, whose first colonel was Oliver O. Howard (1830-1909) afterwards a corps commander and also general of the Army of The Tennessee.



This regiment was at both battles of Bull Run and at Fredericksburg, the Wilderness and Chancellorsville.

Nine in companies B, H and K, Ninth Maine. This regiment landed at Hilton Head and after service in the far south was brought to Virginia for the James River campaign and had part in the battle of Cold Harbor. There was a considerable quota of Concord men in Co.. D. of this regiment, including James E. Shepard, sergeant; Elisha W. Vittum and Daniel O. Fee, corporals; Joseph Bean, Jr., John W. Dinsmore, Oliver C. Dunton who died on shipboard, and Abishal Town.

Seven in Company F. Twentieth Maine, whose colonels in succession were Adelbert Ames of Rockland, son-in-law of Gen. Butler, United States Senator from Mississippi and a general in the Spanish War; Joshua L. Chamberlain, Charles D. Gilmore and Ellis Spear. It was part of the Army of The Potomac that fought the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg — where the 20th Maine was first under fire — and Gettysburg. The regiment held the extreme left of Meade's Gettysburg line on the second day.

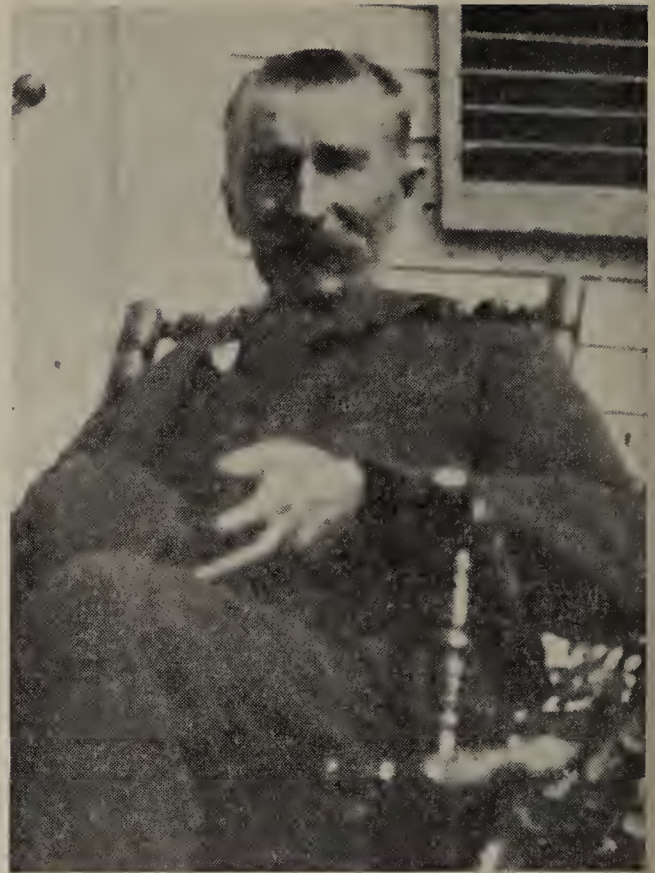
Seven in companies C, H and K, Twenty-fourth Maine, a nine months' regiment that served in the far south but had a pleasant steamboat trip home by way of Cairo. Ill.

Five in companies C and F, Tenth Maine. George L. Beal was colonel of this regiment, which became a part of Pope's army, helped fight the battle of Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, '62 and the next month was at Antietam.

The first enlistments from Embden were William Harrison Holbrook (1841-1924) and James G. Daggett (1842-1862). They were mustered in Aug. 21, '61 with Company B, Seventh Maine. "Had" Holbrook was wounded at Antietam and discharged because of disability March 12, '63. "Jim" Daggett died in the hospital at Washington. Others enlisted soon afterward. A quota of five from Embden, including John Gould, son of Elder Benjamin, was mustered into Co. E, Eighth Maine on Sept. 7 '61. Silas Brown, Benjamin F. and Lee Strickland, brothers, and James Sullivan were the other four. Quotas were supplied Dec. 9, '61 for the Thirteenth Maine and on December 21 for the

4th Battery including several original members. The next quota was Aug. 14, '62 and consisted of seven men. One of these was Lewis Carl, who was killed in his first battle. His death made a deep impression on the Kennebec side of the town where he had been employed by Ozias McFadden prior to his enlistment.

It is a matter of history how the North, disillusioned by reverses of the first two years, resorted to the draft to recruit its armies and Congress passed the so-called



WILLIAM H. HOLBROOK  
First to Enlist from Embden

Conscript Act which became a law by Lincoln's signature on March 3, '63. This law brought seven Embden men into the ranks, all of whom, except Joseph Orlando Moulton, were married. Most of them also had families of small children. The first of the drafted men to be mustered in was Moses L. Strickland, 34 years old. He was duly enrolled July 21, '63 in Co. H, Third Maine. Within a few days came his cousin, Daniel Strickland of New Portland but a son of Daniel D. and Christina Strickland of northwest Embden. During August the other five were mustered in. One of them was Benson Gray who had recently married and come from Concord to settle on the Bosworth farm. He fell at Winchester. Another was John C. Holbrook, one of the four Holbrook brothers all of whom went into the army as married men. Horace W. Holbrook and Philander H. Chick, neighbors near the foot of Embden Pond where they had established their young families, were the other two Embden conscripts of this quota. Probably no other occurrence more seriously impressed the town with the gravity of the Civil War.



Embden was patriotic in voting money as well as supplying men. Funds were provided for State aid to wives and dependents of soldiers in the fields in 1862 and in increasing sums from that time on till the end of the war. Town bounties of \$100 per volunteer had been paid readily till the call was made for raising the Twenty-eighth Regiment. Embden's quota of seventeen men for Company A made extraordinary measures necessary to raise the required bounties.

At a town meeting on Saturday, Aug. 2, '62, "to raise money to aid in obtaining volunteer militia" a sum of \$1,100, or \$100 for each man who volunteered was voted and twenty-two taxpayers of Embden signed a bond for \$1,700 to pay 17 men. These twenty-two were: John Gray, L. H. Walker, Elisha Purington, Ozias H. McFadden, Wm. H. Stevens, Calvin Boyington, Warren Getchell, T. F. Boothby, Phineas Eames, Elam Stevens, Wm. Barron, Edwin S. Danforth, Charles F. Caldwell, Joseph Atkinson, Benjamin C. McKenney, Timothy C. Spaulding, Sanford B. Stevens, Albert Williams, Moses Thompson, Erastus Walker, John Pierce, Michael F. Berry.

The bond named the following to receive \$100 bounty each when mustered into the service of the United States; Mandell Wells, William H. Grear, Archa Mullen, John W. Foss, John Burns, 2nd, Asa Strickland, Daniel Tripp, Daniel Wentworth, Allen Jackson, William H. McKenney, Stilson Wells, Daniel K. Williams, Josiah M. Cook, Thomas J. Mullen, Timothy C. Beal, Richard Tripp. Not all of these enlisted in Co. A, Twenty-eighth Maine. The Beal brothers served in the Twenty-fourth Maine and, although of Embden, some question arose whether they entered the service as part of Embden's quota or as part of Solon's. That made a contention over which town should pay the bounties.

In response to Lincoln's call of Oct. 17, '63, the town voted on December 3 to increase to \$325 its bounty for "each man who shall voluntarily enlist in the service of the United States before the fifth day of January next." The selectmen were authorized to make a loan at 6 per cent to meet this requirement and it was

further agreed to pay each soldier when mustered in. An appropriation of \$1,000 annually till all these bounties were paid was voted. At a meeting March 7, '64, the selectmen were instructed to raise by loan or otherwise \$1,000 to be distributed in state aid. William G. Bailey, David Stevens, 2nd., and Austin Eames were chosen a committee Aug. 24, '64, "to solicit subscriptions to aid in payments as bounties to soldiers," and on the same date David Stevens, 2nd., and Phineas Eames were chosen agents "to procure recruits."

The town bounty was increased to \$350 on Oct. 3, '64 and the selectmen were directed to obtain the money by loan. At the same time the town agreed to assume the amount of money contributed by individuals toward enlisting soldiers to fill the town's quota and town orders were issued bearing interest from date for such sums. The same bounty was voted to each drafted man who voluntarily entered the service. A loan of \$2,000 was authorized Nov. 8, '64 "to pay money borrowed of citizens and also to offset money subscribed to pay bounty to soldiers on the last quota." Under Lincoln's call of December, 1864, Embden voted to raise \$6,000 to fill the quota of soldiers and \$500 more if needed, naming John Gray and T. F. Boothby a committee to fill the quota. It was voted March 6, '65, to assess \$5,000 of money already raised to pay bounties and the town treasurer was directed to borrow sufficient money to pay state aid. An additional \$1,500 was raised at that meeting "to pay state aid." In March, '66, the town assessed \$2,100 more of monies raised to pay bounties to soldiers.

The above figures tell only a part of the town's financial sacrifice. The total bounties to soldiers voted by Embden amounted to \$26,355 of which \$1,100 was paid to the three years men of '62, \$1,600 to nine months men of '62, \$3,900 to volunteers of '63 and \$19,055 to volunteers in '64 and '65, \$500 to drafted men who entered the service and \$200 to substitutes.

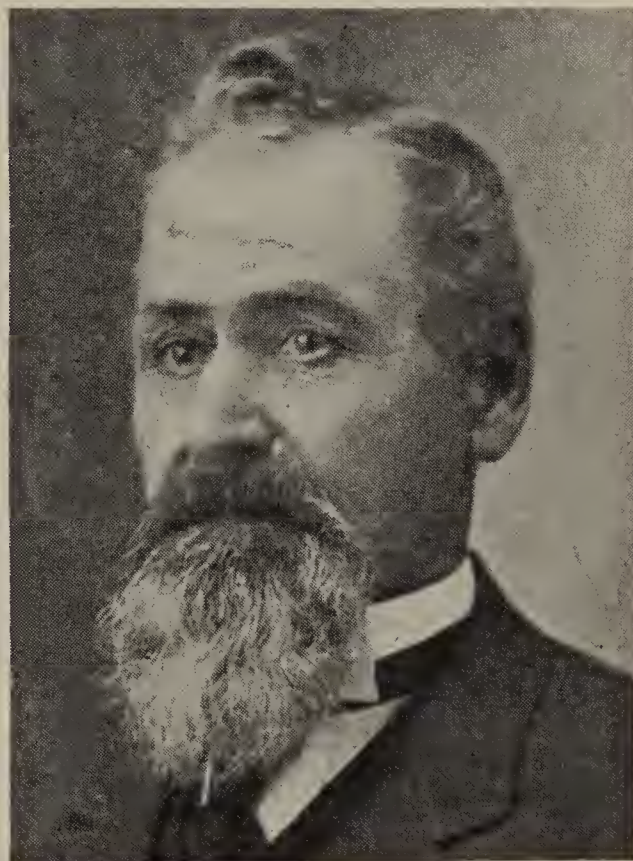
The disbursements by Embden for state aid covered a period of four years in the following amounts:



	No. of families	No. of persons	Total
1862	12	38	\$362.50
1863	18	54	957.77
1864	18	48	880.07
1865	9	28	362.63
Total paid			\$2,562.97

The following roster has been undertaken as a record of Embden's Civil War soldiers. It is a complete record of Embden's quota as preserved in the Adjutant General's office at Augusta and kindly supplied by Adjutant General James W. Hanson. In that list are a few names of soldiers who probably never saw the town. With the stress of obtaining men, bounty money brought a few from elsewhere. There are hardly more than ten or twelve

of these. On the other hand, the Adjutant General's record based on the quotas that Embden supplied and obtained credit for, is far from being a complete record of Embden men in the Union armies. First might be mentioned young men of established Embden families, who were residing, more or less permanently, in other towns and enlisted from those towns. A notable example of this sort is Cephas Walker. He was temporarily in Madison when he enlisted but after the War resided many



CEPHAS WALKER  
Last Survivor of Embden Soldiers

years in Embden. He is said to be the only survivor today of all the Embden Civil War soldiers. He is now living at Madison, devoted to the memory of his family and proud of his several

grandchildren, among whom Philip Young of Woodsfords is one of his favorites. There were many instances like this of Embden men residing in other towns and states. The list here includes many of these but by no means all of them.

Several of the outsiders who enlisted under Embden's quota were originally from the Canadian provinces. John B. Allen, who heads the list of this contingent, however, was a native of Beddington, near Machias. William Clough came from Digby, N. S.; John Condon from Milltown, N. B., and John Day from St. John, N. B. Thomas Delancy from Cork and John Madigan from Limerick were two Irishmen among these recruits, while John McDonald was from Liverpool, Peter Luey from Quebec and Matthew Noland from Montreal. Richard T. Logue was from Boston and George M. Desmazes was from Chelsea, Mass. Some of these men may have resided temporarily in Embden but their names do not appear on the tax lists.

Following each Embden soldier's name below is the date of his birth and as far as obtainable, the date of his death. The name of a town, after that date, means an Embden man enlisted from that town and was not a part of Embden's quota. The dates after the names of the organization in which he served spell the time of his service. An asterisk (\*) before a name indicates that this soldier lost his life in battle or died from wounds received in action and the name of a place at the end of the line indicates where he fell. Similarly the mark (†) before a soldier's name indicates that he died of disease and the place of his death is sometimes indicated at the end of the line. The mark (§) before a soldier's name means discharged for disability. Embden soldiers in the Civil War were:

§Allen, John B. (1831), Marshfield, Co. D, 2d Sharpshooters, Nov. 1, '61, to June 2, '64.

Ball, Joel (1845), Co. F, 20th Me., Dec. 29, '63, to June 4, '65.

†Beal, Andrew F. (1841), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 20, '61, to March 8, '63. Harpers Ferry.

†Beal, George S. (1844), Solon, Co. H, 24th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Apr. 18, '63. Bonnet Carre.

Beal, Timothy C. (1837), Solon, Co. H, 24th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 25, '63.



- †Berry, Alphonso (1846), Co. K, 9th Me., Sept. 20, '64, to May 2, '65.
- Berry, Alvah (1818-1882), Bingham, Co. K, 13th Me., Dec. 13, '61, to Feb. 17, '64.
- Berry, James (1846), Co. I, 16th Me., Oct. 4, '64, to Dec. 8, '64.
- Berry, Levi (1822), Co. A and Co. F, 16th Me., Aug. 14, '62, to June 5, '65
- §Berry, William P. (1826), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 28, '63, to April 5, '64. Wounds.
- §Blagden, William D. (1835-1902), Anson, Co. B, 13th Me., Nov. 28, '61, to April 21, '62.
- §Brown, George W. E. (1817), Bingham, 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 21, '61, to March 5, '63.
- Brown, Jonathan E. (1843), Bingham, 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Jan. 14, '62, to July 12, '62, and Co. M., 31st Me., Oct. 18, '64 to July 15, '65.
- §Brown, Silas R. (1835), Co. E, 8th Me., Sept. 7, '61, to Sept. 16, '64. Wounds.
- Burns, Alvin H (1833-1887), Fort Snelling, Min., Co. A, 10th Minn., Aug. 14, '62, to Aug. 19 '65.
- Burns, Benjamin (1834), Co. G, 12th Me., Nov. 15, '61, to June 6, '62.
- Burns, Elijah P. (1841-1915), Sanbornton, N. H., Co. F, 8th N. H., Dec. 20, '61, to Jan. 19, '65.
- Burns, Franklin S. (1837-1913), Co. D, 13th Me., Dec. 9, '61, to Jan. 6, '65.
- †Burns, George (1845-1865), Co. K, 9th Me., Sept. 22, '64, to Feb. 1, '65.
- †Burns, George W. (1841-1863), Pittsfield, Co. C, 24th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to March 27, '63.
- §Burns, Jesse (1818), Fairfield, Co. B, 13th Me., Dec. 28, '61, to June 25, '63.
- Burns, John S. (1861), Co. C, 1st Me. Cav., Nov. 1, '61, to Nov. 25, '64.
- Burns, William (1829), Lexington, Co. C, 1st Me. Cav., Oct. 20, '61, to March 8, '62.
- †Burns, Wilson (1840-1864), Lexington, Co. D, 13th Me., Dec. 9, '61, to Jan. 4, '62. Augusta.
- \*Carle, Lewis (1841-1864), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to Oct. 12, '64.
- Chadwick, William F. (1846), Falmouth, Co. M, 31st Me., Oct. 18, '64, to Nov. 7, '64.
- Chapin, Arthur T. (1842), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Jan. 14, '62, to Jan. 13, '65.
- Chapin, Henry D. (1844), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd Art., Jan. 14, '62, till discharge at Augusta, no date given.
- †Chase, Wellington (1846-1864), Bingham, Co. B, 29th Me., Dec. 30, '63, to May 31, '64.

- §Chick, Philander H. (1842-1915), Co. I, 3rd Me., and Co. B, 1st Heavy Art., Aug. 19, '63, to April 21, '65.
- Clark, William B. (1823-1871), Anson, 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 29, '63 to June 17, '65.
- Cleveland, Alonzo H. (1838-1907), Camden, Co. H, 9th Me., Feb. 12, '62, to Feb. 15, '65.
- Cleveland, Benjamin F. (1828), Anson, Co. F, 10th Me., May 3, '61, to May 7, '63.
- Cleveland, Horatio G. (1829-1890), Monroe, Wis., Co. K, 16th Wis., Dec. 2, '63, to Nov. 17, '64.
- Cleveland, Jeremiah S. (1834), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 21, '61, and reenlisted Jan. 2, '64.
- Cleveland, Roger S. (1843), Jordan, Wis., Co. B, 1st Wis. Cav., Oct. 15, '63, to July 19, '65.
- Clough, William (1829), Co. K, 19th. Me., Oct. 5, '64, to Oct. 7, '64.
- Condon, John (1844), Co. B, 1st Battalion, March 30, '65, to April 5, '65.
- §Cook, John A. (1834), Co. E, 12th Me., Nov. 15, '61, to July 15, '62, and Co. F, 7th Me., and Co. F, 1st. Vet. Reg., April 6, '63, to Aug. 28, '63.
- Cook, Josiah M. (1822), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- †Copp, Calvin F. (1841-1862), Co. F, 14th Me., Dec. 11, '61, to July 25, '62. Baton Rouge.
- †Crymble, Caldo F. (1838-1864), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 28, '63, to Apr. 9, '64.
- Crymble, Charles, Jr., (1833-1921), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Jan. 14, '62, and reenlisted Feb. 5, '64, to June 17, '65.
- Crymble, John H. (1830), Janesville, Wis., Co. G, 8th Wis., Aug. 13, '61, to Sept. 16, '61.
- †Daggett, James G. (1842-1862), Co. B, 7th Me., Aug. 21, '61, to Nov. 15, '62. Washington.
- §Daggett, Obed W. (1835), Anson, Co. F, 10th Me., Oct. 16, '61, to June 28, '62.
- Dawes, Rufus (1818), Anson, Co. A, 28th. Me., Oct. 13, '62 to Aug. 31 '63. Moved to Embden after the war.
- Dawes, Seldon (1828), Anson, Co. A, 28th. Me., Oct. 13, '62 to Aug. 31 '63. Moved to Embden after the war.
- Day, John (1847), Co. B, 1st Battalion, March 30, '65, to muster out of battalion.
- Delancy, Thomas (1840), Co. I, 16th Me., and Co. I, 20th Me., Oct. 4, '64, to July 16, '65.
- Desmazes, George M. (1847), Co. B, 1st Battalion, March 30, '65, to April 5, '66.
- Donley, Frank (1812-1868), Anson, 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 21, '61, to Dec. 20, '64.



†Eames, Martin (1843-1863), Co. F, 10th Me., and Co. E, 8th Me., Oct. 4, '61, to March 15, '63.

\*Foss, Elfin J. (1840-1863), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to July 2, '63. Gettysburg.

†Foss, John W. (1843-1862), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Nov. 20, '62.  
Gordon, Oliver P. (1842), Co. D, 13th Me., Dec. 10, '61, to Jan. 5, '65.  
Gould, Edmond E. (1844-1919), Norridgewock, Co. K, 21st Me., Oct. 14, '62, to Aug. 25, '63, and Co. I, 31st Me., April 14, '64, to July 15, '65.

Gould, John (1837), Co. E, 8th Me., Sept. 7, '61, to Sept. 15, '64.

\*Gray, Benson S., (1842-1864), Co. I, 3rd Me., and Co. B, 17th Me., July 21, '63, to Sept. 19, '64. Winchester.

Gray, J. Wesley (1841-1928), Co. F, 10th Me., Oct. 4, '61, to May 7, '63, and Co. D, 1st D. C. Cav., Feb. 29, '64, to Aug. 1, '65.

†Greear, William H. (1843-1862), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Dec. 18, '62.

†Green, Morrill (1848-1865), Co. K, 9th Me., Sept. 20, '64, to Feb. 5, '65.

†Greene, Albert S. (1843-1864), Skowhegan, Co. D, 2nd Me. Cav., Jan. 14, '64, to Jan. 26, '64.

Harlow, James H. (1835), Co. H, 1st Me. Cav., Sept. 28, '61, reenisted to June 20, '65.

Hatch, John B. (1838), Co. B, 9th Me., Sept. 22, '64, to July 13, '65.

\*Hewey, Charles G. (1840-1864), Co. G, 12th Me., Nov. 15, '61, to Sept. 19, '64. Winchester.

Hicks, Harley F. (1836), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Jan. 14, '62, to ——— '62.

\*Hodgdon, William S. (1844-1863), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to July 2, '63. Gettysburg.

Holbrook, Abel C. (1829), Co. A, 16th Me., Aug. 4, '62, to June 5, '65.

Holbrook, Horace W. (1838), Co. B, 3rd Me., and Co. ———, 17th Me., Aug. 21, '63, to Feb. 12, '64.

\*Holbrook, John C. (1836-1864), Co. I, 3rd Me., and Co. F, 17th Me., Aug. 7, '63, to June 18, '64.

§Holbrook, William H. (1841-1924), Co. B, 7th Me., Aug. 21, '61, to March 12, '63.

Hutchins, Seth T. (1827-1894), North Anson, Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.

§Ireland, Fifield (1839), Canaan, Co. B, 13th Me., Nov. 28, '61, reenlisted, to Feb. 20, '65. Moved to Embden after the war.

§Ireland, Temple (1807-1890), Canaan, Co. B, 13th Me., Nov. 28, '61, to Oct. 27, '62. Moved to Embden after the war.

Jackson, Allen (1842-1917), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.

Logue, Richard T. (1844), Co. M, 31st Me., Oct. 18, '64, to Oct. 20, '64.

Lowell, William H. (1842), Concord, 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., and Invalid Corps, Jan. 14, '62, to Oct. 30, '63.

- \*Luce, James F. (1824-1864), Tremont, Co. E, 31st Me., March 11, '64, to Sept. 30, '64.
- \*Luey (Lucy), Peter (1824-1864), Co. F, 29th Me., Nov. 13, '63, to Oct. 19, '64. Winchester.
- McDonald, John (1841), Co I, 16th Me., and Co. I, 20th Me., Oct. 4, '64, to June 5, '65.
- McKenney, George W. (1833-1911), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 21, '61, reenlisted Jan. 2, '64, to June 17, '65.
- McKenney, William H. (1845-1924), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- Madigan, John (1836), Co. E, 1st Heavy Art., Oct. 5, '64, to Sept. 11, '65.
- Morin, John W. (1840-1915), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to Dec. 16, '63, and in the Signal Corps three years.
- Morse, Atwood (1833), Industry, Co. A, 18th Me., Sept. 9, '62, to Aug. 31, '63, and Co. F, 9th Me., Sept. 26, '64, to June 30, '65.
- \*Moulton, B. Randall (1842-1862), Co. A, 16th Me., Aug. 14, '62, to Dec. 14, '62. Fredericksburg.
- Moulton, Joseph O. (1842), Co. I, 3rd Me., Co. F, 17th Me., and Co. F, 1st Heavy Art., Aug. 14, '63, to June 6, '65
- Moulton Nathaniel B. (1845-1896), Lexington, Co. K, 24th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 25, '63.
- Moulton, Oliver J. (1834-1917), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 28, '63, to June 17, '65.
- Mullin, Archa (1886), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63, and Co. K, 9th Me., Sept. 20, '64, to June 30, '65.
- Mullin, Ozias (1827), Co. C, 10th Me., Nov. 27, '61, to May 8, '63, and served with 29th Me. till Nov. 3, '64.
- Mullin, Thomas J. (1842-1912), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63, and Co. K, 9th Me., Sept. 20, '64, to June 30, '65.
- Noland, Matthew (1845), Co. I, 16th Me., Oct. 4, '64, to Dec. 13, '64.
- Pooler, George (1845), Waterville, Companies H and K, 29th Me., Nov. 13, '63, to Aug. 22, '65.
- §Redmond, George K. (1843), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to March 1, '65.
- Ronco, John, Jr. (1844), Solon, Co. F, 29th Me., Nov. 13, '63, to Aug. 14, '65.
- §Rowe, John (1834), Skowhegan, 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Feb. 12, '62, to May 5, '62.
- Rowe, Leander H. (1847), Pleasant Ridge, Co. E, 12th Me., Feb. 8, '65, to Oct. 20, '65.
- §Rowe, Lyman (1837-1908), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to March 12, '63.
- §Savage, Elbridge G. (1812-1887), Solon, Co. F, 3rd Me., June 4, '61, to Sept. 11, '61.



- Savage, Jefferson (1838-1916), Solon, Co. F, 3rd Me., June 4, '61, to Aug. 19, '62.
- Spaulding, Joseph W. (1841), Richmond, Co. A, 19th Me., Aug. 25, '62, to May 31, '65.
- †Stetson, Ephraim H. (1841-1863), Co. H, 16th Me., Aug. 4, '62, to May 26, '63.
- Strickland, Asa (1825-1895), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- Strickland, Benjamin F. (1840), Co. E, 8th Me., Sept. 7, '61, and re-enlisted Jan. 1, '65, to Jan. 18, '66.
- Strickland, Daniel (1830) New Portland, Co. H, 3rd Me., and Co. H, 17th Me., Aug. 20, '63, to June 4, '64.
- \*Strickland, Lee (1843-1864), Co. E, 8th Me., Sept. 7, '61, reenlisted Feb. 29, '64, to June 13, '64.
- §Strickland, Moses L. (1830), Co. H, 3rd Me., and Co. H, 17th Me., 1st Heavy Art., July 21, '63, to May 15, '65.
- †Sullivan, James C. (1837-1864), Co. E, 8th Me., Sept. 7, '61, to Aug. 13, '62, and 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Jan. 4, '64, to Dec. 22, '64. Discharged for disability from first enlistment.
- †Talcott, Ebenezer C. (1825-1863), 4th Battery, 1st Mtd. Art., Dec. 21, '61, to July 30, '63.
- \*Tripp, Byron (1836-1862), Menominie, Wis., Co. K, 5th Wis., Oct. 4, '62, to Dec. 16, '62. Fredericksburg.
- Tripp, Ephraim C. (1845-1918), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63, and Co. M, 1st Heavy Art., Jan. 5, '64, to Aug. 28, '65.
- †Tripp, Simeon (1835-1864), New Portland, Co. A, 16th Me., Aug. 14, '62, to Dec. —, '64.
- Walker, Adrian V. E. (1843), Anson, Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- Walker, Cephas (1840), Madison, Co. H, 24th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 25, '63.
- †Walker, Eben J. (1822-1863), Co. F, 16th Me., Aug. 7, '62, to Oct. 18, '62, Washington.
- Walker, Samuel A. (1819-1909), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- Walker, William C. (1825-1894), Levant, Co. C, 2nd Me., May 28, '61, to Feb. 3, '63; and Co. H, 31st Me., April 4, '64 to July 15, '65.
- \*Watson, George W. (1845-1865), Co. D, 11th Me., Sept. 19, '64, to March 3, '65.
- Wells, Mandel (1844), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- Wells, Stilson (1839), Co. E, 14th Me., Dec. 11, '61 to June 8, '62; and Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63. Discharged for disability from first enlistment.
- †Wentworth, Amos J. (1842-1863), Solon, Co. H, 24th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Sept. 22, '63.

- Wentworth, Daniel (1839-1908), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- Wentworth, James L. (1842-1905), Co. D, 13th Me., Dec. 10, '61, to Jan. 6, '65.
- \*Wentworth, Jarvis (1816-1863), Tunbridge, Vt., Co. E, 1st Vt. Cav., Sept. 18, '61, to July 17, '63. Fredericksburg.
- Wentworth, Jefferson (1838-1915), Co. D, 13th Me., Dec. 10, '61, to Jan. 6, '65.
- \*Wentworth, Mark A. (1844-1864), Co. F, 20th Me., Aug. 29, '62, to June 8, '64. Cold Harbor.
- Wescott, Willis (1846), Co. B, 19th Me., Oct. 6, '64, to Aug. 5, '65.
- \*Williams, Albert T. (1842-1863), Co. K, 9th Me., Feb. 12, '62, to July 24, '63.
- Williams, John. Coast Guards. No other records given.
- Williams, Daniel K. (1840-1918), Co. A, 28th Me., Oct. 13, '62, to Aug. 31, '63.
- \*Williams, Thaddeus A. (1844-1863), Co. K, 9th Me., Feb. 12, '62, to Nov. 17, '63.
- Wilson, John Lee (1846-1925), Solon, Co. K, 2nd Me. Cav., Dec. 24, '63, to Dec. 6, '65.
- \*Wilson, Joseph Harrison (1840-1864), Lowell, Mass., Co. A, 26th Mass., Oct. 4, '61, reenlisted Jan. 1, '64, to Sept. 19, '64. Winchester.
- Wilson, Justus B. (1843-1911), Lowell, Mass., Co. A, 26th Mass., Oct. 18, '61, reenlisted Jan. 1, '64, to Aug. 26, '65.
- Young, Benjamin (1817), Pittston, Co. H, 19th Me., Aug. 25, '62, to July 3, '63. Then transferred to Invalid corps.

No comment is required to indicate that these Embden soldiers returned from the war with numbers greatly reduced. In general terms there were 140 men, of whom 40 died in battle or from disease. Those who resumed their farming tasks in the town were considerably less than 100. They rapidly took their places in the community and, as elsewhere throughout the land, became even more useful citizens because of larger experiences in defense of the flag. Quite a percentage of Embden veterans went west to establish homesteads in newer states. In this, they followed the example of others of their townspeople during the previous twenty years. Several settled in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, Oregon and California.

Many a war-time story was told, of course, out of the experience of these Embden men. Will McKenney, one of the



youngest volunteers from the town, used to narrate an incident regarding an old boxing master and ex-prize-fighter, who was in the 28th. Maine from a coast town. "This soldier" the story ran, "used to enjoy punching his fellows around. He was a drinker and no more a favorite with the officers than with enlisted comrades. Not infrequently with an engagement in prospect, he was drunk, making necessary his arrest as well as confinement in the guard house under a one-man detail.

"On a certain occasion Ephraim C. Tripp was given such a detail. There was an opening high up in the guard house for light and air. A prisoner could jump up on the inside and grasp the window sill, which was what the ex-prize-fighter proceeded to do. Tripp ordered him back but with oaths and threats was informed by the prisoner that he was coming out any way. He was already head and shoulders through the opening, when Guard Tripp drove the bayonet through his arm and into the wall. There he held the screaming prisoner till an officer arrived. Tripp was commended for doing his duty."

Maine displayed slight interest in the Mexican War. Seven men, however, were recruited in Starks, Norridgewock, Canaan, Skowhegan and Bloomfield by Maj. Thompson Crosby. They served with the Ninth U. S. Infantry and were part of Gen. Scott's 12,000 men who landed March 9, 1847, at Vera Cruz. Crosby went out as a second lieutenant but was brevetted Sept. 13, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Chapultepec. Family tradition runs that Barzilla S. McFadden, (1818) son of Thomas, who once lived on the Dunbar farm in Embden, went to the Mexican War but never returned. Some of the McFaddens resided temporarily in Starks and Barzilla presumably would have enlisted with Maj. Crosby but War Department rosters of the 9th. Regiment do not have his name. His brother, Sebastian S. McFadden (1826) married in Kentucky and Barzilla's military record in Mexico might be from that state and with Gen. Zachary Taylor's army.

Embden's militia activities date back to about the time Maine became a separate state. As early as 1809 a company of militia artillery was formed at Norridgewock, Calvin Selden captain,

and about the same time Canaan had a company of light infantry, David Kidder captain. The Third Regiment, first brigade, 8th division, taking in militia from numerous towns up and down that part of the Kennebec had been organized March 27, 1805. But it seems to have been April 4, 1822, when Embden organized a militia company with Benjamin Cleveland as captain under a commission of April 18. Benjamin Gould, Jr., was made a lieutenant the same day and served for nine years, while Deacon Joseph Walker, likewise commissioned April 8, 1822, served only 5 days. Capt. Benjamin Cleveland was succeeded May 6, 1823, by Capt. Lemuel Witham over by Ayer Hill, who became major June 15, 1825, and on Sept. 17, 1828, was promoted to be colonel of the Third Regiment.

Cyrus Boothby, after having been a lieutenant in this Embden company for over two years became its captain on Aug. 10, 1825, and served nearly three years when he resigned. After him in command was Capt. John Walker, Jr., of northeast Embden, who had been ensign of the company in 1823, and lieutenant in 1825. His service as captain was from July 14, 1828, to January 20, 1831. Reuben Wilson was ensign of the company and then lieutenant, following promotions to John Walker, Jr., and Hartley Colby, veteran of the war of 1812, followed Wilson as an ensign becoming a lieutenant Sept. 14, 1830. On that date Seth Ayer began as an ensign. A few months after Lemuel Witham had become colonel of the Third, Joseph Gray — on June 15, 1829 — was named as adjutant, a commission he held till his death.

Eastern Embden was plainly dominating the militia company. Lieut. Benjamin Gould (the Freewill Baptist preacher of after years) was the only company officer from Seven Mile Brook but held the oldest commission in the town. Agitation for a separate company in West Embden soon resulted in such an organization and on May 20, 1832, Selectmen Christopher Thompson, himself then captain of Company B, of Cavalry, 1st brigade, 8th division, and James Y. Cleveland recorded directions to each captain defining company boundaries. This was done quite pompously, each communication beginning: "The outlines of the Company



of infantry in the town of Embden under your command is as follows to wit." The jurisdiction on the east belonged to D Company, Capt. Hartley Colby, which meant all Embden people on that side of the inlet of Embden Pond, of its east shore and of its outlet stream. The other jurisdiction under Capt. Nathaniel Moulton meant the remainder of the town, or the west half. This was H Company.

Capt. Colby was commissioned July 2, 1831, to command Company D. Seth Ayer was advanced from the grade of ensign to lieutenant and Luther P. Gray became ensign. Capt. Nathaniel Moulton got his commission to Company H two days later. James Holbrook, who had been living on Foss hill and had been made a lieutenant Aug. 20, 1829, continued in the new company with the same rank and William W. Gould was made ensign. Thus were the two militia companies organized and officered.

The new company H on the west side of the town endured for about five years. A few days before the "outlines" were announced in 1832 Lieut. James Holbrook resigned his commission. This was on April 19, anniversary of Lexington, and in the following June, Ensign William W. Gould advanced to lieutenant and Isaac Knowlton (1808) was made ensign. He was a son of Capt. Joseph over on the modern Granville Lisherness place. Capt. Nathaniel Moulton terminated his militia service Feb. 4, 1834, probably about the date he moved from Embden over into Concord. Samuel A. Campbell, formerly of Strong who had bought in 1830, jointly with Given Campbell, Lot 129 on Foss hill for \$600, was made captain in his stead. After two more years Company H had so dwindled that it was disbanded by "Order in Council, No. 22" and on April 23, 1836, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Gould and Ensign Knowlton were discharged.

There were several years of service left in Company D, although Capt. Colby had been discharged on the same date that Capt. Moulton yielded command, and on May 3, 1834, Lieut. Seth Ayer was promoted to captain; Ensign Luther P. Gray, son of John, Jr., was made lieutenant and Chandler Williams was commissioned ensign. The death of Lieut. Gray Oct. 7,

1834, and the discharge of Capt. Seth Ayer May 12, 1835, while D company was in winter quarters, made two vacancies so that on May 23, 1835 a new roster was commissioned wherein Ensign Williams stood forth as a lieutenant and Thomas Jefferson Savage, a neighbor, as ensign. Then on July 9, 1835, Lieut. Chandler Williams became Capt. Williams, Thomas Savage was advanced to lieutenant and Isaac W. Adams was made ensign.

For two years thereafter Company D pursued the even tenor of its way till July 27, 1837 when Capt. Chandler Williams was made colonel of the Third Regiment and on April 14, 1838, Thomas Savage was given command with Zachariah Williams as lieutenant. Capt. Savage resigned Feb. 24, 1841, Isaac W. Adams, who had been serving in the meantime as ensign, was made captain. Ozias H. McFadden succeeded as company ensign. Col. Chandler Williams headed the Third Regiment for two years till April 15, 1839, but his old company not long afterward began to wane. Capt. Adams and Ensign McFadden resigned in March, 1843; Lieut. Zachariah Williams held his commission till June 29, 1846, when it expired. This was apparently D Company's dying gasp. Militia interest in Maine was at low ebb in the early 1840's.

There were two other militia organizations in Embden. Christopher Thompson had been active in forming B Company of Cavalry, was commissioned lieutenant there in April 12, 1827, advanced to captain Sept. 23, 1831, and made colonel of the regiment Sept. 6, 1834. Freeman Stevens, captain of this company of horse from Sept. 11, 1841, to March 28, 1851, was the only other commissioned officer accredited to Embden. Franklin Gray on Sept. 12, 1853, was commissioned as quartermaster of the 1st. Regiment of Riflemen and served till July 22, 1856, when the "regiment" was disbanded. De Lafayette Thompson (1829-1876) was made Captain of F Company Sept. 23, 1851, and continued till the company was disbanded on July 22, 1856.

Prior to the Civil War, or about that time, there was another military company in Embden. Its officers were: Capt. Jotham G. Witham, 1st Lieut. Phineas Eames, 2nd Lieut. Benjamin Mc-



Kenney, 3rd. Lieut. Michael F. Berry, 4th. Lieut. Cyrus Cleaveland and Orderly Sergt. John Pierce.

There were several Embden fields where these militiamen marched boldly forth for training on muster days. Statements are not altogether in agreement as to where these fields were. One authority says the Joe Boyington farm, next to Zachariah Williams, had a training field, that another field was on the Isaac Savage (Ai Moulton) farm and a third on the John Pierce farm, when John Pierce was militia officer. This was probably during the service just noted. It is also claimed there was a training field on the Squire John Gray farm. Concord corner had a muster ground, as did North Anson.

The town records have only slight mention of the militia companies. That there was militia service prior to 1820, however, in compliance with the general requirements of the time is shown by town orders, several of which were issued to Moses Thompson. As early as Aug. 4, 1814, he was given a town order for powder in the amount of \$26.92, while on April 30, 1817 he received \$11.13 for making cartridges and for other services. This was probably an annual payment to him for on May 15, 1819 a town order was made out to Moses Thompson for \$20.92 "for powder and ball and one camp kettle and services as town treasurer 1817, 1818." Subsequent items of similar character comprised one in 1821 for \$17.54 "for supporting a pauper family and making cartridges." "The situation of Embden, Town Stock, 1815" is thus described: "Powder, 55 pounds; balls, 84 pounds and flint 160 pounds" summarized as 299 pounds and two camp kettles. A few years later items for rationing the militiamen began to appear at intervals." Supplying the soldiers on muster day with rations" in 1827 cost \$11 according to the town treasurer and in 1828 Jonathan Stevens, Jr., was paid \$13.20 on the same account.

During the War of 1812 six Embden men were soldiers in the Canada campaign. While these have been mentioned in previous chapters, they are summarized here with further details of their service as follows:

David Albee in Capt. Silas Parlin's Co., 34th U. S. Inf., from Dec. 19, 1812, to Nov. 18, 1813.

Hartlèy Colby in Capt. Benjamin Adams' Co., 33rd U. S. Inf., from May 28, 1813, to May 28, 1814.

Nimrod Hinds, Jr., in Capt. Robert Douglas' Co., 34th U. S. Inf., from Apr. 28, 1813, to Apr. 27, 1814.

Nathaniel Martin, Jr., in Capt. Benjamin Adams' Co., 33rd U. S. Inf., from May 3, 1813, to March 12, 1814.

Richard Nutter in ————— Co., 33rd U. S. Inf., who died Nov. 15, 1813, a few months after his enlistment.

John Skillings in Capt. Benjamin Adams' Co., 33rd U. S. Inf., from May 4, 1813, to May 4, 1814.

Both these infantry regiments were organized for the war under an act of Congress dated Jan. 29, 1813. Capt. Adams who recruited a company of the 33rd Regiment at Anson and surrounding towns was commissioned at Saco, April 30, 1814. He had been at Anson in 1810 as assistant marshal taking the third census. He was an officer till June 15, 1815, when the army was disbanded, and became a resident of Peoria, Ill. He received in 1851 a grant of government land. The 33rd Regiment was stationed at Kittery, then at Concord, N. H., and Burlington, Vt., and then at Plattsburg, N. Y. The Embden soldiers years of service covered the period of Commodore Perry's decisive battle of Lake Erie but was the year before Lundy's Lane. Capt. Douglas assembled his company of the 34th Inf. at Augusta. After a month there it was marched away to Portland for detached duty at Fort Preble but in August, 1813, proceeded across country to Cumberland Head near Plattsburg. Both regiments belonged to the army of Gen. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, owner of 3,000 slaves and reputed to have been the wealthiest planter in the United States. They were in battles of Chauteaugay Woods and Stone Mill and in the skirmish at Odell Town in Canada.

These soldiers or their widows received the usual land grants or pensions or both. David Albee (1788-1825) resided just over the line in Anson when he went to Boston, shortly before his death. His service was several months in advance of the other



Embden men. Hartley Colby (1793-1864) son of Benjamin, Sr., had lived on Colby island in the Kennebec and his army service was the beginning of a venturesome career. Nimrod Hinds, Jr. (1796) was probably born after his father had left the Embden farm on Seven Mile Brook. He married Lydia Whitney at Fairfield and they lived at Dover. He received both a land grant and a pension. Nathaniel Martin, Jr., (1793-1852) born near the Solon ferry, had a gunshot wound in his hip and from this he suffered for many years. He died at Belfast and his widow, Violet Martin, drew a pension. Richard Nutter's service is certified to in Embden town records with a list of his six daughters, headed by Mary Nutter (1801), and one son, Richard (1813). It was entered by his widow, Betsey, probably at the time of her marriage to Joseph Hilton. He was a considerably older man than his Embden comrades. John Skillings (1793-1879), who was many years in Embden, lies with his wife in Sunset cemetery. He was the last survivor of Embden men in that war.

Four others of the town had militia service on the coast of Maine and New Hampshire, all of them for brief periods. The four were:

Levi Berry (1787-1858) in Capt. Paul Montgomery's Co. of New Hampshire Militia for 17 days in September, 1812.

John Hilton (1788-1874) in Capt. John Greenleaf's Co., Lt. Col. Sherwin's regiment of Massachusetts Militia from Sept. 13, 1814, to Nov. 7, 1814.

Job S. Hodgdon (1786-1877) for service at Portsmouth in New Hampshire Militia in 1814.

Humphrey Purington (1785-1868) service as lieutenant of a company of Massachusetts militia from Bowdoin, Me., on the Maine Coast.

The name of Moses Ayer, Jr., (1781-1849) probably belongs in the above list for he is said to have served on an American vessel. Hosea Washburn (1793-1893), the Freewill Baptist preacher of Madison who came much to Embden, was a militiaman of 1812 and served 45 days in Capt. Greenleaf's company along with John Hilton of Embden. Rev. Hosea went as a sub-

stitute for Charles Pease. He engaged in business in New York, after he returned from the war, but later resumed farming and preaching at Madison.

Soldiers of the Revolution who settled at Embden have also been mentioned in various preceding chapters but their names are assembled here in one list also with more details of their services. The list probably is not complete. Similarity of names and omission of identification items are obstacles to compiling rosters of Revolution veterans. The Embden list is as follows:

Benjamin Berry (1762-1860), Barrington, N. H., enlisted July 15, 1780, and served till the following October in Capt. Moses Leavitt's Company, Col. Thomas Bartlett's Regiment, which was part of Benedict Arnold's command.

Charles Blagdon, a private in Lieut. Andrew Gilman's Company, who enlisted Oct. 19, 1776, was discharged May 1, 1777 with a service of six months and 15 days at station on the Penobscot River. He seems to be the Charles Blagdon residing near the head of Embden Pond in 1817. Tradition runs that one of the Embden Blagdons was a Revolutionary soldier and was buried on the Joseph Greene farm.

Jeremiah Chamberlain (1760-1831), Pepperell, Mass. Enlisted June 1, 1780, at Suffield, Conn. in Capt. Well's Company, Col. Samuel B. Webb's Regiment for the period of the war. He joined the patriot army in New Jersey, served first in the 2nd. Connecticut Regiment, then in the Third Connecticut Regiment and for about a year in the French Regiment commanded by Col. De Motte of Gen. Lafayette's army. His leg was bruised by a rolling cask and because of lameness he was transferred back to the 3rd. Connecticut in Capt. William's Company, and honorably discharged July 1, 1782. He was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered and received a pension of \$96 a year under the act of March 18, 1818.

Benjamin Colby (1750-1843), Wiscasset, enlisted in 1775 in Capt. John Groves, Company, Col. Sam Harnden's Regiment as sergeant and was discharged at Wiscasset after several months; in September, 1777, in Capt. Smith's Company for defense of the coast against the Milford and Rainbow, British frigates; in



July, 1779, as sergeant for two months in a local company serving with Col. Samuel McCobb's Regiment; Sept. 6, 1779, to Nov. 1, 1779, a service of one month and 27 days under Maj. William Lithgow guarding the seacoast of Lincoln county, roll endorsed "Penobscot Expedition;" August, 1780, for three months as sergeant in Capt. Solomon Walker's Company, Col. Prime's Regiment.

Simeon Cragin (1761-1832), Temple, N. H., in October, 1780, was one of 16 men from that town who "marched on the alarm at Coos at ye time when Royalston was burnt. Time of absence four days." Simeon and ten others rode horses and received an allowance of one pound apiece. The five on foot were paid 14 shillings.

Joseph Felker (1760) Barrington, N. H., enlisted in December, 1775, in Capt. Place's Company, Col. Reed's Regiment and served till November, 1776, when he was discharged by Gen. Gates at Ticonderoga on account of illness. He was living in 1853.

Mike Felker, Barrington, N. H., was a substitute one month in 1782 for Robert Demeritt under Capt. Titus Salter, employed on the construction of forts near Portsmouth.

Isaiah Foss (1756-1843), Barrington, N. H., enlisted in July, 1775, for three months under Capt. Samuel Hays, Col. Waldron's Regiment and was employed at constructing forts near Portsmouth; August, 1777, for three months under Capt. Moses Leavitt, Col. Bartlett's Regiment, discharged at Saratoga following the capture of Gen. Burgoyne; July, 1780, for three months under Capt. Moses Leavitt, Col. Thomas Bartlett's Regiment and served at West Point with Benedict Arnold's command.

Nimrod Hinds (1758-1835) served from May 4, 1777, to July 4, 1777, under Maj. Gen. Spencer in Rhode Island in Capt. Isaac Martin's Company, Col. Joseph (Josiah) Whitney's Regiment, with allowance of 115 miles for travel; from Aug. 12, 1777, to Dec. 31, 1777, at Rhode Island in Capt. Francis Williams' Company, Col. Dunforth Keyes' Regiment.

Samuel Hutchins (1749-1788), Temple, N. H., enlisted May 6, 1775, in Capt. Ezra Town's Company, Col. James Read's Regiment and had command of a company at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Thomas McFadden (1740-1840), Georgetown, commissioned first lieutenant July 1, 1776, in Capt. John Hinkley's (7th.) Company, First Lincoln County Regiment, Massachusetts Militia; also first lieutenant Nov. 19, 1779, of 7th. Company, Col. Samuel McCobb's (Lincoln County) Regiment.

Nathaniel Martin, "Norridgewalk," enlisted Sept. 11, 1777, for three years in Capt. Joshua Trafton's Company, Col. Henry Sherburne's Regiment, but was transferred Jan. 1, 1780, to Capt. William North's Company, Col. Henry Jackson's (16th.) Regiment.

Daniel Salley (1751) Nobleborough, enlisted at Cambridge, March 1, 1776, with Lieut. Blunt into Capt. William Tew's Company, Col. Hitchcock's Regiment in the Rhode Island line for a year's service, as it was called, but served two months longer; was at the Battle of Princeton, then enlisted for three years in Capt. Benjamin Tew's Company, Col. Connor's Regiment. He was severely wounded by a musket ball and discharged. Abram Walker of Alna was his comrade on the march from Prospect Hill to Rhode Island and then to New York and on the retreat from Long Island.

Edward Savage (1766-1856), Pownalborough, a member of the Penobscot Expedition in June, 1779, is assumed to have been the Embden pioneer when he was a lad of 14.

Joseph Walker (1761-1818), Woolwich, whose farm was in both Anson and Embden, boy on brigantine "Rising Empire," Richard Whellen commander, for three months and fourteen days from May 21, 1776, to Sept. 5, 1776.

Jacob Williams (1760-1814), enlisted at Easton, Mass., Jan. 1, 1776, for a year's service in Capt. Crocker's Company, Col. Bailey's Regiment. He was at Dorchester Heights till the British left Boston Harbor and then marched to New York. Jonathan Bosworth served with him. Joseph Maynard (1759) of Concord and later of Madison and a Revolutionary veteran made



affidavit that Jacob Williams was also drafted in the fall of 1779 for three weeks service in Gen. Sullivan's expedition.

John Wilson (1761-1842), Townsend, Mass., enlisted in June, 1778, for six months in Capt. Hunt's Company, Col. Gerrish's Regiment; in July, 1779, for nine months in Capt. Hugh Maxwell's Company, Col. Bailey's Massachusetts Regiment and in July, 1780, for three months in Capt. Porter's Company, Col. Howe's Massachusetts Regiment.

While there were other Revolutionary veterans among Embden settlers, identification is uncertain from records at hand. The Joshua Chamberlain, who probably resided a brief time at Embden, may have been the Joshua Chamberlain of Pownalborough who enlisted Jan. 13, 1777, in Capt. John Skillings' Company, Col. Ebenezer Francis' Regiment. Similarly the Edward Lock, of Kensington, N. H., who served two months in Capt. Winthrop Rowe's Company, who was marched through Massachusetts to Rhode Island and was a soldier in Sullivan's army on its retreat, may have been Rev. Edward Locke (1744-1826) who went from New Hampshire to Embden and organized the Brook meeting house congregation. It was about ten years after the surrender at Yorktown, when the Embden settlements were first attracting notice. Consequently by that time there were many new comers of the second generation from the soldiers. Thus it was with Moses Ayer, Jr., Lieut. John Pierce, the Wentworth brothers, Elder Job Hodgdon, the Daggett brothers, Henry and Matthew; Thomas and Joshua Hilton and others through quite a list — all of them actual sons of the Revolution.

In the Embden group of sixteen and more were two company officers (Hutchins and McFadden) and, at least, one non-commissioned officer, Sergeant Colby. The Wiscasset-Woolwich neighborhood in Maine and the Barrington neighborhood of New Hampshire, as has been seen, supplied the greater part of this militant array. Among them were a few who had part in decisive campaigns of the war even from the battle of Bunker Hill. Nathaniel Martin, out of Norridgewock, and Daniel Salley as three years men served under Washington in New Jersey. Jacob Williams, too, saw service from Dorchester Heights and

Boston Harbor and to New York. Others were at West Point and in Rhode Island; Jeremiah Chamberlain stood with Lafayette's command when the British stacked their arms at Yorktown.

Ample warrant here for pride in patriotic founders! The earliest men of this old rural town were exceptionally identified with the struggle for independence and most of them, be it noted, lived to a green old age. Their services merit enduring remembrance.



## CHAPTER XXXV

### OLD SUSUP AND SUNDRY THEMES

There was a big town meeting at one o'clock on Saturday, March 28, 1868. "Bill" Atkinson stepped sedately up into the box-like desk and raised his right hand before Clerk Thaddeus Boothby. Having been thus sworn he took up the moderator's gavel. It was a special meeting, called through the written application of ten legal voters by the selectmen and on Constable Eli Walker's warrant.

The attendance was good although less than 150 townsmen responded. An air of readiness to venture pervaded the gathering as the farmers, who had been ranging up and down the room or talking in groups out front, took notice of the cry for order.

A few who stood by looked like men of affairs and were. Most of them qualified as lawyers or promoters or both. In preceding weeks they and their associates by dint of argument and adjectives had planted a vision in Embden's eye. They knew that the town was now about to invest \$40,000 in that vision. As the town did not have \$40,000 in ready money its credit would be pledged for the payment of that amount over a period of forty years.

It was an enormous debt total for Embden to assume. But had not Embden farmers, like others, become familiar with larger figures during the Civil War? Had not the promoters in describing a more prosperous future spoken in terms of \$1,000 principal per year over a term of four decades when another generation would be paying and passed glibly over interest charges?

The meeting settled quickly to business. There were explanatory speeches and speeches of endorsement and without much ado a vote. By 132 yeas and only seven nays Embden decided "to raise \$40,000 to aid in the construction of the Somerset railroad." The selectmen were instructed to issue town bonds for that sum. Two or three men of the seven negatives had figured

that 7½ per cent interest on \$40,000 meant an annual tax burden of \$3,000 and could see nothing else in the proposition. Probably the others of the seven were farmers opposed to everything on principle.

The promoters were now at the elbows of the town officials, suggesting arrangement of the necessary formalities. The town agent was authorized to subscribe for \$40,000 of stock in the railroad. The town then voted to issue bonds to run not more than forty years, but none was to be issued till individual subscriptions had been cancelled "except the subscription of Joel Gray." The selectmen were directed to have the bonds printed with coupons attached and sign the bonds. The treasurer was to sign the coupons. Thus with everything "all set" there was a nod from one of the leaders and the meeting "adjourned without day."

Embden needed the railroad. The nearest line was at Skowhegan. It had been built to that point in 1857. An iron horse would haul more cheaply many articles Embden farmers had to buy and would take away to down river markets the produce they had to sell. The greater convenience of travel was not overlooked. The town would find itself on a better footing. Farm values would be enhanced. The project was sound and in the line of progress. The men behind it were in the main undoubtedly sincere. That was in 1868. Six years passed and construction gangs, that had started work at Oakland where the new line tapped the Maine Central, were not much north of Old Point. It was another year before the little wood burning locomotives got to North Anson on the south side of Seven Mile Brook and many years more before they were across that waterway and up over the Embden boundary.

Meanwhile there was a feeling of alarm in Embden. It grew as financial distress came for the annual interest charge of \$3,000 that two or three careful men had figured out on town meeting day was soon a reality. The organizers and promoters of the railroad had had troubles a plenty. The management had not inspired confidence. Many more town meetings convened the next twenty years regarding this issue of bonds. Farmers



traveled to the town house and back to their own front yards many times before Thaddeus Boothby and his associates (see page 481) had arranged a final settlement. A line from some of these town meetings tells essential features:

Sept. 25, 1869—Sale of town orders was voted to pay the railroad's assessment, interest not to exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Authorized the sale of "our railroad bonds at eighty-five cents on the dollar."

Aug. 24, 1870—Voted 38 to 27 not to issue the balance of bonds to the railroad.

Sept. 2, 1870—At a meeting on petition of David Stevens, 2nd., and 53 others, voted 55 to 49 to issue the balance of bonds to the railroad.

Sept. 12, 1870—Voted 71 to 56 to rescind the vote of September 2.

Oct. 14, 1870—Voted 20 to 4 to issue the balance of town bonds if the railroad "will suspend the sale of our stock."

Feb. 9, 1871—Voted 18 to 13 to release conditions of the stock subscription to the railroad's capital stock so that the railroad could issue bonds and complete its construction work.

March 6, 1871—Voted to raise \$4,000 to pay interest and principal of town debt. There were like appropriations at the annual town meetings in each succeeding year into 1877. The selectmen were also authorized on March 1, 1875, "to hire money as they see fit to pay the indebtedness of the town." The selectmen and the treasurer were authorized March 6, 1876, to "check and destroy the \$2,000 of town bonds owned by the town and also check blanks."

June 27, 1877—At a meeting called by William Atkinson and seven others the town voted against a union with the "Messalonskee and Kennebec Railroad Company and to extend the Somerset Railroad to tidewater at Augusta." In that year 44 farms, or one-fifth of the town, had been sold for taxes.

March 4, 1878—After raising \$4,000 to pay interest and principal of the debt, instructed T. F. Boothby and I. W. Adams "to procure the opinion of D. D. Stewart of St. Albans and Eben F. Pillsbury of Augusta concerning the legality of our railroad

bonds.” No money was raised in 1879 toward the debt but the meeting of 1880 voted \$2,000 for that purpose.

Aug. 8, 1878—Instructed the treasurer not to pay coupons now due on town bonds.

Aug. 29, 1881—O. H. McFadden, Calvin F. Walker and Erastus Walker named a committee to meet holders of Embden bonds September 8 at Lewiston.

Sept. 19, 1881—Voted “to pay 25 cents on a dollar on the town railroad bonds” and authorized the selectmen to borrow money necessary for such a payment. Delegated Calvin F. Walker to attend a bondholders’ meeting September 22 at Lewiston.

Oct. 3, 1881—Voted to pay 12 cents more on a dollar, or 37 cents in all.

March 6, 1882—Voted to leave the settlement for town bonds with the selectmen “to make the best trade possible with said bondholders and pay them the cash or give them town orders for the same.”

Sept. 11, 1882—Refused to take any action on execution against inhabitants of the town on pending suits or on the coupons due or on a proposition to exchange the outstanding bonds for new ones at a less rate of interest.

March 5, 1883—Authorized the selectmen to “negotiate not to exceed 50 per cent with the holders of town of Embden bonds.”

March 4, 1884—Repeated the vote of the previous year.

March 2, 1885—Authorized the selectmen to issue new bonds with coupons attached, not to exceed the sum of \$20,000 to buy in old bonds and coupons now due at 50 cents on the dollar. These new bonds were to be at 4 per cent interest, payable in forty years, or at the option of the town after ten years. Selectmen were to hire money or give town orders at four per cent interest.

April 5, 1885—Voted to pay George L. Eames the amount recovered against him in debt and costs in the bond suits Eames vs. Savage and Savage vs. Embden. Instructed Eames to carry the bond suit lately decided against him to the United States Supreme Court.



Sept. 3, 1885—Authorized the selectmen to issue town orders at 6 per cent to buy in railroad bonds at 50 per cent.

March 15, 1886—Voted to pay George L. Eames \$300 for expenses in his suit Eames vs. Bickford and raise \$5,000 to buy Embden railroad bonds at not more than 50 cents on the dollar.

March 25, 1886—Rescinded the vote of March 15 for raising \$5,000.

March 5, 1888—Raised \$10,000 to pay on principal and interest of the town debt.

April 7, 1888—Voted to pay George L. Eames “all just costs not already paid in his suits with Sarah J. Savage and Samuel A. Bickford” now pending in the United States Supreme Court “when said suits shall be dropped and disposed of, provided said suits shall be dropped immediately.” Andrew J. Libby and Calvin F. Walker were made a committee to settle with Eames.

Dec. 15, 1888 — Meeting called at request of George L. Eames and eight others, authorized settlement with D. D. Stewart, Embden’s attorney in the Savage and Bickford suits, on the best terms to be had. Disregarded Eames’ bills of expenses in prosecuting the suits.

March 4, 1889—Voted to raise \$10,000 to pay on the railroad debt.

March 11, 1890—Voted \$2,500 for the same purpose and on March 2, 1891 raised \$2,000 to pay interest on the indebtedness, but on March 7, 1892, the appropriation was \$3,000 to meet interest on indebtedness and to pay town charges. There was an annual appropriation of a similar amount and for like purpose several years thereafter well through the 1890’s. Embden had finally met her obligations growing out of the pledge to the Somerset Railroad in 1868. No other transaction ever before had so strained and distressed her people. Now the town was again out upon the highroad to better times.

The two law suits, mentioned above, had been fought tenaciously for seven years but Embden was defeated on every point. The treasurer drew an order March 1, 1889, for \$659 in favor of George L. Eames and about the same date an order for \$125 to D. D. Stewart of St. Albans. The town had resisted

payment because the railroad had not been built as far as Embden and the spirit of the contract had not been compiled with. The courts nevertheless decided the bonds were a legal obligation. The suit of Savage was originally against inhabitants of the town and writ to recover on certain coupons was dated July 12, 1882. A judgment was rendered on default the third Tuesday of the following December. Deputy Sheriff N. F. Clapp on Aug. 6, 1883, attached the property of George L. Eames to cover damages of \$324.33 and costs of \$12.75. The Bickford suit was of similar character. A. H. Ware and D. D. Stewart were attorneys for Embden; J. J. Parlin and George Freeland Holmes for the bondholders. It was contended that Chapter 84, section 30 of the Maine Revised Statutes authorizing execution against towns to issue against and be levied upon goods and chattels of inhabitants was unconstitutional.

On that the Maine Supreme Judicial Court in an opinion by Justice Emery, March 20, 1885, held for the bondholders with Chief Justice Peters and Justices Walton, Danforth, Libbey and Foster concurring. Appeals to the United States Supreme Court at Washington in both cases were soon docketed there. Three years elapsed while these cases were awaiting argument. Meanwhile progress had been made, as already seen, toward settlement with the bondholders and Oct. 15, 1888, by authorization of the town's counsel, both appeals were dismissed with costs.

In less important issues the town had reverses when resorting to the law. Its first suit, authorized on Sept. 4, 1813, was an example. The selectmen were then directed "to commence an action against the town of Augusta or any other town as they may see fit," for support of a certain pauper family. Whether Embden ever won a decision is not clear, but many payments to lawyers and townsmen for services were recorded in the next four years. Levi H. Perkins got \$6.33 in 1816 and Joshua Gray \$14. Benjamin Colby, Jr., was paid \$33.96 on account of this law case as late as 1816 and Dr. Bezar Bryant \$5.25 on Feb. 19, 1817. This experience probably taught a lesson and in 1822 when there was trouble with the town of Hampden over the support of another impoverished family it was voted to leave the bringing



of an action to the town agent's discretion. However Embden from time to time helped lawyers at North Anson to make a living. Paulinus M. Foster was paid a fee of \$25.43 and another fee of \$32.20 in 1838 — possibly in the suit against John McFadden and his brother-in-law over a transaction in ministerial lands. David Bronson in 1842, while a Representative in Congress, was paid a fee of \$15 and then \$100 more in some action that Fletcher Thompson, then town agent, had in charge.

The western part of Embden had gates and bars athwart its roads long after the pioneers moved in. Perhaps there were like inclosures on the Kennebec side but town meetings were silent about them. Those were days when annual decision as to whether hogs should be or should not be permitted at large "yoked and rung" was an important item of public business. As late as 1837 there was an article in the warrant "to see if the town will agree what neat cattle shall run at large upon the highways and commons the present year" and the vote favored that privilege only for cows.

Among items of town business on April 4, 1808, was authority to Jonathan Cleveland to hang a gate on the bridle path over the wading place. He and Simeon Cragin had surveyed that road which accommodated considerable traffic for a time. Anyone curious to trace that old lane across the intervale should note the surveyors' description as follows:

"Beginning at Asahel Hutchins gate (probably just south of the brick house as shown on page 37) thence south, 71 degrees west, 40 rods; thence south, 47 degrees west across Seven Mile Brook; thence south, 75 degrees west, 10 rods; thence north, 70 degrees west, 16 rods; thence west 60 rods with the road on the northerly side of the line."

This bridle path and wading place — discontinued in 1820 — were distinct from the old road to the island farther northwest.

A decade later in the same neighborhood Benjamin Cleveland was permitted "to hang a gate on the east side of his field." Long afterward Joseph Barron was authorized "to erect and keep a gate across the town road near his road," apparently at the present Barron corner but about the same time an article in

the warrant to allow "the road from Cleveland's mill to the main road to be bridled with a gate" was ignored. The Cleveland saw mill (Lot No. 103) on the stream out of Embden Pond was then doing considerable business. As late as 1888 the town in refusing to discontinue the road from Gordon corner, so-called, northerly to the south line in Lot No. 163 — the Black hill region — also refused "to make said road a bridle road subject to gates and bars." This ancient thoroughfare, northward for two miles from the Solon-New Portland cross road, is now swallowed up by the forest. It passed Black Hill Pond and penetrated up the side of the hill. On either hand were farms occupied by well-to-do owners — Clevelands, Pierces, Hinkleys, Jacksons and Nortons. Benjamin Pierce and Benjamin Cleveland had a road to their own doorways much before but in 1831 and 1832 it was extended up to Black Hill, having been examined and "laid out" by Joseph Knowlton, Benjamin Colby, Jr., and Christopher Thompson as a committee and approved in "open town meeting."

With all its ponds and outlet streams there are no large waterways in Embden to be spanned. The building of bridges was a minor incident of road making. While the rates of pay per hour for men, oxen, carts and plows were carefully specified from year to year long in advance of the purchase of a road machine, nothing was said about bridges till Sept. 9, 1850, when an article "to contract with some one to build a bridge across the stream near David Stevens" was "passed by." Tobias Churchill (1807-1891), the North Anson wool dealer who went west in 1865, had a claim before the town meeting of April 10, 1828, for damage "in consequence of his horse falling threw a bridge near Quint's mill" but the town was not disposed to find a method of settling with him and ignored the article in the town warrant. That horse fall was before the southwest triangle was transferred to Anson and probably Quint's mill was on Seven Mile Brook in that neighborhood.

Much more prevalent were claims for damages to oxen, but the town appears to have been hard in such cases. Erastus Walker asked pay in 1852 for damage to an ox while "breaking



snow'' during the winter but was refused although at the same meeting the town agent was instructed to settle with Franklin Collins for injuries to his horse and on March 5, 1855, Embden voted \$10 to William Barron for damage done an ox, presumably somewhere on the highroad. Dr. Stevens was paid \$8.00 May 9, 1853, for damage to his gig.

Guide posts, then called guide boards, were an innovation. If official mention be conclusive, the first Embden one was authorized March 1, 1852, when the town directed that it be raised ''at the forks of the roads (to New Portland) near Moses Williams.'' Calvin F. Getchell was paid \$5 Dec. 11, 1855, ''for a guide board.''

The marking of adjacent town boundaries, however, had early attention. Benjamin Colby, Jr., and John Wilson, as selectmen, and John Moor and John Hilton, Oct. 20, 1810, ''by virtue of a law of the Commonwealth in such cases made and provided,'' certified that they had ''perambulated run and remarked the dividing line between the town of Anson and the town of Embden.'' Benjamin Colby, Jr., Edward Savage and Moses Thompson selectmen, with Henry Norton and Samuel Gould for New Portland certified Nov. 4, 1815, performance of a like duty on the west, but it was 1839 when Asa Merrill of New Portland and Jesse Fletcher of Embden again perambulated that west boundary and reported that they had erected three stone monuments;'' (1) on north bank of Seven Mile Brook where road crosses town line, (2) at road near Henry Goodrich's and (3) at northwest corner of Embden.'' Monuments between Anson and Embden were erected earlier for a town order of \$.50 was issued Oct. 27, 1821, to Joseph Walker for putting up one monument on that boundary. Isaac Burns on Jan. 25, 1839, was paid \$1.50 for a boundary monument, probably the one near Henry Goodrich's.

It was many years, however, before this work of marking boundaries was satisfactorily done, or that the necessity of perambulating ceased. Every decade or so there was notice about a selectman or two having been out on the town line. Col. Christopher Thompson had an unusual week beginning Nov. 10, 1834. On that day he and James Mantor walked the line between Emb-

den and Anson. The next day Col. Christopher walked the line on the New Portland side with Reuben J. Hill. On the two succeeding days he was out, first, with Mr. Pease tramping along the Lexington-Embden boundary and then with David Felker and Sheridan Felker perambulating between Concord and Embden. At the end of this walk Col. Christopher was on the bank of the Kennebec, near his own homestead.

Details of these procedures and the purposes served must be left somewhat to conjecture. Here and there may have been questions of jurisdiction and of fences and taxes and the exact point to which roads should be maintained. Settlers had continuous wrangles over fencing their farms. Where disputes arose between men on either side of town boundaries there was probably call for joint authority.

Down the lane of years are entries that attest the fence viewer's activities. Again and again the viewers, elected at annual town meetings, stepped in between farmer and farmer. They walked the lines between farms, when there had been formal complaint, said which portion should be fenced by one and the other farmer and the town clerk wrote the decision into his leather bound book. Not infrequently North Anson traders, who bought Embden land for one reason or another, figured in these controversies. When acres changed from tillage to pastureage and on to the point of abandonment fencing questions became vexatious.

But these differences were much between more or less prosperous neighbors and occasionally between kith and kin. To the viewers, who constituted a petty local court, the farmers hastened when unable to agree. Such actions were more numerous along from 1840 to 1860. Amos and Asahel Hutchins in 1846 had a fence dispute with neighbor Moses Williams which James McKenney and Humphrey Purington adjudicated. Over in the southeast quarter in 1852 Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson and Mason S. Colby differed about fences near the Anson line. Lawrence E. Williams and Nathaniel W. Gould dealt out even handed justice to them. On the docket of fence contentions in 1862 over by the Kennebec was a case between Joshua Gray and Rev.



Samuel Savage. A few years before that the same Joshua Gray and Thaddeus F. Boothby were the viewers who straightened out a fence dispute between Erastus Walker and his sister-in-law, Emeline Walker, in northeast Embden and in 1856 Joshua Gray and Elisha Purington officiated between Charles Crymble and Joseph Atkinson. In 1860 Joseph Atkinson and William Barron as viewers intervened to settle a contention between Joseph Boyington and Stillman H. Atwood.

Joel Gray of Boston as owner of Embden land, and his uncle, Joshua Gray, fell out in 1862 regarding their fences. Ephraim Dunlap and Ebenezer G. Clark the same year could not agree about the line fence between Lots 85 and 86 and the town authorities had to say which part each should maintain. Solomon Walker and John Williamson (Wimp) Moulton in 1858 got mad about a line fence near the balm in gilead tree, whose aged trunk and branches could be seen up to a few years ago from the road to Lake Embden. Luke Hilton and John Hunnewell, Jr., were before the viewers in 1854, as were Calvin Williams of Concord and Abel W. Spaulding. And thus the record runs to numerous townsmen.

The town clerk's book, along with accounts of annual meetings and marriage licenses strung helter skelter from page to page (in most other towns, also, as well as in Embden), kept a record of marks and brands for the farmers' sheep, a practice continued into modern days. Benjamin Colby, Jr., recorded the first mark Aug. 27, 1805 — "a peace cut off the right ear and a slit in the left ear." John Gray, Jr., followed him Aug. 27, 1806, by registering his mark as: "A peace cut off the left ear at the tip," and Zacheus Huston May 24, 1808, recorded his mark as "a slit at the top of the right ear."

Benjamin Thompson's sheep had "a notch in the back side of the right ear," while Dr. Edward Savage's sheep had "a hole through each ear." Joseph Hilton in 1811 had a mark for both his "cattle and sheep" — a notch in the back side of the left ear and the top of the right ear cut off. Other settlers used a mark for their cattle. Elisha Walker's mark was a slit in the end of the right ear and a swallow's tail in the end of the right

ear.” Elisha Young had one mark for his sheep and another for his cattle. Archa Dunlap’s sheep were known by “a piece cut off of the tip of the right ear and a hole through the same and a half penny in the right ear under part.” All these and others were written into the clerk’s book by 1816.

Politics gripped the interest of Embdenites from the days of Federalists to Whigs and Democrats and into modern days. Till 1820 they voted for Massachusetts state officials and for President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress on the Bay State ticket. A town warrant by Constable John McFadden, calling a meeting for Tuesday Nov. 12, 1812, shows that voters included “those having a freehold estate within said town of the annual income of three pounds or any estate to the value of sixty pounds.”

Under the plurality system two or more elections were sometimes necessary for a decision. Town meetings to this end were frequent. Embden cast 18 votes on March 31, 1806, for county register — 15 for Henry Sewell and three for Isaac Carter. The same day votes were also cast for county treasurer — 14 for Samuel Howard and four for Samuel Titcomb. Then on “Monday, Apr. ye seventh” there was another town meeting to vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and 39 voters came. James Sullivan (1744-1808) of Berwick and Biddeford was candidate for Governor of Massachusetts that year and Caleb Strong (1745-1819) of Northampton, who was rounding out his seventh year as Governor, was the other candidate. Embden gave Sullivan 30 votes to nine for Strong.

Prominent men of the Revolutionary period vied for office during ensuing years. Embden on Aug. 3, 1809, gave Levi Lincoln (1782-1868) of Worcester 28 votes for Governor to 13 for Christopher Gore (1758-1827) of Boston. Gore, a Federalist, won. Both eventually were in Congress and made distinguished records. The ballot for Lieutenant Governor at that meeting resulted. Joseph B. Varnum (1750-1821) of Dracut, Mass., then serving as Speaker of the National House at Washington, 32 votes as against 12 for David Cobb (1748-1830) a Federalist ex-member of Congress from Attleboro. For State



Senator at that election Joshua Cushman got 32 votes, Thomas Rice (1768-1854) of Wiscasset eight votes and Nathaniel Dummer five votes. Many Embden settlers personally knew Thomas Rice whose house is still pointed out near the corner where the road eastward from Montsweag stream turns into Wiscasset. He went to Congress later, serving his second term with Joshua Gage (1763-1831), of Augusta, who had 32 votes for Kennebec county treasurer in 1809 against 13 votes for Samuel Howard. Gage served 21 years as county treasurer. He bought Lot 68 in Embden, west of Fahi Pond in 1825 and his widow, Abigail, sold it the year after his death.

There were new candidates for office before the Embden freeholders when they met at town meeting April 2, 1810. They gave Elbridge Gerry (1744-1814) of Marblehead, a Federalist who had then turned Democrat, 43 votes for Governor and 15 votes to Christopher Gore. Gerry, who two years later became Vice-President, was elected. The candidates for county treasurer were William Kendall and Daniel Steward of North Anson. The Embden result stood: 41 for Kendall and 16 for Steward. The following November 2 there was a town meeting to vote for Representative in Congress, when Embden gave Barzilla Gannett, of Bridgewater, Mass., 25 votes to four for Thomas Rice. Gannett was elected.

For election purposes the town meeting of April 1, 1811, "adjourned fifteen minutes on the warrant" and recorded the preferences of the 38 voters present as to county treasurer, register of deeds, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Senator. Gerry, the Democrat, had 31 votes for Governor and Gore, six. The result for Senator was recorded as: "James Porter, 30; Peter Grant, six; Moses Thompson (of Embden) 1 scattering."

Coming down into the 1830's there were vigorous contests over the election of an Embden representative in the State Legislature. The town cast 85 votes on Oct. 18, 1830, of which Joseph Durrell had 46, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., 27 and 12 scattering. New Portland and Concord were in the legislative class with Embden. Neither of these candidates, who were Embden neighbors on the Kennebec, had a clear majority and another

election was called for December 3, when Durrell, who was then elected, had 47, Stevens 24 and scattering, six. This town meeting was protested, with no success, by John McFadden, David Stevens, John Gray, Jr., and Joseph Boyington. They attacked the validity of the voting "holding the warrant was not posted seven days and 2nd. because Elijah Wilson of Anson voted in the Embden election."

Durrell and Stevens had a further contest on Oct. 1, 1832, when the vote stood — Durrell, 74; Stevens, 34; Cyrus Boothby, John McFadden and Daniel Mullen, one vote each. Durrell was elected again that year.

Edward Kent of Bangor, Governor of Maine in 1838 and in 1841, and John Fairfield (1797-1847) of Saco, Democrat, Governor in 1839, 1842 and 1843 when he went to the United States Senate, had hard fought contests in which the Embden voters shared. Although the town was quite consistently Democratic just as it has been in modern days, Kent, a Whig, carried it several times. The swing of the Embden vote to him is indicated by these totals:

1836 — Kent, 64; Robert P. Dunlap (1794-1859), 77.

1837 — Kent, 64; Gorham Parks, 57.

1838 — Kent, 106; Fairfield, 84.

1839 — Kent, 76; Fairfield, 71.

1840 — Kent, 95; Fairfield, 82.

1841 — Kent, 87; Fairfield, 85.

Eben F. Pillsbury, the town's son-in-law through his marriage with Eleanor H. Cragin daughter of Simeon, was the candidate for Governor in 1866, '67 and '68 — hard years for Democracy. He ran each time against Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain (1828-1914) one of the State's great soldiers and educators. The town's vote in '66 stood Pillsbury, 103, Chamberlain, 75; in '67 it was Pillsbury, 113, Chamberlain, 70; in '68, Pillsbury, 114, Chamberlain, 82.

Eben F. Pillsbury (1825-1887) had a stormy career. He often championed the unpopular side. He was a native of Kingfield, where he resided at the time of his marriage. He practised law there for a while but moved to Farmington, where he also pub-



lished the Franklin Patriot. He was a Democrat of the old type as his newspaper demonstrated. With a growing law practice he next settled at Augusta in 1867, where he owned and published the Maine Standard till 1880. He then went to Allston, Mass., and during the first Cleveland administration was collector of internal revenue at Boston. He died at Allston. Mrs. Mae Green, his only surviving child, lives at Melrose Highlands.

Embden voted twice on a separate State of Maine. There was a town meeting Sept. 2, 1816, at which the town registered a decision, thirty-two yeas and seven nays as set down by Benjamin Colby, town clerk. A second vote was had Monday July 26, 1819, at a meeting held in the Cragin schoolhouse. It convened at 2 p. m. The question read: "Shall the District of Maine become a separate and independent state upon the terms and conditions in an act stated for that purpose?" The votes "brought in" were thirty-six, of which thirty-three were yes and three were no.

The town had a pronounced temperance sentiment during the first half century and later but never would turn out well for elections on prohibition issues. A vote was taken June 7, 1858 — as elsewhere in Maine — in relation to the license law of April 7, 1856, and the prohibitory law approved March 25, 1858. It resulted in only five votes for the license law and 38 for the prohibitory law. Decisive as this was, but a fraction of the town was recorded as shown by voting the previous September at the election for Governor when Manasseh H. Smith had 109 in Embden and Lot M. Morrill (1813-1883) had 67. There was a vote June 3, 1867, for a further amendment of the law of 1858 to suppress drinking houses and tippling shops, which Embden favored almost two to one but the actual vote was: yes, 11; no, six.

Liquor was sold in Embden but in only a small way. Moses Thompson must have provided liquid refreshments for the wayfarers at his inn, although there seems to be no public record of it. Joshua Gray, Jr., wrote in his official book "Oct. 8th. A. D. 1836" that "At a meeting of the selectmen, treasurer and clerk of the town of Embden holden at the dwelling house of Benjamin Gould, Jr., of said town on the fifth day of September, 1836. License was granted to Humphrey Purington to be a Retailer

and common Victualer with liberty to sell all sorts of spirituous liquors by small measure during one year from date."

The regime of town liquor agencies is still within memory. Embden paid David Stevens, 2nd., \$10 by town order in the 1850's for such services as agent.

Annual settlements with the town treasurer was an outstanding event in the town business naturally. John Pierce, Jr., the treasurer in 1834 lost his "books and papers" and there is nothing written to tell how or why but on May 23 the town decided that he "furnish new books for the purpose of keeping the treasurer's accounts on" and Benjamin Colby, Jr., John McFadden and Benjamin Gould, Jr., were named a committee to settle with him. When the Amos Hilton farm buildings were burned Eldwin Hilton was town treasurer. He lost his records and considerable money in the fire. The town was asked to release him wholly or in part for his loss but the meeting of March 7, 1887, took no action on the request and a year later demanded payment from him or his bondsmen.

Up to that time and considerably later there were no convenient banking facilities and the treasurers often had considerable sums of money on hand. The custody of this was no small responsibility. While there was an Anson Bank in 1874 and a Savings Bank at Solon in earlier years farming communities made limited use of deposit privileges and checking accounts in the modern sense were greatly restricted. Treasurer Joshua Gray in 1821 lost \$2.60 from "bad money, bank failing." Town orders were written for nearly all services and became a much used medium of exchange. The bills of selectmen, treasurer and tax collector, wages of teachers and debts for the support of paupers were all paid primarily in this kind of paper. Most town orders drew interest at current rates. Some of course were ultimately paid in cash but many more were turned back to the collector on account of taxes. He therefore became quite a modern clearing house.

Tax lists of the 1840's indicate a local industry, heretofore unmentioned — a shovel handle factory. Jacob Butterfield owned it in 1846. Embden assessors valued it at \$300, which meant



a money tax of \$16.85 with \$11.73 more for highways. The following year Jacob Butterfield was taxed on a valuation of \$800 for "land, factory privileges, etc.," but the tax was only \$4.86, with \$11.65 more to be worked out on the roads. After that year this property can not be identified on the assessors' lists. No location is written for either year and the owner was non-resident. Ebenezer Butterfield, probably a brother of Jacob and of Sarah Butterfield who married Elijah Wilson, was the owner at this time of 230 acres in range one, not far from the Kennebec.

The shovel handle factor, apparently a dwindling industry, may have been on some small power by Jackins brook. It could hardly have been on the outlet stream from Fahi Pond. James Collins of North Anson was deceased by 1847 but the John Wilson mill property was still taxed against the Collins' estate. The C. C. Marshall shovel handle factory of 50 years afterward was on Fahi stream a half mile below the Embden line.

There were numerous craftsmen among the settlers of the first half century, particularly workers in wood and iron. Blacksmith shops, where horses could be shod, tires set on cart wheels and other like tasks performed, existed in every neighborhood but eventually gave way to smithies in adjacent villages. Joseph Cleveland (page 69) had such a blacksmith shop on the east side of the highway from the Eli F. Foss hill, before he moved to Dead River. It was a little below the McKenney stone house, probably on the west side of Lot 112. Joseph was not on the Embden tax lists much later than 1850 and when David G. McKenney, after purchasing Lot 130 in 1846, erected this stone house in 1863 to be deeded four years later to his son, William H., the drills had to be taken to a more distant forge for sharpening. This neighborhood then comprised several families. It was where Alfred Holbrook lived for a time. Jacob Burns had the house where Jesse Wentworth afterward was. Its roof is now falling in. Benjamin Cleveland, son of Abel and a cousin of Joseph, was a resident in this neighborhood.

For many years coffins were the handiwork of local carpenters. Calvin Getchell in 1855 was required to have the vote of the town before he could get his pay for one. Interment presented graver problems. John McFadden, Edward Savage, Cyrus Boothby, Lemuel Witham, John Hilton, Ephraim Cragin, Joseph Knowlton, and Asahel Hutchins — all leading townsmen — were members of a committee in 1830 “to locate suitable burying places and be no expense to the town.”

No further action appears to have been taken till a town meeting Sept. 5, 1835, when a line as follows was written: “Chose James Blagdon, James Daws and Christopher Thompson a committee to locate burying grounds.” A town meeting the following March voted “not to except of the committee on locating burying grounds.”

Like items on other topics of quaint interest in these later times appear frequently as one turns the ancient pages.

The annual cost of public charges (paupers) was burdensome although the actual total of money thus expended was not large. Almost the entire population became expert at battling poverty and the sympathy and kindness of old-time neighbors were expressed in forms that counted much toward keeping the wolf at bay. But here and there over a long span of years one may note in the records the name of an erstwhile prosperous man to whom in his old age the town extended a helping hand.

The pauper list numbered only six in 1838 and 1839 and two of these were children. They were auctioned off, as was customary then, at annual town meeting. The winning quotations in 1838 were respectively 50 cents, 45 cents, 40 cents, four shillings, and \$1.45 per week, while the sixth was accepted “free of expense to the town as long as the girl behaves well.” The next year three quotations were each 38 cents a week and one as low as 21 cents. Back in 1817 a settler who had been an Embden incorporator was falling upon evil days. The town fathers must have quailed before the cost of maintaining his family as the last bills were paid. They first “bound by indentures” two of his children. The annual appropriation “to defray town charges” in 1817 was \$150, of which probably about



a third or so was estimated to be for support of persons who were "on the town."

This particular settler, or some of his family, went to Belmont in Waldo county. Expenses for him were soon reported from there. Andrew McFadden made a trip thither. Embden paid him \$5 and Ephraim Sawyer had to be recompensed for \$27 more loaned to finance the journey. Joshua Gray received \$19 for money and provision sent to Belmont, within a month; Benjamin Colby was paid \$22, Moses Thompson, \$19.85 and Joshua Gray again \$8.71 on the same account. There were still other payments till April 24, 1818, when John Rowe received a town order for \$4 for "horse hire to Belmont" to bring the old settler home.

Pathetic as such cases unquestionably were, there was often a humorous side. A frequent measure of relief in the earlier years was to provide the impoverished family with a cow. Daniel Goodwin in 1839 got \$6 for keeping a pauper's cow and for plowing the same pauper's land. The same year \$5 was paid for hay for another cow in the same kind of service. When one poor fellow's son came to a final reckoning in the winter of 1834, the burial was at town expense. The grave was dug for \$.86 by one of Embden's future preachers and town orders were issued for \$1.25 each to a half dozen farmers for "help in burying the boy." The town in those days performed such services as patching the pauper's roof, "holling" his wood and "working it up" for the fire. Doctors from North Anson, Solon and New Portland were frequently called to attend these needy poor. Dr. George W. Stickney of North Anson, had a bill of \$14.50 which the town paid in 1829 and Dr. Zachariah Spaulding of Bingham a bill for \$5 for professional services in 1832. Dr. Mortimer Bodwell (1805-1887) of Solon had a bill to Embden of \$4.75 in 1845; Dr. Stickney one for \$5.45 and Dr. George B. Rawson for \$2.50. In 1839 Dr. Bodwell's bills against the town amounted to \$69.13. Medical costs for unfortunates sometimes ran into larger figures and there were townsmen on the watch towers when dollars were difficult to get. The March meeting of 1830 voted "that the last bidders support the poor the pres-

ent year and not pay doctor's bills if called on." Parsimony was in the saddle and, as no money was raised to pay for town charges, another meeting assembled the following October to appropriate \$75 for that purpose.

That same meeting, however, commenced a suit against one of the Solon Jewetts to recover a bill for an Embden man's "Gaol Board." Such items of expense to the town against persons languishing at Norridgewock were often presented while imprisonment for debt was permitted by statute.

Many more entries that read quaintly abound in the town treasurer's accounts. A drawback of \$.38 was allowed in 1818 "for reasons of poverty" and \$19.45 paid in jail charges for another townsman. Another drawback of \$1.65 was granted "by reason of infirmity." Reuben Wilson about the same time got \$.21 for "property overrated" and \$3.48 went as a drawback to two "sufferers by fire." There were many of these drawbacks, some for errors in the assessment of taxes. Elijah Grover, the millman at Caratunk Falls, had a "discount" of \$2.75 in 1837 for "being overtaxed." Along in 1854 numerous town orders were issued "for over work," at "four shillings on the dollar" — several of them for widows. The context, however, indicates payments were to persons or estates that had exceeded the necessary quota of labor in building and mending roads. The farmers "worked out" their highway taxes for quite a hundred years and little or no money passed.

Emoluments of local office were undoubtedly welcome. Town orders for "services" occur in great numbers through all the years. Although these were in modest sums under modern standards, olden records plainly emphasize how such pieces of writing were tucked away in well worn wallets to be handed to the tax collector or passed over to the village trader for household needs. Selectmen made out their bills for surveying roads, for attending court and a great variety of other errands on public business; constables for posting warrants — services, services well and truly performed for which these local officials were fully entitled to compensation. For cashing these orders and keeping his books and safeguarding the town's money the



treasurer, too, eventually received a town order for services. In faded ink on aged pages that are well preserved runs thus the story of Embden costs in local government.

Uncle Sam cut a melon during the second administration of Andrew Jackson. The shower of ducats for all the people meant a sprinkling for Embden folks. The surplus in the Treasury at Washington was distributed to the states. The states in turn distributed to the towns. At an Embden town meeting of April 3, 1837, the following entries were made:

“Voted to receive this town’s proportion of its Deposits from the Treasurer of the State of Maine. Chose Cyrus Boothby agent to go after the money. Voted to divide the money according to the population of said town.” Action was recinded later as to distribution and provision was made for loans of from \$20 to \$100 with Christopher Thompson, James Y. Cleveland and Cyrus Boothby as a board on loans.

This applied to one or more of the earlier installments. The warrant of Sept. 11, 1837 to Constable Ebenezer F. Stevens carried an article “to see if the town (will) vote to appropriate the fourth installment of the Surplus Revenue fund or any part thereof for the purpose of paying the debts that is against the town.” The meeting decided to pass this article by. At a meeting April 2, 1838, it was voted: “to distribute the surplus money, to pay the expenses attached to the surplus money out of the same; to make a dividend of the surplus money April the 3rd.; that the old Committee settle with the inhabitants as it relates to the surplus money and hire \$200 to discharge the town from what they owe the inhabitants by the first Monday of July next ensuing.”

The above record, quoted verbatim, indicates something of a tangle. The outcome is left more or less uncertain, although by April of 1838 the treasurer’s book shows that distribution to individuals was under way. The town orders at first indicated the payments were “the revenue money” or “surplus money.” Presumably all Embden heads of households received payments but the records furnish no assurance on that point. Orders by the treasurer during 1838 specifically for this account were:

Jonas Jones, \$13.38; Mathew Daggett, \$6.05; Jonathan Cate, \$3.30; Robert Crosby, \$10.40; Joseph Chick, \$3.30; John "Strickling," \$8.24; James Albee, \$9.27; John Cragin, \$8.72; Cyrus Cleveland, \$5.30; Isaac Burns, \$2.27; Daniel D. Strickland, \$4.29; Benjamin Pierce, \$14.59; H. Purington, \$3.26; Joseph Barron, \$4.44; James McKenney, \$3.48; Cyrus Boothby, treasurer of the surplus revenue \$27.21; John Sally, \$4.18; Henry Daggett, \$7.90; Jacob Young, \$3.36; Benjamin Gould, \$3.30; John Pierce, \$15.62; Jacob Stetson, \$8.24; Eli Clark, \$2.00; Jonathan Copp, \$2.12; Mindwell Young, \$3.82; Nathan Thompson, \$7.60; Jonathan Stevens, \$8.66; Jonathan Cleveland, \$8.14.

These were only a part of the Embden residents of the 1830's, and a few of them, like Jonathan Cate, who was first at Embden, soon moved to Caratunk and later seems to have resided in Embden again, may have lived in unorganized territory northward. Many property owners presumably turned their revenue money in on their taxes and the tax collector, rather than the town treasurer, made note of the transaction.

Early Embden was thrilled quite as thoroughly as early Concord with the daring exploits of Maj. Ephraim Heald (1734-1815), the Daniel Boone of the upper Kennebec. His trader's cabin where he bartered in furs with the Indians and had a life and death struggle with Susup, was on the Leadbetter intervale not far north of the Embden line. Some of his sons and daughters married in that region and lived thereabouts long after he had returned to his adopted town of Temple, N. H.

A mighty and a persistent hunter, Maj. Heald "amassed quite a property by chaffer in the hides of foxes, bears, wolves and other animals which he killed in his constant pursuit of game. His favorite hunting grounds were the wildest he could find."

But he was likewise an exemplary citizen. He and his brother, Deacon Peter Heald, and Oliver, probably a cousin, came from Townsend, Mass. They were among the first settlers near a road swamped through the forest for troops en route to Indian wars. He called the first town meeting and was the first chairman of the board of selectmen. Heald Mountain, 1985 feet high, was named for him and by 1774 he had become the largest tax-payer



in the town. He headed in 1775 the signers of an address that accompanied the town's gift of 40 bushels of rye to the suffering poor of Boston and was one of nineteen who marched to Cambridge April 19, 1775, serving eleven days. A census of Temple that year showed he had two sons, six daughters, two guns and no powder. A local chronicler suggested there was no powder because the Major was just back from a bear hunt.

Deacon Peter was known as a Tory and Maj. Ephraim was at times under suspicion but probably unjustly. He had a commission from King George's government to incorporate the town of Temple at the outbreak of the Revolution and did not think he should take up arms against the king till he had fulfilled that mission. He was a major before the Revolution began. An "Inquisition Town Meeting" was held at Temple in 1777. After he had declared in answer to a pointed inquiry that he thought the colonies were justified in attacking the Mother country it was "voted to desire Maj. Heald that he would not go a hunting at this present time."

Both before and after the Revolution, Maj. Heald had a succession of exciting encounters. He was in one of the Quebec campaigns when about 22 years old. Not long afterward he and two men, Whitney and Reed, started for the Androscoggin river in search of Indian scalps. These then commanded a bounty of \$1,000. During a surprise attack Whitney was killed and Reed was wounded. Maj. Heald ran for his life. He stubbed his toe and fell, so that the Indian tomahawks flew over his head. Finally from behind a big tree he shot an Indian pursuer. This was the second Red Skin he killed during the Androscoggin adventure.

Even seven years after Yorktown the Upper Kennebec was a very distant point from New Hampshire but in 1791 Maj. Heald set out for Concord, Me., with a consignment of rum, molasses and calico. He is said to have been there a year or two before that on a hunting trip. A bad Indian, Susup, roamed in Concord; also his brother, John Hart and their father, Sabbie.

Susup liked rum and was a suppliant at the Heald cabin. When refused more than the customary dole of a gill Susup grabbed Maj. Heald by the hair, pulled him around roughly

and threatened to kill him when there came a chance. Before long Susup's squaw arrived to warn the Major. Although deprived of firearms by the other Indians, Susup soon followed in the wake of his squaw. He had a big pebble, the size of his fist, as a weapon and he fought his way through the two-inch plank door of the cabin, where Maj. Heald then shot him in the shoulder and beat him with a gun barrel. Susup crawled away but never entirely recovered. He finally died at Bangor after a drunken brawl.

Perhaps dangers from Indians bent upon revenge moved Maj. Heald ultimately to return to Temple in his declining years. There he was again setting his two big bear traps of steel with "teeth like a fox trap only larger and closing under instead of over." He caught a large bear at Temple in 1808. It weighed 300 pounds when dressed. Maj. Heald was dead, however, by 1815 when the last great bear hunt at Temple was held. Although a man of great prowess, who faced perils in the trackless wilds without fear, he could not swim. Because of this the Indians more than once almost got him.

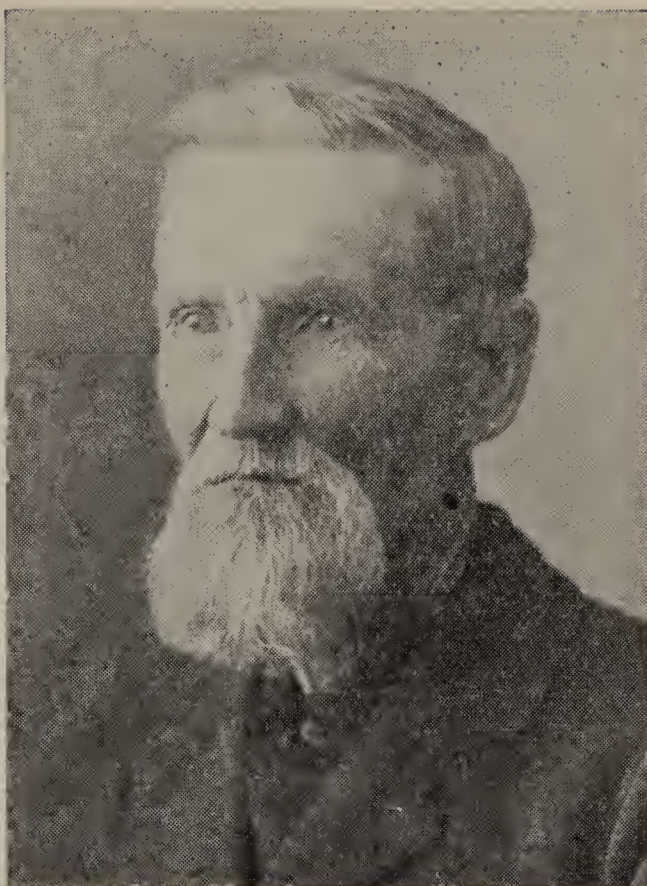
After his death the farm at Temple was sold to a family by the name of Avery in which were seven sons. In the house was an old fashioned clock with brass works that the Major had brought from Boston in 1770 with an ox team. The Avery boys took the "works" out of this fine old English clock and made a water wheel down at the brook. The clock case remained for years and years in the attic but once when Stickney Gray of North Anson and his daughter, Evie, went to Temple for an Old Home week and reunion of the Healds and Cragins, the family gave the case to her. She has this heirloom of the old Concord hunter at her residence in North Anson.

Unusual length of days fell to many Embden settlers and so it has been with descendants after them. It will be recalled how Thomas McFadden rounded out a full century on his intervale by the Kennebec, that Elder Isaac Albee and his wife and sister-in-law survived four score and ten years. Col. Christopher Thompson died at 98. Longevity has been and is an outstanding feature with these serious minded, earnest people.

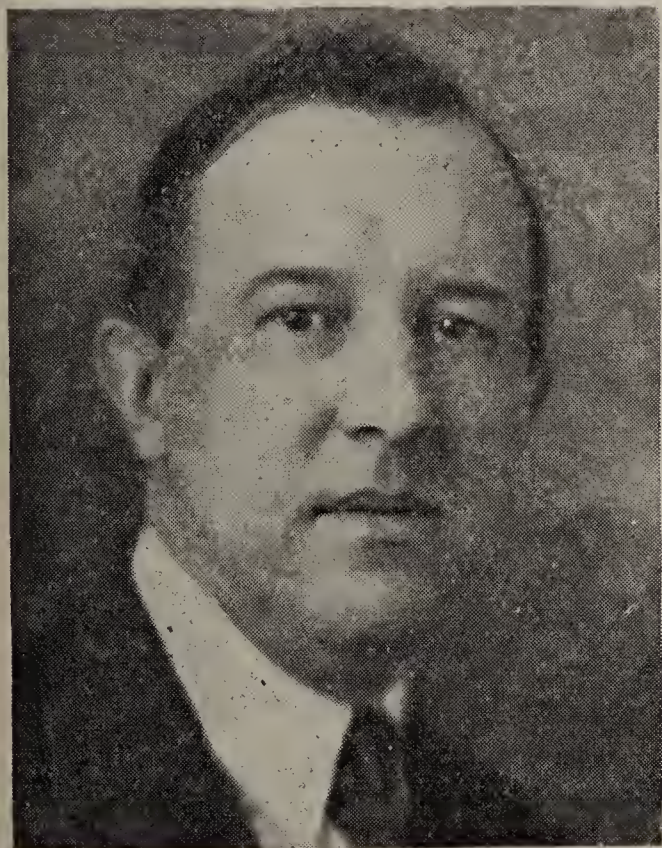


The oldest Embden man of this day is Fairfield Williams of Madison. Ruth Cross town clerk of Embden has so written him this year. March 2, 1929, marked his 90th milestone. Close upon him is Cephas Walker of Madison, who on Feb. 27, 1929, passed his 89th milestone as a native of the same town. Embden Town of Yore, in its youth as a printed volume, is delighted to salute them.

While printers are locking the last form a new captain appears. Embden men and



FAIRFIELD WILLIAMS



GRANT PIERCE

women of careers are still carrying on as they have been through every generation since the pioneers. The election of Grant Pierce (1881) of Providence as president of the National Radiator Corporation is only further evidence to that end. Thus the radiator king, John Bartlett Pierce, from Gordon hill has a successor in his nephew from the old millseat by the foot of Embden Pond (pages 339 and 390).

The great industrial enterprise that the older Pierce captain fostered has progressed to further consolidations and become one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. The



newer Pierce captain takes charge of headquarters in New York City after service of 20 years with the American Radiator Company.

Grant Pierce, while a boy, went from Embden to Fairfield Center with his parents and from there continued his education till he graduated from Bowdoin College in 1903. He married Ethel S. Durgin in 1913. They have two sons, Lincoln (1916) and Henry C. (1918), the latter named for his grandfather.

As he closes his desk and waits for the roar of the printing press, the writer would add a few more lines. Although his home and interests have long been in Washington, D. C., the preparation of this book with the endless research involved has brought vividly back to him forgotten scenes of his boyhood. If the foregoing pages hold the attention of people who are interested in Embden, some readers in putting the volume down may be moved to ask "Who is the man that wrote it?"

The boy who became that man was born in the house formerly on the adjacent hilltop but now between the fork of highways a half mile or so below Lake Embden. He is descended on his father's side from the Walker, Berry, Moulton, Gould and Grant families and on his mother's from the Wentworth, Burns, Dawes and Spencer lines. Most of these were at some time of Embden. He attended the Holbrook school across the field, the North New Portland high school and Anson Academy, where he graduated in 1886 and is a former member of the board of trustees. He next attended Colby College for two years and before he was 20 was principal of the Skowhegan High School and Bloomfield Academy and had also been elected superintendent of schools in Embden. He then entered Harvard College and graduated in the famous class of 1892.

An opportunity at the Smithsonian Institution brought him to Washington, where he began furnishing special articles to the local newspapers. These soon led to his devoting himself entirely to newspaper work. He was successively reporter, city editor, Sunday editor and leading political writer on the Washington Post. He wrote extensively on national politics, was a member of the Senate press gallery and between sessions of





MANNIX WALKER AND HIS MOTHER

Congress traveled over almost the entire country writing about party conventions and political campaigns during the administrations of Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

He was selected in 1905 as head of the Boston Herald Bureau, then regarded as one of the most desirable assignments at Washington, and was that paper's Washington correspondent for ten years till he took up similar work for the Springfield (Mass.) Republican and the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee. He wrote also for Maine papers — the Lewiston Journal, Portland Express, Kennebec Journal and Bangor Commercial among others — and had his own bureau which served readers half the way around the world from the Birmingham (Eng.) Post to the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post Standard, the Pacific Commercial Advertiser at Honolulu and the Manilla (P. I.) Times. Several of these newspaper connections lasted for twenty years. He is an active member and a former president of the Gridiron Club of Washington correspondents.



He has seen Washington grow from a leisurely old time city to an impressive world capital and in later years has devoted himself to business enterprises growing out of that interesting development. He married Romaine Mannix, daughter of Capt. D. Pratt Mannix, United States Marine Corps, who died in command of the Marine barracks at Washington. Mrs. Walker's ancestry through her mother (Ella Butler Stevens) is interwoven with each successive generation of the life of the Capitol City. They have one son, Mannix Walker, who graduated from Harvard in 1926 and is now an officer of career in the government's foreign service with assignment to Barranquilla, Colombia as vice consul.



RESIDENCE OF ERNEST G. WALKER AT 2112 S STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., WHERE THIS HISTORY WAS WRITTEN.



# DATA FROM EMBDEN TOWN RECORDS AND U. S. CENSUS RETURNS

Chapter XXXVI — LIVED THERE LONG, LONG AGO

(A list of taxpayers by decades.)

Chapter XXXVII — WHEN EVERY NOSE WAS COUNTED

(The official census of families in 1850.)

Chapter XXXVIII — SET TO RULE OVER US

(Names of town officers up to 1900.)

Chapter XXXIX — TILL DEATH US DO PART

(Complete marriage records 1904 to 1892.)

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### LIVED THERE LONG, LONG AGO

Embden clans of long ago pass in interesting procession on the yellow pages of the tax lists. Between the lines thereof is a chronicle of generations that rose and crossed the rural stage and of the movement Westward Ho.

The pioneer faced the town assessors on an average quota of 100 acres, rated from poor and middling land to good land and taxed accordingly. He had oxen, valued in the 1820's at \$15 a yoke, rarely more than one horse at \$25, three or more cows at \$10 each and several head of young stock. His sons also were soon on the lists, often starting only with a poll tax but expanding quickly to the ownership of a small tract, upon which was erected first a barn and then a house. Each son acquired a cow or two, as many pigs at \$2 a piece and eventually a horse and a yoke of oxen till his estate approached his father's in importance. By 1830 or 1840 the pioneer's earthly possessions were waning, because he had deeded most of these, with a condition for support of himself and wife, to one or more of his children. His later appearances on the tax books were as a poll and he was sometimes exempted from paying even that.

Little wonder that for 30 or 40 years — while there were constant accessions of settlers from without and prior to the tidings about rich lands in the Mississippi valley — Embden grew rapidly. Scan the school census of 1825 in Embden, for example. That year Moses Ayer, Ichabod Foss, John Gray, Abner T. Miles and Isaac Salley had eight scholars each in their families; Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Archa Dunlap, Asahel Hutchins, Caleb Williams and Moses Williams had seven each; Edward Savage, Daniel Savage, Daniel Spaulding and Jonathan Stevens had six each and so on. These were not exceptional figures. Joseph Durrell in 1833 had ten scholars under his rooftree. But these were not all, for in most cases there were youngsters under school age in these families.



Forty-one settlers in 1803 signed the petition for town government and four did not sign. These 45 Embden residents had become 58 in 1810, according to the third census, and 99 in 1817 listed as paying taxes; but by 1820 they were 114; by 1825 they were 160 and by 1831 they were 200. There came a slowing up by 1840 when the list stood at 199. That was the era when migration to Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas was beginning but the town's 240 tax-payers of 1850 was a maximum. Not many years later was the call to California, where scores of Embden people settled following the discovery of gold. The exodus to the west does not account for all the outward movement. Many went to Massachusetts and even to other parts of Maine, including the Penobscot valley around Bangor.

The school population had a similar curve. By 1820 when the larger "classes," as districts were then called, had built their first schoolhouses — or were taking steps to do so — there were 290 scholars. This was an average of more than two for every man who paid a poll tax. By 1825 there were 362 scholars and in 1831 there were 420. The figure dropped significantly in 1840, when the lists showed but 417 scholars but by 1850 it had increased to the maximum of 576. The average number of school children in town was then almost three for every head of a household. In 1860 Embden scholars again numbered 420, as in 1831; and in 1870 were 308; in 1880 were 252 and in 1890 were 199. The district by the ferry to Solon was the most populous for a while. That was in 1833, with a census of 69 out of the town's total of 453 in 13 districts. The Cragin school (No. 9) by Seven Mile Brook was second with 59 scholars; the Dunbar district (No. 5) was third with 56 and next in order came the Berry district (No. 4) with 51 and the Bowen's Mill district (No. 3) with 41. Three years earlier — in 1830 — No. 5 was the largest district with a school appropriation of \$60.68; No. 2 was second with \$43.66 and No. 9 was third with \$42.02. Others in order of appropriations, which mean also in numbers of scholars, were No. 3, No. 6 (The Wilson district by Fahi Pond) and No. 7 (the Barron district).

A few families are numerous represented on the tax lists. For a century they were a considerable proportion of the town's population. Their names are easily noted on the lists — Clevelands, Colbys, Grays, Salleys, Savages, Stevenses, Thompsons, Walkers and Williamses. Each name represented substantially one family clan. There were two branches each of the Thompson and Williams families in Embden, but Thompson and Williams branches sprung respectively from one stock down the Kennebec at Wiscasset and Woolwich or thereabouts a generation or two before Embden was settled. The Embden Walkers were from three brothers, two of whom settled in Anson and one in Madison. The Savage pioneers in Embden were somewhat similar kindred. The Embden Clevelands were all from four pioneer brothers.

The form of spelling varied somewhat for family names. In earlier days it was "Cleveland," then about 1840 and for two or three decades "Cleavland" and later on, as now, "Cleveland." The first records were of the "Fosse" family and eventually it was written "Foss;" likewise "Foard" and "Ford;" "Willson" and then "Wilson;" "McFaden" and "McFadden;" "Clarke" and "Clark;" "Hodsdon" and "Hodgdon;" "Carle" and "Carl." For a long period it was sometimes "Sally" and occasionally, at first, "Sallee." The town clerks were farmers, rather than literary paragons. Probably they erred, now and then, in the most accepted ways of spelling. Some town clerks of 75 or a hundred years ago wrote up their books in a very bad hand, others of them were quite expert at making readable copy. Their spelling has been followed generally in the lists that follow.

The earliest roster of householders of Embden, apart from Titcomb's map of 1790 (see page 3) as given in the local records, is the petition for town government. The original is in the Massachusetts archives of the State House at Boston. It is dated Dec. 12, 1803, and provides a vivid picture of the conditions of that day. It reads:



To the Honble the Senate & house of Representatives of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The petition of the Inhabitants of the Township No. 1 West side Kennebeck River in the Second Range, north of the Plymouth Claim — Humbly sheweth

That your petitioners are situated near fifty miles above the head of navigation between wick and said Township The river is in many places barred with falls wick render it of little use to your petioners for transportation, that the settlers on said township are settled in the extreme Parts of said Township — That they experience inconceivable Difficulties from the want of roads schools & many other things of public utility & necessary for the Well being of a Society — That your petitioners find those evils and inconveniences daily to increase which very much Impede the settlement of said Township as well as greatly to injure the interests of your petitioners individually — That your petitioners can conceive of no remedy that will be effectual but an act of incorporation.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray that said Township No. 1 which is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a marked tree on the Banks of Kennebec River, at the northeast corner of the Plymouth Claim, thence running west six miles on Anson Town line to a marked Tree then north six miles to the south line of the Million Acres located on the River Kennebeck Thence east on said Million Acres about six miles to Kennebeck River Thence following the middle of the main channel of sd river at low water down untill it intersects a line running east from the first mentioned bound thence west on sd line to said Bound.

May be incorporated into a town by the name of ..... with such privileges and immunities as other towns within this commonwealth do by law enjoy and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Benjamin Colby  
Thomas McFaden  
Moses Thompson  
John Willson  
James Row  
Isac Row  
Jesse Row  
Zaccuus Huston  
Jededaiah Thompson  
Benjamin Thompson  
John Kellahor  
Caleb Williams  
Joseph Thompson  
John Kellahor, junior

Benjamin Colby, jun.  
Joseph Cleveland  
Jonathan Stevens  
Jacob Willams  
James McFaden  
Luther Cleveland  
Ambrose Colby  
Joshua Gray  
Jno. Gray  
Saml Briggs  
John Rowe  
John Gray, ju.  
Jonathan Fowler  
Stephen Lamos (Loomis?)

Edward Savage

Simeon Cragin

Asam Hutchins

John Alllbee

Asahel Hutchins

Benja. Goold

Benjamin Cleveland

Zephaniah Williams

Jonathan Cleveland

Timothy Cleveland

Benjamin Root (?)

Daniel Hosliher (?)

Eliphat Robens

There is a footnote after the signatures that reads: "With a majority of forty-one for an incorporation and four not for it and every man signed in the town but four."

When the first assessment of Sept. 6, 1804, was laid (see pages 248-249) only 26 names appeared as taxpayers, but several sons having attained their majority were still living at the family homesteads. Later tax lists by decades — except for the earlier years which are given for 1810, 1817, 1820, 1825 and 1831, both for the purpose of better illustrating the growth of the town and because the records happen to be more complete for some of those years — are :

## TAX PAYERS OF 1810

Benjamin Annis, Moses Ayers and Stephen Ayers.

Charles Blagdon, Joseph Blagdon and Francis Burns.

Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Timothy Cleveland, Ambrose Colbee, Benjamin Colbee, Benjamin Colbee, Jr., and Simeon Cragin.

Benjamin Dillingham and Edward Dillingham.

Micah Felker, Francis Foss, Isaiah Foss and Jonathan Fowler.

John Gray, John Gray, Jr., and Joshua Gray.

James Hibbert, Joseph Hilton, William Huston and Asahel Hutchins.

William Kill Gore.

John Libby.

John McFadden and Thomas McFadden.

James Oliver.

James Paine.

Eliphalet Robbins, Abraham Rowe, Isaac Rowe, James Rowe and Joseph Rowe.

Isaac Sally, John Sally, Edward Savage, James Savage, Reuben Savage, Ephraim Sawyer, Joseph Spaulding, Jonathan Stevens and David Stinson.



Benjamin Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, Moses Thompson, William Thompson and William Trumbull.

Caleb Williams, Jacob Williams, John Wilson and Lemuel Witham. Benjamin Young.

## TAX PAYERS OF 1817

Benjamin C. Atwood, Moses Ayer, Jr., and Stephen Ayer.

Joseph Barron, Elijah Bates, Charles Blagden, Daniel Boyanton (Boyington?), Cyrus Boothby and Francis Burns.

Eli Clark, Samuel Clark, Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Jr., Timothy Cleveland, Ambrose Colby, Benjamin Colby, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Ebenezer Colby, Hartley Colby, Simeon Cragin and Simeon Cragin, Jr.

Henry Daggett, James Dinsmore and Archa Dunlap.

Nahum Eames.

David Felker, Joseph Felker, Mike Felker, Ichabod Fosse and Jonathan Fowler.

Nathaniel Getchell, Benjamin Gould, John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joshua Gray and Ludowick Grover.

Joseph Hilton, John Hunnewell and Asahel Hutchins.

John Libbey.

Andrew McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Jonathan F. Moulton and John Mullen.

Foster S. Palmer, James Pane, Benjamin Pierce, B. Pierce for John, John Pierce, Pilsbury heirs, and Washington Pullen.

Nahum Quint and William Quint.

John Rowe.

Isaac Salley, Daniel Savage, Edward Savage, Reuben Savage, William Savage, Ephraim Sawyer, Joseph Stackpole, Samuel Stackpole, Jonathan Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., and Daniel Streeter.

Benjamin Thompson, Christopher Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, Moses Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson and William Thompson.

Alfred Walker, Elisha Walker, John Walker, Jr., John Walker, 3rd, Joseph Walker, Nathaniel Walker, Solomon Walker, William Warren, Robert Wells, Andrew Wentworth, James Wentworth, Caleb Williams, Cyrus Williams, Dan. Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Joanna Williams, John Williams, Moses Williams, Silas Williams, John Wilson, Reuben Wilson, Asa Witham and Lemuel Witham.

Benjamin Young and Joseph Young.

## EMBDEN TAX PAYERS OF 1820

James Adams, Samuel Allbee, Benjamin C. Atwood, Moses Ayers and Stephen Ayers.

John Bachelder, Joseph Barron, Joseph Bean, Benjamin Berry, Benjamin F. Berry, Levi Berry, Charles Blackdon, Cyrus Boothby,

Walter Boothby, Sylvanus H. Brown, Elijah Bunker, Jr., and Francis Burns.

John Churchill, Ebenezer Clark, Eli Clark, Samuel Clark, Abel Cleaveland, Benjamin Cleaveland, Benjamin E. Cleaveland, John Cleaveland, Jonathan Cleaveland, Luther Cleaveland, Luther Cleaveland, Jr., Timothy Cleaveland, Ambrose Colby, Benjamin Colby, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Hartley Colby, Simeon Cregen and Simeon Cregen, Jr.

Matthew Daggett and Archa Dunlap.

Nahum Eames.

Joseph Felker, Mike Felker, Daniel Fling, Ichabod Foss and Jonathan Fowler.

Elijah E. Gamon, Nathaniel Getchell, Benjamin Gould, Jr., John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joseph Gray and Joshua Gray.

John Hilton, John Hunnewell and Asahel Hutchins.

John Libbee.

Andrew McFaden, John McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Jonathan C. Moulton, Jonathan F. Moulton, Nathaniel Moulton and John Mullen.

James Pain, Benjamin Pierce, John Pierce, Jr., and Pillsbury heirs.

Nahum Quint, Robert Quint and William Quint.

Paul Rowe.

Isaac Sallee, Daniel Savage, Edward Savage, James Savage, Reuben Savage, Ephraim Sawyer, Jonathan Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., Daniel Streeter and Vinton Streeter.

Benjamin Thompson, Christopher Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, Moses Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson and William Thompson.

Alfred Walker, Elisha Walker, John Walker, Jr., Joseph Walker, Nathaniel Walker, Solomon Walker, Ralph Wells, Robert Wells, Andrew Wentworth, James Wentworth, Caleb Williams, Cyrus Williams, Daniel Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Francis Williams, Isaac Williams, Joanna Williams, John Williams, Moses Williams, Silas Williams, Timothy Williams, John Wilson, Reuben Wilson, Ebenezer Witham, Lemuel Witham and Walton (?) Withee.

Benjamin Young, Jacob Young and Joseph Young.

This year of 1820, when Maine became a state, Embden had about a hundred landowners, occupying close to half the farms, or lots, in town. Their property, as returned by the assessors, included 43 horses, 56 yokes of oxen, 50 houses, 66 barns and 179 cows.

#### TAX PAYERS OF 1825

James Adams, Samuel Allbee, and Moses Ayer.

Joseph Barron, Joseph Bean, Benjamin Berry, Benjamin F. Berry, Levi Berry, Charles Blagden, James Blagden, William Blagden, Joseph



Boyington, Cyrus Boothby, Bezar Bryant, Abraham Burns, Dominicus Burns, Francis Burns, Isaac Burns and James Burns.

John A. Canada, Jonathan Carl, Joseph Chick, Ebenezer G. Clark, Eli Clark, Samuel Clark, Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, James Y. Cleveland, John Cleveland, Jonas Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Timothy Cleveland, Ambrose Colby, Benjamin Colby, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Ebenezer Colby, Hartley Colby, Warren Colby, Ephraim Craggin, Simeon Craggin, Simeon Craggin, Jr., and Robert Crosby.

Isaac Daggett, James Daggett, Jr., Matthew Daggett, Simeon Danforth, Stephen Davis, Daniel Davidson, Richard Dealing, Archa Dunlap and Ichabod Dunlap.

Joseph Felker, Mike Felker, Isaac Foard, Ichabod Fosse, Write Fosse and Jonathan Fowler.

Joshua Gage, Amaziah Getchell, Nathaniel Getchell, Benjamin Gould, Jr., Nathaniel Gould, Widow Betsey Gray, John Gray, Joseph Gray, Joshua Gray, Joshua Gray, Jr., and Wesley Gray.

William Haskell, Hiram Hill, John Hilton, Thomas Hilton, Alfred Holbrook, James Holbrook, Samuel Hollis and Asahel Hutchins.

Ebenezer Kent and Joseph Knowlton.

John Libbey and Waid Litchfield.

Andrew McFaden, John McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Abner T. Miles, Jonathan C. Moulton, Jonathan F. Moulton, Nathaniel Moulton, Oliver Moulton and John Mullen.

James Pain, Simeon Paine, Joseph Patten, Benjamin Pierce and John Pierce, Jr.

Nahum Quint, Robert Quint and William Quint.

Jesse Rowe, John Rowe and Paul Rowe.

Elias Sally, Isaac Sally, James Sally, William Sally, Daniel Savage, Edward Savage, James Savage, Reuben Savage, Isaac Smith, Joseph Smith, C. C. Spaulding, Daniel Spaulding, Jonathan Spaulding, David Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., Daniel Steward, Jr., Stebens Streeter and Vinton Streeter.

Christopher Thompson, Jedediah Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, John Thompson, Moses Thompson, Moses Thompson, 2nd, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson and William Thompson.

Ira Varney.

Hollan Wait, Alfred Walker, Elisha Walker, John Walker, Jr., Joseph Walker, Nathaniel Walker, Solomon Walker, William Wat, Randall Waugh, Andrew Wentworth, James Wentworth, Ralph Wells, Robert Wells, Caleb Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Francis Williams, Jacob Williams, John Williams, Isaac Williams, Moses Williams, Silas Williams, Timothy Williams, John Wilson, Reuben Wilson, Ebenezer Witham and Lemuel Witham.

Benjamin Young, David Young, Elisha Young and Jacob Young.

## TAX PAYERS OF 1831

James Adams, Samuel Allbee, Jonas Ayer, Moses Ayer, Seth Ayer and Stephen Ayer.

Julius Baker, Joseph Barron, Benjamin Berry, Benjamin F. Berry, George Berry, Levi Berry, Samuel Berry, Samuel Berry, 2nd., Charles Blagden, James Blagden, Cyrus Boothby, Joseph Boyington, Francis Burns, Isaac Burns and Jacob Burns.

Given Campbell, Samuel Campbell, Jonathan Carle, Jonathan Cate, Joseph Chick, Ebenezer G. Clark, Eli Clark, Samuel Clark, Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, Elias Cleveland, James Young Cleveland, Jefferson Cleveland, John Cleveland, Jonas Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Joseph Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Jr., Timothy Cleveland, Ambrose Colby, Benjamin Colby, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Hartley Colby, James Collins, George Collins, Joseph Cook, Amos Copp, Jonathan Copp, Ephraim Cragin, John Cragin, Simeon Cragin, Robert Crosby and Charles Crymble.

Henry Daggett, James Daggett, Matthew Daggett, Richard Delling, Abram Doe, Archa Dunlap, Ephraim Dunlap, Ichabod Dunlap, Hartley Dunton, William Dunton and Joseph Durrell.

John Eldridge and Elijah Emery.

Joseph Felker, Mike Felker, Jesse Fletcher, Alden Flint, Isaac Ford, David Fosse, Francis Fosse, Joel Fosse, Ichabod Fosse and Winthrop G. French.

Heirs of Joshua Gage, Amaziah Getchell, Henry Goodridge, Daniel Goodwin, Benjamin Gould, Jr., William W. Gould, Aaron Gray, John Gray's heirs at law, John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joseph Gray, Joshua Gray, Esq., Joshua Gray, Jr., Luther P. Gray and Wesley Gray.

William Haskell, Elias Hilton, John Hilton, Joshua Hilton, Job Hodsdon, Alfred Holbrook, Michael S. Howard, Benjamin Hunnewell, William Hunnewell, Amos Hutchins, Asahel Hutchins and Ebenezer Hutchins.

William R. Jackson.

Isaac Knowlton and Joseph Knowlton.

Reuben Ladd, Abram C. Lane, John Libby, Oliver Libby, Waid Litchfield and Eli Littlefield.

Andrew McFaden, John McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Willard C. McFaden, James McKenney, John Moor, Henry Morgan, Benjamin R. Moulton, Jonathan Moulton, Nathaniel Moulton, Oliver Moulton, Daniel Mullen and John Mullen.

Robert Newcome.

John Paine, Westley Paine, Benjamin Pierce and John Pierce, Jr. Robert Quint.

Daniel Richardson, David Rowe and David M. Rowe.

Cyrus Salley, Elias Salley, Hiram Salley, Isaac Salley, James Salley, John Salley, Thomas Salley, William Salley, Edward Savage, Elbridge



G. Savage, Aaron Smith, Christopher C. Spaulding, Daniel Spaulding, Jonathan Spaulding, Thomas Spaulding, William Spaulding, Jacob Stetson, David Stevens, Elisha Stevens, John Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., Martin Strickland and Otis Strickland.

Joseph B. Taylor, Benjamin Thompson, 2nd., Christopher Thompson, Jediah Thompson, John Thompson, Moses Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Widow Polly Thompson, Reuben Thompson and William Thompson.

Alfred Walker, Elisha Walker, John Walker, Joseph Walker, Samuel Walker, Randall Waugh, Horace Wells, Ralph Wells, Robert Wells, Andrew Wentworth, James Wentworth, Caleb Williams, Chandler Williams, Isaac Williams, John Williams, Moses Williams, Nathaniel Williams, Sewell Williams, Timothy Williams, Washington Williams, Zachariah Williams, Elijah Wilson, John Wilson, Reuben Wilson and Lemuel Witham.

Andrew Young, Benjamin Young, David Young, Elisha Young and Jacob Young.

#### TAX PAYERS OF 1840

Issac W. Adams, James Adams, Charles Atkinson, Christopher Atkinson, John Atkinson, William Atkinson, Jonas Ayer, Jonathan E. Ayer, Moses Ayer, Seth Ayer, Stephen Ayer and Stephen Ayer, Jr.

Joseph Barron, Levi Barron, William Barron, Alvah Berry, Benjamin Berry, Benjamin F. Berry, George W. Berry, Levi Berry, Perkins Black, Cyrus Boothby, Joseph Boyington, Ezekiel Bray, George W. E. Brown, George W. H. Brown, Samuel D. Brown, Sylvanus H. Brown, Francis Burns, Isaac Burns and Jacob Burns.

C. Chatman, Joseph Chick, Ebenezer G. Clark, Eli Clark, Samuel Clark, Cyrus Cleaveland, Elias Cleaveland, James Young Cleaveland, Jefferson Cleaveland, Jonas Cleaveland, Jonathan Cleaveland, John Cleaveland, 2nd., Joseph Cleaveland, Lydia Cleaveland, William H. Cleaveland, Almira Colby, Benjamin Colby, Jr., James Collins, Joseph Cook, Amos Copp, Jonathan Copp, Reuel Copp, John Cragin and Robert Crosby.

Matthew Daggett, Eliza Davis, Abram Doe, Jonah Dow, Asher Dunlap, Archa Dunlap, Ephraim Dunlap, Francis B. Dunlap, Ichabod Dunlap, Joseph Durrell, Nicholas Durrell and James Dustin.

Samuel Ellis and William Ellis.

Mike Felker, Jesse Fletcher, Ira Ford, Isaac Ford, Ichabod Foss, Isaiah Foss, James R. Foss and Joel Foss.

Amaziah Getchell, Henry Goodridge, Daniel Goodwin, David A. Goodwin, Benjamin Gould, Jr., Nathaniel W. Gould, Morrell Greene, Jr., Joseph N. Greene, Aaron Gray, John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joshua Gray and Joshua Gray, Jr.

Daniel Hilton, John Hilton, Waterman Hilton, Whiting S. Hinkley, James Hodsdon, Job S. Hodsdon, Alfred Holbrook, Asahel Hutchins, Enos Hutchins and Ebenezer Hutchinson.

Amos Jackson, William Jackson and William Jones.

John Knowlton and Joseph Knowlton.

Eli Littlefield.

Andrew McFaden, Elhanan W. McFaden, John McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Willard C. McFaden, David McKenney, James McKenney, Jr., and John McKenney.

Eli Littlefield.

Benjamin R. Moulton, Jonathan F. Moulton, Daniel Mullen, Jr., Ezra Mullen, John Mullen and John Mullen, Jr.

Charles Pease, George G. Pelton, Benjamin Pierce, John Pierce, Elisha Purington and Humphrey Purington.

Robert Quint.

Warren Rogers and William H. Rogers.

Cyrus Sally, Elias Sally, Hiram Sally, Isaac Sally, Isaac Sally, Jr., Thomas Sally, Elbridge G. Savage, Thomas J. Savage, William Smith, Daniel Spaulding, Jonathan Spaulding, Timothy Spaulding, William Spaulding, David Stevens, Elijah G. Stevens, Elisha Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., Truman A. Stevens, William H. Stevens, Daniel D. Strickland, Otis Strickland and Nathan Strickland.

Alden Thompson, Benjamin Thompson, Benjamin Thompson, 2nd., Christopher Thompson, Fletcher Thompson, Jediah Thompson, Joel Thompson, Jonas Thompson, Mary Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson, Warren Thompson, William Thompson, William Thompson, Jr., William Thompson, 2nd., Hiram Tripp, Richard Tripp and Geriah Tuck.

Asa Walker, Eli C. Walker, Elisha Walker, John Walker, Joseph Walker, Samuel Walker, Solomon Walker, Ralph Wells, Andrew Wentworth, James Wentworth, Amos Williams, Caleb Williams, Chandler Williams, Foster Williams, Henry Williams, John Williams, John H. Williams, Moses Williams, Nathaniel Williams, Timothy Williams, Warren Williams, Zachariah Williams, Reuben Wilson, Sally Wilson, Hiram Witham, Jotham Witham and Lemuel Witham.

Benjamin Young, Mindwell Young and Jacob Young.

#### TAX PAYERS OF 1850

Isaac Adams, James Adams, Benjamin G. Allbee, Charles Atkinson, Christopher Atkinson, Elbridge Atkinson, John Atkinson, Joseph Atkinson, Timothy Atkinson, William Atkinson, Moses Ayer and Seth Ayer.

Joseph Barron, Levi Barron, William Barron, Stephen Beale, Zina Beale, Anthony Bernass, Benjamin F. Berry, Levi Berry, Michael Berry, Cyrus Boothby, Cyrus K. Boothby, Thaddeus F. Boothby, Joseph Boyington, Israel B. Brown, Samuel D. Brown, Abigail Burns, Francis Burns, Isaac Burns, Jacob Burns and Jotham Burns.

Jonathan Carle, John Carle, Justus Carle, Bowdoin Caswell, Henry Caswell, John Caswell, Joseph Chick, Joseph Chick, Jr., Nahum Chick,



William Q. Chick, Alva Clark, Ebenezer G. Clark, Elhanan Clark, Eli Clark, William Clark, Asher Cleaveland, Cyrus Cleaveland, Elias Cleaveland, Franklin Cleaveland, Horatio G. Cleaveland, James Young Cleaveland, Jefferson Cleaveland, John Cleaveland, Jonas Cleaveland, Joseph Cleveland, Mason S. Colby, James F. Collins, J. H. M. Cook, Joseph Cook, Morrill Cook, Amos Copp, John Craggen, Ezra Crosby, Jonathan Crosby, Robert Crosby, Sanford Crosby, Charles Crymble, L. Conner Crymble and Nelson Crymble.

Isaac Daggett, Matthew Daggett, Levi Dakin, Levi H. Dakin, Albert Dunlap, Aurelius Dunlap, Ephraim Dunlap, Ichabod Dunlap, Joseph Durrell, Nicholas Durrell, Randall F. Durrell and Truman Durrell.

J. Whitman Eames, Jonathan Eames, Phineas Eames, John Ellis, Samuel Ellis and William Ellis.

John Fardy, Daniel Felker, Mike Felker, Jesse Fletcher, Barzilla Ford, Isaac Ford, Joshua Q. Ford, Eli Foss, Francis Foss, James Foss and James K. Foss.

Amaziah Getchell, George Goodrich, Daniel Goodwin, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., George W. Goodwin, Mrs. Keziah Goodwin, Thomas H. Goodwin, Benjamin Gould, N. W. Gould, Enos Gray, Hartley Gray, John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joshua Gray and Joseph N. Greene.

Silas Hafford, Daniel Hilton, Gustavus Hilton, Joseph Hilton, Waterman Hilton, Jason W. Hinkley, Whiting S. Hinkley, James Hodsdon, Job S. Hodsdon, Abel C. Holbrook, Alfred Holbrook, John Hunnewell, Jr., Amos Hutchins, Asahel Hutchins and Enos Hutchins.

Amos Jackson and William R. Jackson.

Joseph Knowlton.

David Lane, Sawyer Lane and Mark Lisherness.

Andrew McFadden, Ozias H. McFadden, Abram McKenney, Benjamin McKenney, David McKenney and Wiseman McKenney, Charles L. Merrill, Stephen Merrill, John Morin, Benjamin R. Moulton, Hezekiah Moulton, Oliver Moulton, Abram S. Mullen, Daniel Mullen, Jr., and John Mullen.

Micah Norton, Samuel Norton and Warren Nutting.

Simeon Parker, Wesley Patterson, David Pierce, John Pierce, John Pierce, Jr., John Pierce, Guardian, Merari Pierce, Elisha Purington and Humphrey Purington.

Robert Quint and William Quint.

John Redmond, David Rice and Luther Rowe.

Cyrus Sally, Isaac Sally, Jr., William Sally, Thomas J. Savage, Obed Skillings, Jonathan Smith, Jacob Stetson, Abel W. Spaulding, Timothy C. Spaulding, David Stevens, David Stevens, 2nd., Elam Stevens, Jonathan Stevens, Jr., Marshall Stevens, William H. Stevens, Stillman Stone, Asa Strickland, Daniel D. Strickland and Otis Strickland.

Albert Thompson, Albert Thompson, 2nd., Alden B. Thompson, Benjamin Thompson, 2nd., Charles Thompson, Fletcher Thompson, Israel T. Thompson, Jonas Thompson, Joshua G. Thompson, Manley Thompson, Moses M. Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson, Warren Thompson, William Thompson, William Thompson, 2nd., Ebenezer Tolcott, Otis Trask, Hiram Tripp and Richard Tripp.

Abram Walker, Asa Walker, Cephas R. Walker, Ebenezer J. Walker, Eli C. Walker, Elisha Walker, Erastus Walker, John Walker, Joseph Walker, Joseph W. Walker, Leonard H. Walker, Samuel A. Walker, Solomon Walker, Ralph Wells, Robert G. Wells, Andrew Wentworth, Deborah Wentworth, Albert Williams, Amos Williams, Caleb Williams, Hamden T. Williams, John Williams, John H. Williams, Lemuel Williams, Moses Williams, Zachariah Williams, Reuben Willson, Daniel S. Witham, David Witham, Hiram Witham, Jotham G. Witham and Lemuel Witham.

David Young, 2nd., and John Young.

#### EMBDEN TAX PAYERS OF 1860

Isaac W. Adams, Joseph Atkinson, William Atkinson, Benjamin C. Atwood, S. Colby Atwood, Stillman H. Atwood, Moses Ayer, and Seth Ayer.

David Baker, John Barron, William Barron, James Beal, Zina Beal, Anthony Benance, Calvin S. Benjamin, Benjamin F. Berry, John T. Berry, Levi Berry, Michael F. Berry, William P. Berry, Cyrus Boothby, Thaddeus F. Boothby, Hannah B. Bosworth, Calvin Boyington, Joseph Boyington, Francis Burns, 2nd., Isaac Burns and Jacob Burns.

Charles Caldwell, Henry Caldwell, John Carle, Justus W. Carle, Henry Caswell, Lemuel Caswell, Joshua Chick, Nahum Chick, Silas Chick, William Q. Chick, Albert Churchill, Ebenezer G. Clarke, William Clarke, Asher Cleaveland, Cyrus Cleaveland, Elias Cleaveland, Elias Cleaveland, Jr., Job S. Cleaveland, Jonas Cleaveland, Simeon C. Cleaveland, Morrill Cook, Amos Copp, George W. Copp, Henry C. Copp, Nathan Copp, Reul Copp, John Cragin, Sanford Crosby, Caldo F. C. Crymble, Charles Crymble, Lucius C. Crymble and Nelson Crymble.

Isaac Daggett, Jonathan C. Daggett, Heirs of Matthew Daggett, Obed W. Daggett, Henrietta W. Daniels, Manoah Delling, Zebina Dinsmore, Anthony L. Donehue, Frederic H. Dunbar, Ephraim Dunlap, Joel Durrell, Joseph Durrell, Joseph S. Durrell, Nicholas Durrell, Randall F. Durrell and Leonard H. Dyer.

Almond Eames, Austin Eames, Jonathan Eames, Phineas Eames, John Ellis and John Emery.

Daniel Felker, Jesse Fletcher, Truman Fletcher, Barzilla Ford, Robert Ford, Eli Foss, James Foss and Heirs of James R. Foss.



Amaziah Getchell, Sumner Getchell, Warren Getchell, Daniel Goodwin, George W. Goodwin, Keziah Goodwin, Thomas H. Goodwin, Daniel S. Gorden, John Gorden, Joseph Gorden, Benjamin Gould, Gorham P. Gould, J. Omar Gray, John Gray, Joseph E. Gray, Joshua Gray and Joseph N. Greene.

Silas Hafford, James Harlow, James H. Harlow, Eli Haws, Franklin Haws, John Haws, Amos Heald, Thomas Heald, Whiting S. Hinkley, Amos Hilton, Waterman Hilton, James Hodgdon, Abel C. Holbrook, Alfred Holbrook, Horace W. Holbrook, John Holbrook, Lewis Holbrook, James Huff, John Hunnewell, Jr., and James Hutchinson.

Amos Jackson and William R. Jackson.

James A. Linnell, George Lisherness and Mark A. Lisherness.

O. H. McFadden, Benjamin C. McKenney, David G. McKenney, George W. McKenney, Converse Moody, John W. Morin, Ai Moulton, Benjamin R. Moulton, John W. Moulton, Oliver J. Moulton, William Moulton, Abram S. Mullen, Archa Mullen, Benjamin Mullen, Daniel Mullen, Joel Mullen, John Mullen and Ozias Mullen.

George W. Newell, Samuel Norton and Warren Nutting.

John Pierce, Administrator of J. Pierce and Elisha Purington.

William Quint.

John Redman, Leonard Ricker and Lyman Rowe.

Cyrus Salley, Isaac Salley, Isaac Savage, Samuel Savage, Abel W. Spaulding, Timothy C. Spaulding, Jacob Stetson, Norris M. Stetson, Ashman T. Stevens, David Stevens, David Stevens, 2nd., Elam Stevens, Gorham Stevens, Heirs of Jonathan Stevens, Sanford B. Stevens, William H. Stevens, Sarah M. Stone, Asa Strickland, Daniel D. Strickland, Eastman T. Strickland, Otis Strickland and Seba Strickland.

Ebenezer C. Talcott, Benjamin Taylor, Albert Thompson, Charles E. Thompson, Jonas Thompson, Moses Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Jr., Reuben Thompson, William Thompson, Elijah C. Towns, David Tripp, Richard Tripp, Simeon C. Tripp and John E. Tuttle.

Calvin Walker, Eli C. Walker, Elisha Walker, Erastus Walker, George Walker, John Walker, John Walker 2nd., Joseph Walker, Leonard H. Walker, Solomon Walker, Harrison Warren, Daniel Welch, Ralph Wells, Daniel W. Wentworth, Jefferson Wentworth, Jesse Wentworth, Julius White, Zenas B. White, Lionel White, Francis K. Wilbur, Albert Williams, Amos Williams, Hamden T. Williams, Henry Williams, John Williams, John L. Williams, Warren Williams, Jotham G. Witham, Lemuel Witham, John Wilson and Reuben Wilson.

#### TAX PAYERS OF 1870

John G. Abbott, Isaac W. Adams, Gardiner B. Andrews, William Atkinson, Stillman H. Atwood and Alfred P. Austin.

William Barron, James Berry, John T. Berry, Lyman Berry, Marshall Berry, Michael F. Berry, William P. Berry, T. F. Boothby, Harrison Boston, Roby L. Boston, Hannah B. Bosworth, Calvin Boy-

ington, Edward S. Boyington, Joshua G. Boyington, Francis Burns, Franklin S. Burns, Jacob Burns, John Burns, Seth Burns and Allen Butler.

Charles F. Caldwell, John Carle, Henry Caswell, Philander H. Chick, Sarah Chick, Albert Churchill, Hartwell Churchill, William Clark, Heirs of Asher Cleveland, Elias Cleveland, Elias Cleveland, Jr., Jerry S. Cleveland, Morrill Cook, Amos Copp, George Copp, Henry C. Copp, Augustus Crowell and Lucius C. Crymble.

Isaac Daggett, Samuel Daggett, Seldon Dawes, Manoah Delling, Polly Delling, William Donahue, Frederic H. Dunbar, Ephraim Dunlap, Randall F. Durrell and Trueman Durrell.

Jonathan Eames, Phineas Eames and John Ellis.

Daniel Felker, Barzilla Fellows, Barzilla Ford, Robert Ford, John G. Forsyth, Eli F. Foss, and Sarah W. Foss.

Warren Getchell, Daniel Goodwin, Joseph W. Gordon, John Gray, Joshua Gray, Wesley Gray, Charles H. Graffam and Joseph N. Greene.

Silas L. Hafford, William H. Hanson, Eli Hawes, Gustavus A. Hawes, John H. Henderson, Amos Hilton, Theophilus Hilton, Waterman Hilton, Charles B. Hinkley, George Hodgdon, Henry Hodgdon, James Hodgdon, Abel C. Holbrook, Horace W. Holbrook, Casper Hooper, Orlando Hooper, Noah Huff, Alvin M. Hunnewill, Augustus H. Hunnewill, John Hunnewill, Jr., Charles Hutchison, James Hutchison and James M. Hutchison.

Fanny Ireland, Fifield Ireland and Temple Ireland.

William R. Jackson.

Owen Knapp.

Charles Lisherness and Mark A. Lisherness.

Phineas McCollar, Andrew McFadden, O. H. McFadden, Benjamin C. McKenney, Lorenzo F. McKenney, William H. McKenney, Sidney Mantor, J. Williams Morin, Atwood Morse, Ai Moulton, Benjamin F. Moulton, Benjamin R. Moulton, John W. Moulton, Oliver J. Moulton, Abram S. Mullen, Daniel Mullen and Joel Mullen.

Robert Nichols and Samuel Norton.

George C. Patten, Hiram Pease, 2nd., David W. Pierce, George A. Pierce and John Pierce.

William Quint.

Stephen H. Rice and Lyman R. Rowe.

Cyrus Salley, Isaac Salley, Joel Salley, John M. Salley, Bryant N. Savage, George E. Savage, Samuel Savage, Ambrose Skillings, Obed W. Skillings, Hiram R. Smith, Ansel Stevens, David Stevens, David Stevens, 2nd., Elam Stevens, Fanny Stevens, William Stevens, Asa Strickland, Eastman T. Strickland and Susannah Strickland.

Charles E. Thompson, Christopher Thompson, Moses Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Tamson Thompson, Benjamin F. Tozier, Daniel Tripp, Ephraim C. Tripp, Richard Tripp and Richard H. Tripp.



Adrian V. Walker, Calvin F. Walker, Cephas Walker, Eli C. Walker, Erastus Walker, George B. Walker, Leonard H. Walker, Stillman A. Walker, Robert G. Wells, James L. Wentworth, Jefferson Wentworth, Jerry Wentworth, Jesse Wentworth, John Wentworth, David Whipple, Charles C. Whittier, Amos Williams, Daniel K. Williams, Fairfield Williams, Hamden T. Williams, Henry Williams, Joseph M. Williams, Marshall Williams, Warren Williams, Zachariah Williams, John L. Williamson, John Wilson, Philander H. Wilson, Jotham G. Witham and Mark Witham.

## TAX PAYERS OF 1880

Adoniram Adams, Adoniram A. Adams, Isaac W. Adams, John N. Adams, Isaac Allbee, Joshua G. Andrews, Levi Andrews, 2nd., Samuel C. Atwood, Stephen B. Atwood, Stillman H. Atwood, Clare Atkinson and William Atkinson.

J. Frank Barron, William Barron, Austin Berry, Granville Berry, Llewellyn Berry, Marshall Berry, Michael Berry, Michael F. Berry, William P. Berry, T. F. Boothby, Roby L. Boston, Edward S. Boyington, Joshua G. Boyington, Francis Burns, Franklin S. Burns, Howard W. Burns, John S. Burns, Seth Burns and John Butterfield.

Charles F. Caldwell, John Carl, Oswald Carl, Frank F. Caswell, Henry Caswell, Philander H. Chick, John W. Churchill, Edwin J. Clark, Elias Cleveland, Jerry S. Cleveland, William H. Condon, Betsey Copp, George W. Copp and Henry C. Copp.

Albert R. Daggett, William S. Davis, Manoah Delling, Frank Donley, Edward E. Dunbar, Frederic H. Dunbar, Gilbert W. Dunbar, Ephraim Dunlap and Randall F. Durrell.

Austin Eames, Charles Eames, Melzer Eames and Phineas Eames.

Manson S. Felker, Calvin C. Foss, Eli F. Foss, Kinsley W. Foss and Barzilla Ford.

Charles A. Getchell, Fred Getchell, Warren Getchell, Daniel Goodwin, J. Marshall Gray, Otis W. Gray, Westley Gray and Frank M. Green.

Silas L. Hafford, Eli Hawes, Gustavus A. Hawes, Ansel R. Hayden, Amos Hilton, Eldwin Hilton, Hartwell Hilton, Lewis Hilton, Theophilus Hilton, Waterman Hilton, Edwin W. Hodgdon, James Hodgdon, James L. Hodgdon, Henry G. Hodgdon, Abel C. Holbrook, Horace W. Holbrook, Lewis Holbrook, Orlando C. Hooper and Charles Hutchison.

Fifield Ireland and Temple Ireland.

Fred Jackson and William R. Jackson.

Adaline L. Lane, Orrin Lane, Sawyer Lane, Granville Lisherness, Mark A. Lisherness and George Lishon.

O. H. McFadden, George W. McKenney, William H. McKenney, Sidney Mantor, William Marson, George A. Moore, J. Williams Morin,

Ai Moulton, Benjamin F. Moulton, John W. Moulton, Oliver J. Moulton, Abram S. Mullen, Daniel Mullen, Joel Mullen and John Mullen.

Lewis Nollett, Charles C. Norton and Samuel Norton.

George C. Patten, Justus T. Perry, Frank A. Pierce, Fred B. Pierce Henry C. Pierce and Henry Prescott.

Robert Quint.

Augustus Ronco.

Fred Salley, Isaac Salley, Jo. T. Salley, Mendum P. Salley, Nancy Salley, Orrin Salley, John Skillings, John Skillings, 3rd., Ansel Stevens, David Stevens, Elam Stevens, Vassal Stevens, Thomas Steward, Charles Stoddard, Moses L. Strickland and Susannah Strickland.

Charles E. Thompson, Fletcher Thompson, Jr., Frank Thompson, Lorenzo Thompson, Moses Thompson, Moses B. Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Daniel Tripp, Ephraim C. Tripp, Richard Tripp and Richard H. Tripp.

Calvin F. Walker, Cephas Walker, Cephas R. Walker, Eli C. Walker, Erastus Walker, J. Frank Walker, Leonard H. Walker, Stillman A. Walker, James L. Wentworth, Jesse Wentworth, Ruth Wentworth, Edward Weston, Amos Williams, Caroline B. Williams, Daniel K. Williams, Fairfield Williams, Fred Williams, Henry Williams, John L. Williamson, Jesse L. Wilson, Jotham G. Witham and Parker Witham.

Isaac Young and Manley Young.

#### TAX PAYERS OF 1890

Alonzo Adams, Isaac Allbee, Everett P. Ames, Hiram Andrews, Joshua G. Andrews, Buzzell H. Atwood, Ernest E. Atwood and Stephen B. Atwood.

Henry Barron, J. Frank Barron, William Barron, Austin Berry, Benjamin M. Berry, Bert Berry, Elfin Q. Berry, Elmer Berry, Granville Berry, Lyman Berry, Marshall Berry, Mellen H. Berry, Melvin W. Berry, Michael Berry, Michael F. Berry, William P. Berry, Charles Bickford, T. F. Boothby, Frank E. Bosworth, Ezra W. Bowen, Beda Burns, Francis Burns, Franklin S. Burns, John S. Burns and Harriet C. Butterfield.

Carroll L. Caswell, Henry Caswell, Philander Chick, George E. Clark, George Copp, George Copp, Jr., Henry C. Copp, Will Copp, Charles Creamer and William Curtis.

Heirs of Albert Daggett, Isaac Daggett, George H. Delling, Manoah Delling, Frank Donley, Frederic H. Dunbar, Gilbert W. Dunbar, Randall F. Durrell and Silas H. Durrell.

Austin Eames, George L. Eames, Melzer A. Eames, Philena N. Eames, Phineas Eames, Roscoe Eames, Ervin H. Ellis and Randall W. Ellis.



Manson S. Felker, Barzilla Ford, Byron B. Foss, Calvin C. Foss, Heirs of Eli F. Foss and Kinsley W. Foss.

Fred Getchell, Daniel Goodwin, Jacob Goodwin, George Gordon, Annie Green, Frank M. Green and Hartly Green, Jr.

Silas L. Hafford, Sophia Hafford, Gustavus A. Hawes, J. Frank Hawes, Asher T. Heald, Theophilus Hilton, Charles B. Hinkley, James Hodgdon, James L. Hodgdon, Henry G. Hodgdon, Eliza Holbrook, Emma Holbrook, Lewis Holbrook, Mary E. Hooper, Orlando Hooper, Lydia J. Hunnaford and Nason S. Hunnaford.

Dorcas Ireland, Fifield Ireland and heirs of Temple Ireland.

Sylvester Jackson.

Charles A. Lancaster, Zilthia Lancaster, Adaline L. Lane, Charles F. Lane, Frank W. Lane, Mary E. Lane, Orrin W. Lane, Sawyer Lane, Bert Libby, Granville Lisherness and Mark A. Lisherness.

William H. McKenney, John McNeal, J. Williams Morin, Ai Moulton, Benjamin F. Moulton, John W. Moulton, Sanford J. Moulton, Abram S. Mullen, Charles A. Mullen, Daniel Mullen, Jr., Joel Mullen, John Mullen, Fred Murphy, James Murphy, John Murphy and William Murphy.

Lewis Nollett and Charlotta Norton.

James L. Paine, George C. Patten, J. C. Peaks, Adelbert Perry, Justus T. Perry, Frank A. Pierce and Fred B. Pierce.

Robert Quint.

Henry Redmond and Stephen Rolfe.

Fred Salley, Mendum P. Salléy, Nancy Salléy, Walter Salley, William H. Sargent, Charles H. Savage, Hattie R. Savage, Amos A. Skillings, Fred Skillings, John Skillings, John Skillings, Jr., Obed W. Skillings, Ansel Stevens, David Stevens, Heirs of Elam Stevens, Jotham Stevens, William Stevens and Thomas Steward.

Moses Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Julia Tozier, Morris Tozier, Daniel Tripp, Edwin F. Tripp and Ephraim C. Tripp.

Cephas Walker, Eli C. Walker, Erastus Walker, John E. Walker, Samuel A. Walker, Stillman A. Walker, Lowell E. Ward, James L. Wentworth, Jesse Wentworth, John Wentworth, David S. Whitney, Martha A. Whitney, Catherine Williams, Charles L. Williams, Daniel K. Williams. Philander Wilson, Sevilla Wilson, Amanda Witham. Grant Witham, Jotham G. Witham and Manly Witham.

Benjamin Young and J. Young.

There were 70 non-resident taxpayers in 1890, which meant that approximately the same number of parcels of land were owned outside the town. That was something like one-third of the entire land area. The list of non-resident owners had been constantly larger after 1860. The town's heavy burden of debt on account of Somerset Railway bonds had been depressing. It

discouraged many who sold out their holdings or allowed their farms to go under foreclosure. Traders and others in Anson and Solon gained title to much Embden acreage during this period. The names of these non-resident owners are not in the above lists, but a few are included during the first half century when there was no effort in the town bookkeeping to place them in a separate group. Among these might be mentioned William Haskell, Bezar Bryant, Daniel Steward and Alfred Walker. For many years non-resident owners were largely the Rhode Island proprietors. Their unsold "lots" were entered annually for state, county and town taxes and also for school and highway taxes.

### THREE DECADES OF VALUES

As the town books were not kept on a uniform basis, comparisons of valuations can not be made comprehensively, but the following tables have some significance:

	1870	1880	1890
Total Assessment of Real Estate .....	*\$116,782	\$98,975	\$118,785
Total Assessment of Personal Property	39,259	35,225	19,602
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$156,041</b>	<b>\$134,200</b>	<b>\$138,387</b>

\* In 1870 the total non-resident ownership of Embden farms was \$12,452.  
In 1890 the total non-resident ownership of Embden farms was \$23,595.  
These figures are included in these above assessment totals.

Embden tax expenses, exclusive of highways for ten year periods between 1840 and 1890 were as follows:

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
State Tax .....	\$ 175.97	\$ 317.86	\$ 198.61	\$1,248.57	\$1,040.78	\$ 386.90
County Tax ....	211.17	185.08	209.32	189.10	217.87	190.48
*Town Expenses.	500.00	500.00	1,100.00	4,500.00	3,000.00	3,500.00
Support of Schools	357.60	397.20	638.56	1,042.00	642.00	539.20
Other Items ....	8.98	24.89	42.51	253.04	202.17	230.82
	<b>\$1,253.72</b>	<b>\$1,425.03</b>	<b>\$2,189.00</b>	<b>\$7,232.71</b>	<b>\$5,102.82</b>	<b>\$4,847.40</b>

\* "Town Expenses" totals for 1870 included \$3,500 voted to meet interest on railroad bonds. Somewhat smaller sums were voted for similar purpose in 1880 and in 1890.



## CHAPTER XXXVII

### WHEN EVERY NOSE WAS COUNTED

This history should notice, perhaps, Anson's Walter Spaulding in his two-wheel gig, trotting northward along the Kennebec River road one Wednesday morning and over the town boundary. He was an assistant marshal of the United States and it was August 14 in the year 1850.

The most complete census of everybody in the land ever undertaken was in progress, which accounts for Marshal Spaulding's mission. Some of his eight big sons (page 423) were still at home in northeast Anson to cut and harvest the grain. He had the education and could spare the time for this considerable task in Embden.

By this date the proprietors had sold practically all their land. About every ridge and hillside were divided into homesteads. There were yet no abandoned farms. As this was to be alike census of individuals and of families, the marshal must cross every Embden threshold and put down the name and age of every person — first, parents and household heads; next, their children; then hired help and relatives old and young under the shelter of the rooftree. Here and there in a comfortable corner would be a revered survivor of the pioneers.

He went into Embden three successive Wednesday mornings with his big census blanks and pencil, worked the first two weeks through to Saturday night and the third week till late Friday. That day his two-wheel gig was at Asahel Hutchins' door in the morning, jogged down Seven Mile Brook road to John Cragin's, across way to William Jackson's, then passed the Stone House — perhaps because John Pierce was not at home — and called at Humphrey Purington's. Then he returned to the Stone House and from there, when he had the Pierce family data in his portmanteau, started again down the road, bearing left on the Barron cross road to Deacon Joseph Walker's. That was the last family to be enumerated.

He was eleven days at this federal task. Authorities at Washington had instructed him to put down the value of each farmer's land, each man's occupation, to make note of each person's birthplace and to get the names of defectives, such as deaf, dumb, blind or insane. Most farms he rated as worth \$1,000 and under. A considerable portion of them were valued under that figure. Outstanding exceptions were Asahel Hutchins and Jonathan Stevens, Jr., lumberman, whose holdings went upon the books as worth \$4,000 each. Deacon Joseph Walker had \$2,500, his brother, Elisha, \$2,300; while Joshua Gray, Andrew McFadden, Charles Atkinson and Joseph Greene each had \$2,000 acreages,

Marshal Spaulding had to ask, too, about illiteracy. He found only five Embden people over 20 years of age who could not read and write. Quite remarkable also was his ascertainment that out of almost 1,000 the defectives were only one insane person, one idiot and one blind man. Embden still was almost solely of old colonial stock, even as it largely is today. There were two natives of Ireland — John Farday on the Fahi shore and Charles Crymble a short distance north of him; two natives of Portugal over on the Canada Trail — Anthony Benance and Manuel Sylvester; and five from the Provinces of Canada. Three of these six had come from New Brunswick. One of the Burr children, a grandson of Asahel Hutchins, was born while his mother resided in New York. There were forty-odd natives of New Hampshire, sixteen from Massachusetts and one each from Virginia and Rhode Island. Otherwise Embden's population in 1850 was entirely native to Maine. Nearly all were farmers but there were millmen, lumbermen and brickmasons and a peddler.

One can follow the wheel tracks of the marshal's gig day by day from farm to farm. As his order of visitation is preserved one easily locates neighborhoods and residences. That first Wednesday morning, he halted before two Dakin doorways, was much of the day canvassing several Gray families and by night was up near Solon ferry. He began Thursday morning with Jonathan Eames in the corner of the new cross road and at night had reached Stillman Stone's at Caratunk Falls. Friday he be-



gan with Capt. John Walker and had written Boyingtons, Williamses and Spauldings in northeast Embden before he got over to Cyrus Boothby's. He turned back there down the road west of Martin stream past William Salley's Ralph Wells' and Charles Crymble's. Late in the day he was at Elam Stevens where that west road — much of it now abandoned — joined the River road, just as at present by the railroad depot. Part of Friday and all of Saturday he stopped at doorways north, east and south of Fahi Pond. These included at the lower end Daniel and John Hilton, David Young, 2nd., and Elias, Jefferson and James Y. Cleveland, as well as Luther the wheel-wright.

On Wednesday, the second week, Marshall Spaulding started with Mason Colby and Lieut. Reul Wilson in the lower Fahi neighborhood and struck up the Canada Trail. He enumerated that day the Christopher Atkinsons and families of Isaac and Cyrus Salley, Seth Ayer, Ebenezer Clark and John Caswell. Beginning Thursday with Ebenezer Talcott — then recently married and due a few years later to die in a New York hospital as a soldier — and the two Portugese settlers that day's enumeration was devoted to Embden Center. Elder Job Hodgdon was put down as a joiner, possibly pausing at his bench to reckon his several children's ages. The marshal was up the Trail and in the populous Berry neighborhood near Concord on Friday, August 23, but in the afternoon had jogged back southward and out the crossroad to the foot of Embden Pond. Saturday morning he plodded up Foss Hill to get the Lemuel Williams' brood, returned and drove west on the cross road to Asher and John Cleveland, went up the Wentworth lane for the two large families there and soon made toward his home in Anson but finished his second week's work by registering the Joseph Barrens, Benjamin Goulds and Samuel A. and Elisha Walkers on the lower cross road.

The third and last Wednesday Marshal Spaulding rode up the west side of the Big Pond and climbed hills to Joseph Greene's and Deacon Benjamin Moulton's. Thence to the Tripps, Stetsons and Stricklands mostly south of Hancock Pond. On his way back, probably through North Village, he got Isaac Burns and

Jesse Fletcher. By Thursday he was on the east side of Black Hill at the doors of Whiting Hinkley, Joseph Cook, Samuel Norton and Amos Jackson but along toward sunset had crossed westward and was at Capt. Joseph Knowlton's, not far from the Falls. Perhaps he put up there with the Lisherness family, or with Moses Williams, and got an early start from the Hutchins homestead on the eleventh and last lap of his census journeyings.

Marshall Spaulding's blanks, carefully and legibly filled, went with many thousand others to Washington. Years passed before these were bound into large volumes and people whose forbears had neglected to keep their family records, began to ask that the 1850 census papers be open to the public, as they now are.

Groups come daily to a little room in a World War building on the Mall to look into the books and see what the Census enumerators wrote. Out of one of those volumes, brought from a large storage vault, came the data of Embden people and families herewith. Each numeral at the left stands for an Embden family group. These families are not alphabetically arranged but follow the order in which the marshal and his gig drove into each front yard. Numerals after each name, of course, indicate each person's age along in August of that census year. One must not expect to find all the children of every family. Some had grown up and gone away. Abbreviations in parentheses denote birthplaces outside of Maine. The list follows:

- 1 Hamblet Dakin, brickmason, 35; Florilla, 31; Abby W., 7; Edee E., 1; Wesley G., 8.
- 2 Levi Dakin (Mass.), 68; Edee (N. H.), 64; William J., 19.
- 3 John Gray, Jr., 40; Caroline M., 27; Charles L., 7; Harriet E., 4; Sherman, 8/12; John Keren, 14; Eliza Gray, 18; Reliance Gray, 11.
- 4 John Gray, 71; Catharine, 71; Hartley, 28.
- 5 Joshua Gray, 46; Betsey, 42; Enos, 21; Joseph E., 18; Franklin, 16; Joshua O., 14; Hellen, 12; Elizabeth, 9; Jonas M., 3; Hannah, 75.
- 6 Jonas Thompson, 47; Tamson, 48; Susan J., 12; Caroline F., 10; Joseph C., 8; Harriet M., 2; Esther, 22; Joel, 20.
- 7 David Stevens, 2nd, 29; Naomi, 24.
- 8 Fletcher Thompson, 42; Martha, 37; Fayette, 20; Philena, 18; Fanny, 14; Adah, 12; Alureda, 10; Fletcher, Jr., 7; Tryphena L., 5; Celestia, 3; Serepta, 1/12.



- 9 Zina Beal, 40; Charlotte, 45; Barary A., 18; James, 16; Timothy, 13; Andrew F., 9; Rebecca, 7; George, 5; Mary E., 2.
- 10 Andrew McFadden, 62; Elizabeth, 65; Ozias H., 50; Edith C., 31; Angeline E., 26; Mary H., 20; Horatio Churchill, 7.
- 11 Waterman Hilton, 33; Diadama, 27; Homer, 6/12.
- 12 Joseph Rurrell (N. H.), 56; Olive, 53; Randall, 27; Truman, 22; Freeman, 20; Orrin, 18; Joseph S., 16; Danville, 13; Joel, 11; Josephine, 21.
- 13 Silas Hafford, 26; Sophia, 29; Delphina, 3; Mary, 1/12.
- 14 Nicholas Durrell, 33; Susan Durrell, 32; Marcia, 3.
- 15 Warren Thompson, 35; Maria E., 35; Angeline, 14; Rachel, 12; Julia, 10.
- 16 Jonathan Eames, 45; Mary, 45; Phineas, 23; Jonathan W., 21; Austin, 19; Almond, 15; George L., 14; Cyrene, 12; Martin, 7; Adaline, 5; Owen, 2.
- 17 William H. Stevens, ferryman, 35; Abigail, 33; Caroline V., 11.
- 18 Reuben Thompson, tanner, 58; Rebecca, 58; Frances A., 19; Caroline R., 14.
- 19 William Thompson, 37; Orra W., 32; Sophia E., 14; Clara A., 5; Lydia M., 2; Mary E., 8/12.
- 20 Nathan Thompson, 62; Mindwell, 56; Nathan, Jr., 20; Mindwell M., 18; Moses, 16; Elias, 18.
- 21 Joshua Thompson, 30; Miriam, 23; Ella, 9/12.
- 22 David Stevens, 52; Nancy C. (N. H.), 47; Sanford B., 19; Augustus C., 17; Vesta, 13; Esther, 11; Sarah A., 9; Ada, 7; David W., 5.
- 23 James Adams, 61; Rachel, 58; Isaac W., 36; Jonathan Stevens (N. H.), 84; Sarah, 78; Elvira Danforth, 37; Emma A. Danforth, 6; Prentis M. Jones, 11.
- 24 Jonathan Smith, 32; Zeruah F., 22; Emma A., 2/12.
- 25 Lemuel Witham, 60; Abigail, 63.
- 26 Daniel S. Witham, 38; Sally (N. H.), 35; Alonzo, 15; Calvin S., 12; Jesse, 10.
- 27 Israel T. Thompson (Mass.), 36; Eliza, 36; George E., 7; Antonette, 5; Flora A., 2; Jane H., 8/12.
- 28 Stillman Stone (N. H.), 47; Sarah, 45; Adaline M., 13; Sarah E., 11; Lyman M., 9; Stillman N., 5; Cyrus A., 3.
- 29 Abel W. Spaulding (N. H.), 26; Cynthia, 25; Delbert S., 2; Martha, 7/12.
- 30 John Walker, 51; Cynthia, 64; Erastus, 29.
- 31 Asa Walker, 36; Emeline, 33; Asa, Jr., 8; Emeline, 8.
- 32 Timothy C. Spaulding (N. H.), 29; Helene, 26; Lydia M., 3; Timothy A., 1; Horace M. (N. H.), 24; Patience Miles, 71.
- 33 Caleb Williams (Mass.), 69; Elizabeth (Mass.), 69; Albert, 28; Cyrena, 25.

- 34 Amos Williams, 39; Albina, 29; Celestia, 8; Marshall, 5; Esther, 3; Effie, 4/12.
- 35 Stephen Merrill, 48; Charles L., 23; Mary A., 21; Mary E., 20; Abel, 17; Franklin, 15.
- 36 Joseph Boynton, 52; Hannah, 41; George, 22; Joshua G., 20; Calvin, 15; Celestia A., 14; Ellen M., 12; Edward S., 10; Joseph, Jr., 8.
- 37 Zachariah Williams, 40; Nancy, 33; Cornelia, 17; Lucy, 14; Elizabeth, 11; Matilda, 6; Sarah, 5; Harriet, 3; Joel, 1; Sabasten S. Wells, 14; Horace Wells, 11.
- 38 Cyrus Boothby, 55; Susan (Mass.), 49; Thaddeus F., 28; Laurinda, 18; Cyrus B. Stevens, 9; Susan Thompson, 24.
- 39 Jotham Witham, 31; Angeline, 22; Mark, 2; Manley, 10/12.
- 40 William Sally, 46; Mary, 49; Asael H., 6; Margaret, 81.
- 41 Thomas J. Savage, 36; Sabrina, 37; Helen M., 14; Jefferson, 12; Danville L., 10; Benjamin F., 9; Betsey, 6; Edward, 4; Simeon, 1.
- 42 Ralph Wells, 53; Mercy, 47; Susan C., 20; Statira, 10; Ralph S., 15; Achsa, 12; Stilson, 10; Mandell, 6.
- 43 John Hunnewell, 33; Lucy, 33; Augustus H., 9; Bridget G., 7; Elisha, 5; Alvina M., 4; Lucy A. Chase, 12.
- 44 Wesley Patterson, 24; Irena, 24; Susan, 1; Franklin W., 14; Ann H., 13.
- 45 Samuel Ellis (Mass.), 66; Chloe (Mass.), 64; William, 37; John, 26; Selina, 24; Madison Wentworth, 4.
- 46 Jonathan Stevens, Jr., lumberman, 56; Fanny, 51; Marshall, 21; Bradford, 19; Laurinda, 15; Ashman T., 14; Fanny S., 9; Johnson T. Getchell, 18; Aphia Getchell, 11.
- 47 Charles Crymble (Ireland), 55; Martha, 57; Lucius C., 23; Nelson, 21; John, 19; Martha, 17; Charles, Jr., 15; Caldow C., 12; William T. Getchell, 15.
- 48 John Farday (Ireland), 28; Rachel I., 29; Ellen, 4; Mary, 2.
- 49 Mike Felker (N. H.), 67; Betsey, 72; Daniel, 41; Martha, 30; Mary O., 4; Oraville, 2.
- 50 Elam Stevens, 25; Polly B., 24; Ansel, 2.
- 51 Daniel Hilton, 36; Mary, 28; Joseph, 26; Gustavus, 22; James, 19; Martha, 10; Ellen, 6; Joseph D., 5; Anna, 2; Ben More, 5/12; Lucinda, 61.
- 52 David Lane, 30; Amy, 27; Eunice, 23.
- 53 David Young, 2nd, 42; Hannah, 38; David H., 14; Benjamin, 2nd, 12; Daniel S., 9; Alonzo A., 6; Benjamin, 69.
- 54 Elias Cleaveland, 44; Mary, 52; Adaline, 19; Jobe S. (he later changed his name to Jerry S.), 17; Mary, 15; Elias, Jr., 14.
- 55 Jefferson Cleaveland, 42; Susan A. (North Berwick), 36; Alonzo H., 11; Abby M., 10; Ella B., 3.
- 56 James Y. Cleaveland, 50; Edith, 48; Horatio G., 21; Dewitt C., 19; Thankful B., 14; Mary L., 12; Roger S., 6; Luther, wheelwright, 76.



- 57 Mason S. Colby, 37; Sally B. (N. H.), 32; Hamilton N., 14; Sophrona B., 13; Sally J. (N. H.), 9; Foustina, 3.
- 58 Webster Andrews, 24; Cerena A., 24.
- 59 Reuben Wilson, 53; Ruth, 47; Charles L., joiner, 20; Mary L., 18; John, 14; Warren, 7; Susan, 47.
- 60 Benjamin Thompson, 2nd, 40; William, 37; Albert, 36; Alden B., 31; Manley, 26; Arminda D., 20; Zylphia Ayer, 58; Zylphia Ayer, 13.
- 61 Moses M. Thompson, 27; Symantha, 20.
- 62 Minda Young, 62.
- 63 Warren Nutting, 39; Sarah, 33; Martha S., 7; Benjamin, 5; Mark, 3; John M., 1; Oscar F., 13.
- 64 Christopher Atkinson (Va.), 72; Betsey (Mass.), 56; John, 32; Elbridge, 29; Timothy, 27; Joseph, 23; Lafayette, 20; George, 18; Sarah E., 16; Ellen, 14.
- 65 Isaac Salley, 75; Sarah, 69; Jacob, 37; Isaac, Jr., 33; Martha, 26; Sarah, 4; Joel, 2; Lucinda Rice, 10.
- 66 Cyrus Salley, 42; Fanny M., 34; Nancy, 14; Olive, 12; John M., 10; Clymena, 8; Fanny, 6; Harriet, 5; Orrin, 2; Frederic, 8/12.
- 67 Seth Ayer, 42; Mary, 38; Seth, Jr., 16; Joseph N., 13; Marcellus, 10; George A., 8; Josiah N., 5; Eugene, 2.
- 68 John Caswell, 40; Caroline K., 29; John F., 11; Ellen L., 5; William A., 2; Henry, 30; Theodocia A. McKay, 15.
- 69 Charles Atkinson, 34; Rebecca, 24; William P., 3; Alma, 1.
- 70 Ebenezer G. Clark, 54; Charlotte E. (New Brunswick), 46; Alvah, 23.
- 71 Ebenezer C. Talcott, 24; Mary E., 22; Eliza A., 4; Ebenezer G., 1.
- 72 Francis Foss (N. H.), 65; Lydia, 60; James Sullivan, 13.
- 73 Joseph Savage, 68; Betsey (N. H.), 55.
- 74 Jonathan Carle, 48; Jusustus W., 24; Lewis, 8; Anthony Benance (Portugal), 25; Lydia, 27; Clarissa, 7; Josephine, 5; Mary, 2; Manuel Sylvester (Portugal), 24.
- 75 John Redmond (Lower Canada), 28; Livona, 26; George K., 6; Celesta, 4; John F., 3; Mary V., 1; John Carle, 22; Amy Carle, 17.
- 76 Mary R. McKay, 66; Susan A., 10.
- 77 William Clark, 26; Annah, 18.
- 78 John Williams (Mass.), 65; Belinda, 39; Melissa M., 13; Fanny W., 11; Daniel K., 9; Belinda A., 6; Cyrus, 3; Palmer, 1.
- 79 Cyrus Cleaveland, 35; Miranda, J., 26; Charles, 4; William Clark, 16; Philomela Cleaveland, 17; Lydia A., 13.
- 80 Robert Crosby, 55; Nancy, 49; Ezra, 27; Jonathan, 25; Sanford, 23; Mercy, 20; Susan Clark, 51.
- 81 Job Hodgdon, joiner, (N. H.), 64; Margaret, 58; James, 33; Nancy, 27; George, 7; Hannah, 6; William, 5; Henry, 3; Mary A., 2.
- 82 John W. Morin (Mass.), 48; Abigail, 49; John W., 10.
- 83 Eli Clark, 55; Anna, 53; Lydia, 31; Elhanan, 29; Emily, 25; Benjamin, 16.

- 84 Israel B. Brown (N. H.), 47; Susan, 50; Israel, 18; Susan M. Blagden, 11.
- 85 Hiram Witham, 40; Betsey, 42; Leander, 16; Melissa, 15; Arzella, 14; Armanda, 12; Ansel, 9; Olive, 4.
- 86 John H. Williams, 40; Roxanna, 37; Sally, 10; Margaret A. B., 8; Charles Felker (N. H.), 70.
- 87 Benjamin F. Berry (N. H.), 53; Sarah (N. H.), 61; Benjamin (N. H.), 88.
- 88 Michael F. Berry, 25; Abigail, 22; Margaret, 3; Marshall, 2; Levi (N. H.), 63.
- 89 Ephraim Dunlap, 48; Mary A., 44; Albert, 23; Aurelius, 21; Ephraim, Jr., 19; Philena, 17; Joel, 15; Aurenia, 8.
- 90 Ichabod Dunlap, 49; Betsey, 47; Owen Ayer, 1.
- 91 Luther Rowe, 29; Mary J., 20; Martha J., 1.
- 92 Levi Barron, 36; Mary A., 35; Ruth E., 14; Eliza J., 12; Alvin J., 10; Hubbard C., 5; Mary F., 3.
- 93 Moses Ayer, 33; Deidamia, 22; George A., 6; Thomas Young (Canada East), 18; Emily Clark, 16.
- 94 John Mullen, 59; Sally, 53; Abram S., 22; Lydia M., 16; Joel, 13; Peggy Sally, 80; Jane M. Foss, 7; Lois Foss, 5.
- 95 Samuel D. Brown (New Brunswick), 54; Betsey, 44; George W., 13; Llewellyn, 11; Abial S., 7; Ann E., 6; Adelia D., 2.
- 96 Daniel Goodwin, 53; Keziah, 58; George, 21.
- 97 Daniel Goodwin, Jr., 26; Catharine, 24; Keziah, 3.
- 98 Isaac Ford, 58; Abigail, 51; Joshua Q., 27; Barzilla, 26; Sarah, 21; Sylvester, 18; Robert, 16; Adaline, 12.
- 99 Joseph Chick, 52; Sarah, 45; Joseph, Jr., peddler, 23; Naum, 21; Charles, 19; Silas, 16; Joshua, 12; Philander H., 9; Paul(?), 7; Sarah T., 4.
- 100 Eli Foss (N. H.), 33; Elvira, 24; Louisa, 4; Hellen, 1.
- 101 James Foss (N. H.), 31.
- 102 Abram Walker, 34; Mary K., 34; Ann, 12; Martha, 9; Lauraet, 4.
- 103 Isaac Daggett, 38; Polly, 27.
- 104 David G. McKinney, 31; Sarah, 24; Joseph K., 6; William H., 4; Winfield S., 2.
- 105 Joseph Cleaveland, blacksmith, 39; Olive G., 36; Joseph G., 17; John, 12; Mary L., 7; Stephen A., 4.
- 106 Jacob Burns, 39; Ruth, 38; Benjamin, 16; Almeda, 12; John, 9; Rosanna, 6; George, 5; Hiram, 3.
- 107 Sarah McKinney, 56; Wiseman, carpenter, 25; Abram, 22; George, 15.
- 108 Jonas Cleaveland, 47; Susan, 44; Cyrus, 2nd, 20; Irinda, 15; John L., 3; Abner T. Miles (Mass.), 72.
- 109 Nathaniel W. Gould, 46; Sophrona, 43; Philena, 22; Albion K. P., 17; Laurinda, 11; Edmund, 5.



- 110 Lemuel Williams, brickmason, 37; Julia H., 34; Fairfield, 11; John C., 8; Arcannah, 3; Moisselle, 1; Reliance Gray.
- 111 Asher Cleaveland, 31; Lucy, 27; Abel, 2.
- 112 John Cleaveland, 33; Clarissa, 27; Hannah, 8; Emeline, 7; Rosanna, 68.
- 113 Francis Burns, 73; Sally, 72; Susan, 25.
- 114 Abigail Burns, 50; Eunice, 15; Wilson, 9.
- 115 Andrew Wentworth (Mass.), 60; Rosilla, 46; Sarah, 12; Daniel, 11; Ellen, 9; Amos, 8; Mark, 6.
- 116 Deborah Wentworth, 44; Fanny, 32; Jesse, 21; Ruth, 19; Jefferson, 12; Nancy, 10; James L., 8; Martha, 6; Jerry, 5; John A., 3.
- 117 Amasiah Getchell, 47; Mary, 45; Warren, 21; Sumner, 13; Servilla, 10.
- 118 Robert Quint, 55; Mary, 52; William, 29; Draxcy, 26; Lydia, 24.
- 119 Joseph Barron (Mass.), 60; Rachel, 59; William, 31; Mary, 33; Henry, 19; John, 16; Jane E., 1.
- 120 Benjamin Gould, 49; Mary, 41; Randall, 18; Freeman G., 16; Gorham P., 15; John, 12; George B., 5; Mary M., 10/12.
- 121 Samuel A. Walker, 29; Emeline, 24; Adrian V., 6; Lovina E., 3; Elbridge A., 11/12.
- 122 Elisha Walker, 62; Sophia, 56; Cephas R., 30; John, 14.
- 123 Jane Williams (New Brunswick), 47; Hambden T., 22; Sidney, 20; Statira, 18; Adaniram, 16; Diadama, 12; Sarah J., 10; Albert T., 8; Thaddeus, 6; Mary M., 4; Frances A., 2.
- 124 James Beal, 66; Stephen, 44; Louisa, 44; Jane, 16; Bradford, 14; Gardiner, 12; Octavia, 10; Eben, 7; Lucy, 2.
- 125 Benjamin McKinney, 26; Dardana, 25; Lorenzo, 1; Franklin Cleaveland, 21.
- 126 Alfred Holbrook, 50; Louisa, 40; Abel C., 21; Lewis, 18; John C., 15; Horace W., 11; William H. H., 9; Rosanna, 3.
- 127 Solomon Walker, 35; Margaret, 32; George B., 11; Cephas, 10; Cerena, 7; Stillman A., 4; Lydia M., 1.
- 128 Eben J. Walker, 27; Hannah, 24.
- 129 Simeon Parker, 43; Mary A., 44; Abel, 14; William, 10.
- 130 Eli C. Walker, millman, 32; Minerva S., 21; Joseph W., millman, 22; Lydia M. Berry, 15.
- 131 Daniel Mullen, 33; Nancy, 27; Jane, 8; John, 6; Abigail, 3.
- 132 Abraham Doe (N. H.), 62; Nancy (N. H.), 61.
- 133 Amos Copp (N. H.), 50; Betsey, 45; George W., 20; Esther, 18; Henry C., 16; Nathan W., 13; Calvin F., 8; Amasa J., 4.
- 134 David A. Witham (N. H.), 21; Mary (N. H.), 50.
- 135 William Q. Chick, 25; Ruby, 28; Lydia, 1.
- 136 James R. Foss, 35; Sarah W., 36; James E., 10; Sally W., 8; John W., 6; Adaline R., 2; Kinsley W., 7/12.
- 137 Joseph N. Greene (R. I.), 52; Adaline, 37; Adaline G. Smith, 15.

- 138 Benjamin R. Moulton, 42; Love (N. H.), 44; Emily, 20; Mary F., 18; Lydia S., 16; Elizabeth R., 10; Love P., 5; Benjamin F., 2.
- 139 Oliver Moulton (N. H.), 46; Susan, 42; Susan, 20; Lucinda, 17; Oliver, Jr., 15; Ai, 13; Hannah H., 10; Randall, 8; Laura M. S., 5.
- 140 Rhoda Goodrich, 51; Heth, 17; John H., 15; Ira H., 14; Maria A., 12; Victoria A., 11.
- 141 John Young, 39; Hannah, 15; John, Jr., 13; Pharsila, 11; Alamander, 10.
- 142 Richard Tripp, 35; Esther, 42; Simeon, 16; Byron, 13; Sarah, 12; Richard H., 9; Daniel, 7; Ephraim C., 4; Esther, 2; Polly, 57.
- 143 Jacob Stetson, 50; Phebe, 49; Norris N., 16; Jesse F., 11; Ephraim H., 8; Jacob P., 4; Julia A. Gray, 14; Cyrena Q. Gray, 8.
- 144 Daniel D. Strickland, 45; Christiana, 49; Daniel, 19; Seba, 15; Aurelia, 10; Benjamin, 9; Lee, 6; Permelia Gray, 17; David Tripp, 59.
- 145 Asa Strickland, 24; Mary, 28.
- 146 Otis Strickland, 50; Martha, 49; Martha, 21; Moses L., 19; Cyrus B., 17; Augustus, 15; Rufina, 13; Eastman T., 11; Elmira C., 8; Charles B., 6.
- 147 Bowdoin Caswell, 34; Jane, 33; Hiram T., 8; Ellen C., 7; Henry D, 3.
- 148 Isaac Burns, 47; Mary, 38; Alvin H., 17; Hannah P., 15; Alpheus, 13; Elijah, 10; Mary E., 7; Amelia E., 6; Andrew, 3; Manvill, 2.
- 149 Jesse Fletcher (Mass.), 51; Polly, 48.
- 150 Joseph Cook, 56; Drusilla, 50; Jonathan H. M., 28; John A., 16.
- 151 Thomas H. Goodwin, 27; Catharine, 24.
- 152 Samuel Norton, 46; Charlotte, 42; William H., 17; Charlotte E., 15; Lucy M., 12; Bradford S., 7; Mary S., 2; Charles C., 5/12.
- 153 Whiting S. Hinkley, 43; Jane N. C., 39; Lois C., 16; Edwin, 14; Enoch, 12; Martha, 10; Vesta, 7; Mary A., 4.
- 154 Amos Jackson, 38; Sarah, 38; Emily, 4; Rosilla, 2; Flavilla, 1; Rachel, 67.
- 155 Benjamin G. Allbee, 28; David Pierce, 28; Olive Pierce, 26; George A., 1; Henry, 16.
- 156 Joseph Knowlton, 69; Rhoda, 52; Mark A. Lisherness, 35; Mary A. Lisherness, 37; Granville Lisherness, 7; Charles Lisherness, 5; Eudora Lisherness, 3; Mark Lisherness, 2/12; Francis Burns, 2nd, 18; Aurelia W. Greaton, 18; Joseph E. Dow, 12.
- 157 Moses Williams, 70; Martha (Mass.), 71; Nathaniel, 42; Marcia, 29; Eugene, 8; John W., 3; Drusilla Dow, 16; George Young, 21.
- 158 Asael Hutchins, 71; Polly, 64; Amos, 42; Abihail, 40; Owen A., 18; Emma F., 12; Georgianna O., 9; Mary A., 4; George H. Goodrich, 21; Hannah Burr, 36; Meldon Burr, 11; Francis Burr, 8; Charles Burr (N. Y.), 4.
- 159 John Craggin, 44; Achsa J., 32; James T., 17; Simeon, 16; Eleanor H., 14; Paulina, 12; Hannah, 11; John L., 9; Mary E., 7; George B., 6; Ebba F., 2; Grace L., 9/12; Polly Hanson, 50.



- 160 William R. Jackson, 40 Lois, 30; Eliza, 10; Allen, 8; Andrew W., 5; William B., 3; Sylvester, 1.
- 161 Mathew Daggett, 54; Doritha, 53; Anna E., 17; Obed W., 15; James, 8.
- 162 Humphrey Purrington, 64; Deborah, 64; Elisha, 33; Adelia F., 21; George C., 1; David Rice, 23.
- 163 John Pierce, 61; Sarah (Mass.), 51; Sally, 34; John Jr., 26; Merari, 24; Walter, 16; Jane Deneco, 22; Ellen Deneco, 1.
- 164 Joseph Walker, 58; Lovina Walker, 55; Leonard H., 23; Elmira, 23; Mary, 18; Calvin F., 14.

Total males in 1850 ..... 519

Total females in 1850 ..... 452

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Total population ..... 971

Number of dwellings ..... 153

## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### SET TO RULE OVER US

Embden's town officials from 1804 to 1890 comprise a list of many interesting men. This includes most, if not all, the local leaders from generation to generation. It indicates, too, something about the residence in town of individuals and families that departed long ago.

Because these names may be of interest to their descendants, the list from 1804 to 1820, both inclusive, covers also those who "by nomination vote of hands" were chosen for the minor places. By that is meant road surveyors, lumber surveyors, fence viewers, tithingmen, fish reeves, hog reeves, pound keepers, sealer of weights and measures and so on. At divers times certain of these offices took on added importance. For example in 1804, the fish reeves were elected immediately after the town treasurer, collector and constable. These reeves were important to the community for at least two or three decades when Seven Mile Brook swarmed with alewives and the Kennebec River was full of salmon.

Long years after 1804 it was something of a joke to elect a townsman as hog reeve. In the earlier days this was a more responsible office, for the hog reeve was a constable to enforce whatever regulations the town made with respect to hogs running at large "yoked and runge" or otherwise. In pioneer times before highways were fenced, these regulations were a somewhat weighty matter of annual business.

Town officials were elected at the annual meeting. This convened quite invariably in March or April and on Monday. No mention is made in the list herewith of numerous meetings at other intervals but these included meetings for elections of county, state and federal officers. Not infrequently there were other business meetings of the town.

Beginning with 1821, when Maine had become a sovereign state, the annual roster of officers is confined to the town meet-



ing moderator with date and place of meeting, town clerk, selectmen, treasurer, collector and constable (usually but not always held by one man) and town agent, although sometimes the town failed to name an agent. The town clerk each year is designated by an asterisk (\*). He was also the first selectman but in a few instances he was another selectman or solely town clerk. The Embden board of selectmen always consisted of three members, elected as first, second and third. The names are printed here in the order of their offices.

## 1804

Moderator — Name not given. (At ———, August 16)

Selectmen — \*Thomas McFaden, Edward Savage, Benjamin Thompson.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector and Constable — John Willson.

Other officials — Francis Burns, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, Simeon Cragin, Ichabod Fosse, John Gray, Joshua Gray, James McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Abner T. Miles, Eliphalet Robins, Isaac Rowe, Jonathan Stevens, Benjamin Thompson, Samuel Umphrey, Jacob Williams.

## 1805

Moderator — Benjamin Colby. (At Joshua Gray's, April 1)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Jacob Williams, Moses Thompson.

Treasurer — John Willson.

Collector and Constable — Moses Thompson.

Other officials — Abel Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Simeon Cragin, Ichabod Fosse, John Gray, Joshua Gray, Zacheus Huston, Asahel Hutchins, James McFaden, Thomas McFaden, James Pain, John Rowe, Edward Savage, Jonathan Stevens, Benjamin Young.

## 1806

Moderator — Benjamin Colby. (At Moses Thompson's, April 7)

Town Clerk — Benjamin Colby, Jr.

Selectmen — Jacob Williams, Benjamin Thompson, Asahel Hutchins.

Treasurer — Thomas McFaden.

Collector and Constable — Benjamin Young.

Other officials — Moses Ayer, Jonathan Cleveland, Simeon Cragin, John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joshua Gray, William Huston, Zacheus Huston, James McFaden, Abraham Rowe, Edward Savage, Jonathan Stevens, Moses Thompson, David Young.

1807

Moderator — Jacob Williams. (At Joshua Gray's, April 6)

Selectmen — Simeon Cragin, \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Jonathan Stevens.

Treasurer — Joshua Gray.

Collector and Constable — Jonathan Cleveland.

Other officials — Ichabod Foss, Asahel Hutchins, James McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Edward Savage, Moses Thompson, Caleb Williams, John Willson.

1808

Moderator — Benjamin Colby. (At ———, April 4)

Selectmen — Thomas McFaden, \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Asahel Hutchins.

Treasurer — John Willson.

Collector and Constable — Benjamin Colby.

Other officials — Francis Burns, Jonathan Cleveland, Simeon Cragin, Jonathan Fowler, John Gray, Jr., Joshua Gray, Zacheus Huston, James McFaden, John McFaden, John Rowe, Isaac Sallee, Edward Savage, James Savage, Jonathan Stevens, Moses Thompson, William Thompson, Caleb Williams, Benjamin Young.

1809

Moderator — Jacob Williams. (At ———, April 3)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Thompson, Thomas McFaden, Benjamin Colby, Jr.

Treasurer — Joshua Gray.

Collector and Constable — Benjamin Colby.

Other officials — Stephen Ayer, Abel Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Simeon Cragin, John Gray, Jr., Asahel Hutchins, James McFaden, Abraham Rowe, John Rowe, Joseph Rowe, Isaac Sallee, Edward Savage, Joseph Spaulding, Jonathan Stephens, Moses Thompson, William Thompson, Caleb Williams, Benjamin Young.

1810

Moderator — Simeon Cragin. (At Benjamin Thompson's, April 2)

Selectmen — Benjamin Colby, Jr., \*Benjamin Thompson, John Willson.

Treasurer — Joshua Gray.

Collector and Constable — Benjamin Colby.

Other officials — Stephen Ayer, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, John Gray, Jr., James Hibbard, William Huston, John McFaden, Thomas McFaden, John Rowe, Joseph Rowe, Isaac Sally, Edward Savage, Reuben Savage, Ephraim Sawyer, Jonathan Stevens, Jacob Williams, Benjamin Young.



## 1811

Moderator — Edward Savage. (At Benjamin Thompson's, April 1)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Edward Savage, Joshua Gray.

Treasurer — \_\_\_\_\_.

Collector and Constable — William Thompson.

Other officials — Moses Ayer, Stephen Ayer, Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Simeon Cragin, Mike Felker, Jonathan Fowler, John Gray, Jr., Asahel Hutchins, Andrew McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Eliphalet Robins, John Rowe, Isaac Sally, Joseph Spaulding, Jonathan Stevens, Benjamin Thompson, Caleb Williams, John Witham, Benjamin Young.

## 1812

Moderator — Benjamin Colby. (At Joshua Gray's, first Monday in April)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Thompson, Joshua Gray, Asahel Hutchins.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector and Constable — John McFaden.

Other officials — Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Timothy Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, Jr., Mike Felker, Jonathan Fowler, Thomas McFaden, Thomas McFaden, Jr., Isaac Sally, Edward Savage, Joseph Spaulding, Jonathan Stevens, Christopher Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, Nathaniel Walker, Lemuel Witham, Benjamin Young.

## 1813

Moderator — Benjamin Colby. (At Benjamin Thompson's, April 5)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Benjamin Thompson, Joshua Gray.

Treasurer — Thomas McFaden.

Collector and Constable — Benjamin Colby.

Other officials — James Adams, Moses Ayer, Stephen Ayer, Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, William Colby, Simeon Cragin, John Gray, John Gray, Jr., Joshua Gray, Joseph Hilton, Andrew McFaden, Thomas McFadden, Jr., John Pierce, William Quint, Abraham Rowe, Joseph Rowe, Isaac Sallee, Edward Savage, William Savage, Jonathan Stevens, Christopher Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, Moses Thompson, William Thompson, Lemuel Witham, Caleb Williams, Jacob Williams, Benjamin Young.

## 1814

Moderator — \_\_\_\_\_. (At house of Benjamin Colby, Jr., April 4)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Benjamin Thompson, Joshua Gray.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector and Constable — Elisha Walker.

Other officials — Moses Ayer, Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, John Gray, Jr., Thomas McFaden, Jr., Josiah Pain, John Pierce, Jr., Isaac Sally, Israel Savage, John Savage, Ephraim Sawyer, Jonathan Stevens, James Wentworth, Caleb Williams, John Willson, Lemuel Witham.

## 1815

Moderator — Moses Thompson. (West Ward Schoolhouse, April 3)  
 Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Edward Savage, Moses Thompson.  
 Treasurer — Simeon Cragin.  
 Collector and Constable — Caleb Williams.  
 Other officials — James Adams, Mike Felker, John Gray, Jr., Joseph Hilton, Andrew McFaden, Thomas McFaden, James Pain, John Pierce, Jr., Nahum Quint, John Rowe, Joseph Rowe, Isaac Sally, Edward Savage, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson, William Thompson, Robert Wells, Daniel Williams, Moses Williams, John Willson, Lemuel Witham, Benjamin Young.

## 1816

Moderator — Moses Thompson. (At house of Benjamin Colby, Jr.,  
 Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Joshua Gray, William Thompson.  
 Treasurer — Moses Thompson.  
 Collector and Constable — Moses Williams.  
 Other officials — Moses Ayer, Jr., Joseph Barron, Abel Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, Ebenezer Colby, Hartley Colby, Simeon Cragin, John Gray, Jr., Joseph Hilton, John Hunnewell, Asahel Hutchins, John Mullin, William Quint, Isaac Salley, Christopher Thompson, Jeremiah Thompson, Nathan Thompson, Reuben Thompson, Elisha Walker, Robert Wells, Caleb Williams, Ebenezer Williams, John Williams.

## 1817

Moderator — Moses Thompson. (At Capt. William Thompson's, April 7)  
 Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Ephraim Sawyer, Andrew McFaden.  
 Treasurer — Moses Thompson.  
 Collector and Constable — Moses Williams.  
 Town Agents — Benjamin Colby, Jr., and Simeon Cragin.  
 Other officials — Abel Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Samuel Clark, Benjamin Colby, David Felker, Joshua Gray, John Hunnewell, John Libbee, Nahum Quint, Isaac Salley, Edward Savage, Reuben Savage, William Thompson, Caleb Williams, Daniel Williams, John Williams, Joseph Young.

## 1818

Moderator — Moses Thompson. (At house of Benjamin Colby, Jr., April 6)



Selectmen — \*Andrew McFaden, Ephraim Sawyer, William Thompson.  
Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector and Constable — Joseph Young.

Town Agents — Benjamin Colby, Jr., and Moses Thompson.

Other officials — Benjamin Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Nathaniel Getchell, Joshua Gray, John Libby, Andrew McFaden, Benjamin Pierce, Isaac Salley, Edward Savage, Christopher Thompson, William Thompson, Elisha Walker, Nathaniel Walker, Robert Wells, Andrew Wentworth, Ebenezer Williams, Joseph Young.

1819

Moderator — Robert Wells. (At Schoolhouse, East Ward South Class, April 5)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Andrew McFaden, Moses Thompson.

Treasurer — Joshua Gray.

Collector and Constable — Christopher Thompson.

Town Agent — Joshua Gray.

Other officials — Moses Ayer, Jr., Joseph Barron, Cyrus Boothby, Abel Cleveland, Jonathan Cleveland, Luther Cleveland, Benjamin Colby, John Gray, Jr., Daniel Savage, Edward Savage, Jonathan Stevens, Nathan Thompson, Elisha Walker, Daniel Williams, Benjamin Young, Joseph Young, Ebenezer Williams.

1820

Moderator — Moses Thompson. (Schoolhouse, West Ward, April 3)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., William Quint, Christopher Thompson.

Treasurer — Joshua Gray.

Collector and Constable — Moses Williams.

Town Agent — Joshua Gray.

Other officials — Cyrus Boothby, Luther Cleveland, Jr., Benjamin Colby, Nathaniel Getchell, Joseph Gray, Asahel Hutchins, John Libbee, Nahum Quint, Isaac Salley, Edward Savage, Reuben Savage, Ephraim Sawyer, Jonathan Stevens, Jeremiah Thompson, Nathan Thompson, William Thompson, Joseph Walker, Andrew Wentworth, Ebenezer Williams, Caleb Williams, Francis Williams, Benjamin Young.

1821

Moderator — John McFaden. (John Wilson Schoolhouse, Middle District, March 24)

Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., William Quint, Christopher Thompson.

Treasurer and Agent — Joshua Gray.

Collector and Constable — Moses Williams.

## 1822

Moderator — James Adams. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 19)  
Selectmen — \*Andrew McFaden, Andrew Wentworth, Wm. Thompson.  
Treasurer — Moses Thompson.  
Collector and Constable — Caleb Williams.  
Agent — Christopher Thompson.

## 1823

Moderator — John McFaden. (Wilson Schoolhouse, April 7)  
Selectmen — \*Andrew McFaden, John Pierce, Jr., Christopher Thompson.  
Treasurer — William Thompson.  
Collector and Constable — Jonathan Stevens.  
Agent — Benjamin Colby, Jr.

## 1824

Moderator — Robert Wells. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 15)  
Selectmen — \*John Pierce, Jr., Joseph Gray, Reuben Wilson.  
Treasurer — William Thompson.  
Collector and Constable — Jonathan Stevens.  
Agent — Benjamin Colby, Jr.

## 1825

Moderator — John McFaden. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 7)  
Selectmen — \*John Pierce, Jr., Joseph Gray, Reuben Wilson.  
Treasurer — William Thompson.  
Collector and Constable — James Y. Cleveland.  
Agent — Andrew McFaden.

## 1826

Moderator — ————. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 13)  
Selectmen — \*Benjamin Colby, Jr., Christopher Thompson, James Y. Cleveland.  
Treasurer — William Thompson.  
Collector and Constable — John McFaden.  
Agent — Andrew McFaden.

## 1827

Moderator — James Adams. (Wilson Schoolhouse, April 2)  
Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, Andrew McFaden, William Quint.  
Treasurer — William Thompson.  
Collector and Constable — Jonathan Stevens, Jr.  
Agent — Andrew McFaden.



## 1828

Moderator — James Adams. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 17)

Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, Andrew McFaden, Ephraim Cragin.

Treasurer — James Y. Cleveland.

Collector and Constable — Joseph Gray.

Agent — Andrew McFaden.

## 1829

Moderator — Benjamin Colby, Jr. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 21)

Selectmen — \*Joseph Gray, Benjamin Gould, Jr., Col. Lemuel Witham.

Treasurer — James Y. Cleveland.

Collector and Constable — Nathan Thompson.

Agent — Joseph Knowlton.

## 1830

Moderator — James Adams. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 22)

Selectmen — \*Joseph Gray, Ephraim Cragin, Lem'l Witham.

Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.

Collector and Constable — Wm. W. Gould.

Agent — Joseph Knowlton.

## 1831

Moderator — James Y. Cleveland. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 7)

Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, James Y. Cleveland, Amos Hutchins.

Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.

Collector and Constable — Joseph Gray.

Agent — Joseph Knowlton.

## 1832

Moderator — Benjamin Colby, Jr. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 5)

Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, James Y. Cleveland, Amos Hutchins.

Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.

Collector and Constable — Benjamin Gould, Jr.

Agent — Joseph Knowlton.

## 1833

Moderator — James Adams. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 11)

Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, James Y. Cleveland, Joshua Gray, Jr.

Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.

Collector and Constable — John Gray, Jr.

Agent — Joseph Knowlton.

1834

Moderator — James Y. Cleveland. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 10)  
Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, Joshua Gray, Jr., Joseph Durrell.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — William W. Gould.  
Agent — Benjamin Pierce.

1835

Moderator — James Y. Cleveland. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 6)  
Selectmen — \*Andrew McFaden, Benjamin Gould, Jr., David Stevens.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — William W. Gould.  
Agent — Benjamin Pierce.

1836

Moderator — James Y. Cleveland. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 28)  
Selectmen — \*Joshua Gray, Jr., Benja. Gould, Jr., James Y. Cleveland.  
Treasurer — Elisha Stevens.  
Collector and Constable — Caleb Williams.  
Agent — Benjamin Pierce.

1837

Moderator — James Y. Cleveland. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 6)  
Selectmen — \*Christopher Thompson, John Cragin, James Y. Cleveland.  
Treasurer — Elisha Stevens.  
Collector and Constable — Ebenezer F. Stevens.  
Agent — Cyrus Boothby.

1838

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens. (Wilson Schoolhouse, March 5)  
Selectmen — \*Humphrey Purington, Lemuel Witham, Caleb Williams.  
Treasurer — John Pierce.  
Collector and Constable — Nathaniel W. Gould.  
Agent — Cyrus Boothby.

1839

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (Schoolhouse, Dist. No. 5, near Eli Littlefield, March 4)  
Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleveland, Lemuel Witham, Jesse Fletcher.  
Treasurer and Collector — John Pierce.  
Constable — Joshua Gray, Jr.  
Agent — Christopher Thompson.



1840

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (At house of Benjamin Colby, Jr., March 2)

Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleaveland, Lemuel Witham, Jesse Fletcher.  
Treasurer and Collector — John Pierce.

Constable — Benjamin Young.

Agent — Christopher Thompson.

1841

Moderator — Joseph Durrell. (Widow Rebecca Colby's House, March 1)

Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleveland, John Walker, John Cragin.

Treasurer — John Pierce.

Collector and Constable — Thomas J. Savage.

Agent — Christopher Thompson.

1842

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (Widow Colby's Barn, March 7)

Selectmen — \*James Adams, Christopher Thompson, Nathaniel W. Gould.

Treasurer, Collector and Constable — James Y. Cleveland.

Agent — Fletcher Thompson.

1843

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (Widow Colby's House, March 6)

Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleveland, Lemuel Witham, Amos Hutchins.

Treasurer, Collector and Constable — John Gray, Jr.

Agent — Fletcher Thompson.

1844

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (Schoolhouse, Dist. No. 9, March 4)

Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleveland, Lemuel Witham, Amos Hutchins.

Treasurer, Collector and Constable — John Gray, Jr.

Agent — Fletcher Thompson.

1845

Moderator — John McFaden. (Widow Colby's, March 3)

Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Christopher Thompson, Joseph N. Greene.

Treasurer, Collector and Constable — John Cragin.

Agent — Fletcher Thompson.

1846

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (Widow Colby's, March 2)

Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, John Gray, Jr., Enos Hutchins.

Treasurer, Collector and Constable — Joshua Gray, Jr.  
Agent — Jonathan Stevens, Jr.

1847

Moderator — Nathaniel W. Gould. (On Ford Hill, March 1)  
Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleveland, John Gray, Jr., Elisha Purington.  
Treasurer, Collector and Constable — John Cragin.  
Agent — Jonathan Stevens, Jr.

1848

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (On Ford Hill, March 6)  
Selectmen — \*James Y. Cleveland, John Gray, Jr., Elisha Purington.  
Treasurer, Collector and Constable — Moses Ayer, Jr.  
Agent — Benjamin Gould.

1849

Moderator — Nathaniel W. Gould. (Town House, March 5. All later meetings there)  
Selectmen — \*Isaac W. Adams, Benjamin Thompson, 2nd., Lemuel Williams.  
Treasurer, Collector and Constable — Moses Ayer, Jr.  
Agent — Ozias H. McFadden.

1850

Moderator — Whiting S. Hinkley. (March 4)  
Selectmen — \*Isaac W. Adams, Benjamin Thompson, 2nd., Lemuel Williams.  
Treasurer, Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — Ozias H. McFadden.

1851

Moderator — Whiting S. Hinkley. (March 3)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, John Gray, Jr., Robert Crosby.  
Treasurer — John Walker.  
Collector and Constable — Thomas J. Savage.  
Agent — Nathaniel W. Gould.

1852

Moderator — John Cragin. (March 1)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, John Gray, Cyrus Sally.  
Treasurer, Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — Nathaniel W. Gould.

1853

Moderator — Daniel S. Witham. (April 4)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, John Walker, Cyrus Salley.



Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — Joseph N. Greene.

## 1854

Moderator — Whiting S. Hinkley. (March 13)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Levi H. Dakin, Cyrus Salley.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — Eli C. Walker.  
Agent — John Cragin.

## 1855

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens, Jr. (March 5)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Moses M. Thompson, David Stevens, 2nd.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — John Cragin.

## 1856

Moderator — W. S. Hinkley. (March 3)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Warren Nutting, Zechariah Williams.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — Amos Hutchins.

## 1857

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens. (March 2)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Isaac W. Adams, Thaddeus F. Boothby.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — Joshua Gray.  
Agent — Amos Hutchins.

## 1858

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens. (March 1)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Ozias H. McFadden, Thaddeus F. Boothby.  
Treasurer — John Pierce, Jr.  
Collector and Constable — Owen A. Hutchins.  
Agent — Amos Hutchins.

## 1859

Moderator — Jonathan Stevens (March 7)  
Selectmen — \*Amos Hutchins, Issac W. Adams, Warren Nutting.  
Treasurer — John Pierce.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — Amos Hutchins.

1860

Moderator — Elisha Purington. (March 5)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, John Cragin, Thaddeus F. Boothby.  
Treasurer — John Pierce.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — Elisha Purington.

1861

Moderator — John Pierce. (March 4)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, John Cragin, T. F. Boothby.  
Treasurer — John Pierce.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — John Gray.

1862

Moderator — John Pierce. (March 3)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, John Pierce, Jotham G. Witham.  
Treasurer — John Pierce.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — John Gray.

1863

Moderator — Elisha Purington. (March 2)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, John Cragin, John Walker.  
Treasurer — Joshua Gray.  
Collector and Constable — John Walker.  
Agent — John Gray.

1864

Moderator — Elisha Purington. (March 7)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, Amos Heald, T. F. Boothby.  
Treasurer — Joshua Gray.  
Collector and Constable — William Barron.  
Agent — John Gray.

1865

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 6)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, Thaddeus F. Boothby, John Pierce.  
Treasurer — Ozias H. McFadden.  
Collector and Constable — William Barron.  
Agent — Ozias H. McFadden.

1866

Moderator — David Stevens, 2nd. (March 5)  
Selectmen — \*John Gray, John Pierce, T. F. Boothby.



Treasurer — Ozias H. McFadden.  
Collector and Constable — Austin Eames.  
Agent — Ozias H. McFadden.

## 1867

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 4)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Isaac W. Adams, Amos Hilton.  
Treasurer — O. H. McFadden.  
Collector and Constable — Austin Eames.  
Agent — O. H. McFadden.

## 1868

Moderator — David Stevens, 2nd. (March 2)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, I. W. Adams, Amos Hilton.  
Treasurer — O. H. McFadden.  
Collector and Constable — Eli C. Walker.  
Agent — O. H. McFadden.

## 1869

Moderator — David Stevens, 2nd. (March 1)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, I. W. Adams, Amos Hilton.  
Treasurer — O. H. McFadden.  
Collector and Constable — Eli C. Walker.  
Agent — O. H. McFadden.

## 1870

Moderator — David Stevens, 2nd. (March 7)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, I. W. Adams, Amos Hilton.  
Treasurer — O. H. McFadden.  
Collector and Constable — Eli C. Walker.  
Agent — O. H. McFadden.

## 1871

Moderator — David Stevens, 2nd. (March 6)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, I. W. Adams, Wm. Stevens.  
Treasurer — Leonard H. Walker.  
Collector and Constable — Eli C. Walker.  
No Agent elected.

## 1872

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 4)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, George B. Walker, Jotham G. Witham.  
Treasurer — Leonard H. Walker.  
Collector and Constable — Cephas Walker.

1873

Moderator — John Pierce. (March 3)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, O. H. McFadden, George B. Walker.

Treasurer — Leonard H. Walker.

Collector and Constable — Calvin F. Walker.

1874

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 2)

Selectmen — \*Leonard H. Walker, David Stevens, 2nd., Jotham G. Witham.

Treasurer — Isaac Allbee.

Collector and Constable — George B. Walker.

1875

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 1)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, O. H. McFadden, George B. Walker.

Treasurer — Isaac Allbee.

Collector and Constable — Calvin F. Walker.

1876

Moderator — David Stevens. (March 6)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, O. H. McFadden, George B. Walker.

Treasurer — Isaac Allbee.

Collector and Constable — Calvin F. Walker.

1877

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 5)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, O. H. McFadden, George B. Walker.

Treasurer — Isaac Allbee.

Collector and Constable — Calvin F. Walker.

1878

Moderator — David Stevens. (March 4)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Isaac W. Adams, Benjamin F. Moulton.

Treasurer — Frederic H. Dunbar.

Collector and Constable — Joshua G. Boyington.

1879

Moderator — David Stevens. (March 3)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Isaac W. Adams, Calvin F. Walker.

Treasurer — Frederic H. Dunbar.

Collector and Constable — Joshua G. Boyington.



## 1880

Moderator — Moses L. Strickland. (March 1)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Isaac W. Adams, Calvin F. Walker.

Treasurer — Frederic H. Dunbar.

Collector and Constable — Joshua G. Boyington.

## 1881

Moderator — David Stevens. (March 7)

Town Clerk — Calvin F. Walker.

Selectmen — T. F. Boothby, Isaac W. Adams, Amos Hilton.

Treasurer — David Stevens.

Collector and Constable — Cephas Walker.

## 1882

Moderator — William Atkinson. (March 6)

Selectmen — \*Calvin F. Walker, Frederic H. Dunbar, Joshua G. Boyington.

Treasurer — Henry C. Pierce.

Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

## 1883

Moderator — J. Williams Morin. (March 5)

Selectmen — \*Calvin F. Walker, Frederic H. Dunbar, Joshua G. Boyington.

Treasurer — William H. McKenney.

Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

## 1884

Moderator — J. Williams Morin. (March 3)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, George L. Eames, Joshua G. Boyington.

Treasurer — William H. McKenney.

Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

## 1885

Moderator — David Stevens. (March 2)

Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Fred B. Pierce, Joshua G. Boyington.

Treasurer — Eldwin Hilton.

Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

## 1886

Moderator — Austin Eames. (March 15)

Selectmen — \*Calvin F. Walker, J. Williams Morin, George L. Eames.

Treasurer — Eldwin Hilton.

Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

1887

Moderator — Austin Eames. (March 7)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Fred B. Pierce, Lowell E. Ward.  
Treasurer — Cephas Walker.  
Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

1888

Moderator — Austin Eames. (March 5)  
Selectmen — \*T. F. Boothby, Fred B. Pierce, Lowell E. Ward.  
Treasurer — Cephas Walker.  
Collector and Constable — Stillman A. Walker.

1889

Moderator — Austin Eames. (March 4)  
Selectmen — \*Frederic H. Dunbar, George C. Patten, George L. Eames.  
Treasurer — Cephas Walker.  
Collector — Stillman A. Walker.  
Constables — Stillman A. Walker, Frank Donley.

1890

Moderator — Stillman A. Walker. (March 3)  
Selectmen — \*Frederic H. Dunbar, George C. Patten, George L. Eames.  
Treasurer — T. F. Boothby.  
Collector — Grant Witham.  
Constables — Grant Witham, Stillman A. Walker.

1891

Moderator — Austin Eames. (March 2)  
Town Clerk — Fred H. Dunbar.  
Selectmen — George C. Patten, Cephas Walker, Ansel Stevens.  
Treasurer — T. F. Boothby.  
Collector — Grant Witham.  
Constables — Grant Witham, Stillman A. Walker, Austin Eames.

1892

Moderator — Lowell E. Ward. (March 7)  
Selectmen — \*R. W. Ellis, Cephas Walker, Randall F. Durrell.  
Treasurer — T. F. Boothby.  
Collector — W. W. Moulton.  
Constables — W. W. Moulton and Stillman A. Walker.

1893

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 6)  
Selectmen — \*George C. Patten, Cephas Walker, Carroll L. Caswell.  
Treasurer — T. F. Boothby.



Collector — W. W. Moulton.

Constables — W. W. Moulton and Stillman A. Walker.

## 1894

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 5)

Selectmen — \*George C. Patten, Sylvester Jackson, A. J. Libby.

Treasurer — W. H. McKenney.

Collector and Constable — Grant Witham.

## 1895

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 4)

Selectmen — \*George C. Patten, A. J. Libby, Ansel Stevens.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector — J. Frank Barron.

Constables — J. Frank Barron and W. W. Moulton.

## 1896

Moderator — Phineas Eames. (March 2)

Selectmen — \*George C. Patten, A. J. Libby, Ansel Stevens.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector — Charles A. Getchell.

Constables — Charles A. Getchell and Roscoe Eames.

## 1897

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 1)

Selectmen — \*Cephas Walker, Grant Witham, Fred B. Pierce.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector — J. Frank Barron.

Constables — J. Frank Barron, Roscoe Eames.

## 1898

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 7)

Selectmen — \*Cephas Walker, Grant Witham, Fred B. Pierce.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector — Austin Berry.

Constables — Austin Berry, James Murphy.

Road Commissioner — A. J. Libby.

## 1899

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 13)

Selectmen — \*Cephas Walker, Theophilus Hilton, F. B. Pierce.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector — Austin Berry.

Constables — Austin Berry and G. A. Hawes.

Road Commissioner — A. J. Libby.

1900

Moderator — J. W. Morin. (March 5)

Selectmen — \*Cephas Walker, Ansel Eames, C. L. Caswell.

Treasurer — Moses Thompson.

Collector — Austin Berry.

Constables — Austin Berry, Jotham Stevens.



MELVIN W. FARMER    SYDNEY P. DUNBAR    CHARLES S. WALKER  
Embden Selectmen for 1928-1929

As the town's population was smaller than required for a legislative district, Embden has long been classed with one or more adjacent towns for the election of a representative. When the State of Maine was created in 1820 the Embden class included Anson and New Portland and the representative elected that year was James Collins, who eventually owned considerable land around Fahi Pond. A list of Embden men who have been members of the legislature follows:

John McFadden, 1822; Lemuel Witham, 1826; Joseph Durrell, 1831; James Adams, 1831; Joseph Durrell, 1833; Cyrus Boothby, 1836 and 1839; Humphrey Purington, 1840 and 1841; Nathaniel W. Gould, 1843; Robert Crosby, 1846; Andrew McFadden, 1851 and 1852; Robert Crosby, 1853; John Cragin, 1857; Ozias McFadden, 1862; William Atkinson, 1867; Thaddeus F. Boothby, 1870; John Pierce, 1874; Amos Hilton, 1880; Andrew J. Libby, 1891; John W. Morin, 1901.



## CHAPTER XXXIX

### TILL DEATH US DO PART

Marriage records of Embden are well preserved, even from Thursday, Aug. 16, 1804, when local government began to function. Couples from Caratunk and adjacent settlements, such as Gilman Pond, for some years registered marriage intentions there, rather than journey to Anson or Norridgewock. Once the license issued, however, there seemed to be a preference for having the marriage ceremony elsewhere. Perhaps, for a while it was on account of a lack of Embden elders; perhaps it was on account of the opportunity for a honeymoon jaunt into an adjoining village; but, in any event, many an early Embden bride and groom, with a town license in hand, rode away to tie their knot out of town. Therefore these Embden records are rather more of licenses issued than of marriages performed.

But, as years passed, marrying parsons like Elder Job S. Hodgdon, Rev. Samuel Savage and Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson came into wide popularity and performed most of the ceremonies for Embden people. Residents of Concord, New Portland and Solon came to Embden to wed or summoned one of these parsons thither. So, numerous marriages for out-of-town people — or performed out of town — are found as Embden entries. The place of marriage is not written down in the lists that follow. After all, the majority of the ceremonies were in Embden and most often at the house of the minister or of the town clerk.

A fortnight's publication of bans, or intentions, was required. Eventually, beginning along in the 1860's, the period of notice was reduced to five days. Embden intentions were "posted up fairly written" as the legal phrase ran. Just where is not quite clear but probably at the residence of the town clerk. It may have been also on the doors of schoolhouses or, into the 1840's, at the doors of the three Embden postoffices. At Anson in 1847 intentions of marriage were tacked on the outer door of the free meeting house, "it being a public and conspicuous place." The

Brook meeting house, just over the line in Anson, where many Embden families worshipped, may have served in this capacity.

The lists here from 1805 to 1891 are comprehensive for Embden records and include most, if not all, records of Embden brides and grooms who wedded at Anson, with or without Embden licenses. Here also are marriages of some Embden persons at Norridgewock, nearly all before 1805; and marriages, particularly at Anson, where both parties, although not then from Embden belonged there before or after the wedding.

Where marriage intentions and the issuance of licenses at Embden are followed by records of marriages performed in Embden, only the latter record is given here. Thus: "1813 — April 17 — John Savage and Fanny Colby, by Benjamin Thompson, J. P." means those two, both of Embden, filed their intentions, got their license a fortnight later, or thereabouts, and on April 17 were married by Justice of the Peace Benjamin Thompson in Embden. Generally the justice of the peace was the town clerk. An asterisk (\*) before the date as : "1806 — \*April 15 — Charles Felker and Hannah Foss" means those two of Embden filed their intentions of marriage with the town clerk, got from him their license to wed but, as far as the records indicate, were not married in town. Occasional items in these lists about contracting parties — one or both of whom were of Embden or were of Embden interest — are wholly from other records, like Anson or Norridgewock. These are shown by a following parenthesis like (Anson Rec-s) or (Nor. Rec-s). An example is: "1816 — Nov. 7 — Stephen Howard and Moddy Row (Anson Rec-s)," which means these two of Embden are thus recorded at Anson as married there but did not get their license in Embden.

Entries from the Norridgewock records belong mostly to the date before upper Kennebec towns had their modern names, when Greenstown appeared on deeds to land now in Embden, when Seven Mile Brook was a term that covered parts of Embden, Anson and New Portland, when Solon was Spauldingtown, Madison was Barnardstown and Caratunk Settlement was used at times to indicate portions of northeast Embden as well as parts of Solon and Concord adjacent to the Kennebec.



With a marriage performed elsewhere, particularly at Anson, on an Embden license, the form on these lists is: "1815 — \*Aug. 21 — Foster S. Palmer of Solon, and Mercy Wells (M. at Anson Sept. 28)," which means that Foster S. Palmer filed his intentions in Embden, got his license August 21, and on September 28 had the marriage ceremony performed at Anson. There are certain seeming inconsistencies in the record and Foster S. Palmer is also an example. When he married a second time in 1817, he wrote himself as of Embden. He did reside there at one time, and the name of his second wife was put down as Nabby Hilton. When he rode again to Anson to have the later ceremony performed the Anson town clerk wrote the name of the bride as Abigail Hilton. Now and then the Embden town clerk entered the date when intentions were filed but neglected to give the date of the license, merely writing that "the certificate was granted" and now and then the magistrate who officiated at the ceremony omitted the date thereof, but these are so few as to be of negligible importance. For more than 50 years the records of licenses and marriages were entered in confused order, straggling along wherever there was a blank space on the pages of town meeting warrants and the like. The necessary data was nevertheless quite accurately given.

No place of residence after the name of either the bride or of the groom in these lists means the name was entered as of Embden. The spelling below follows generally the original text:

## 1800

Feb. 1 — James Jewett and Meriam Walker both of Seven Mile Brook (Nor. Rec-s).

June 10 — Alfred Walker of New Portland and Abigail Rowe of Greenstown (Nor. Rec-s).

Sept. 4 — John Kealiher, Jr., and Deborah Jackson both of Greentown (Nor. Rec-s).

Oct. 9 — Abel Cleaveland of Greenstown and Rosanna Quint of Anson (Nor. Rec-s).

## 1801

March 31 — Reuben Hill of New Portland and Sally Hutchins of Greenstown (Nor. Rec-s).

1802

Feb. 25 — Isaac Row and Nabby Allen both Greenstown (Anson Rec-s).

March 29 — Benjamin Thompson and Lydia McFadden (Anson Rec-s).

July 6 — Samuel Briggs of Greenstown and Rachael Rowe of Barnardstown (Nor. Rec-s).

1803

June 2 — James Burns, Jr., and Nancy Gitchell both Anson (Anson Rec-s).

Oct. 20 — Caleb Williams of Green Town and Betsey Whitman of Carritunk (Anson Rec-s).

1804

Feb. 9 — Isaac Salley of Anson and Sally Savage of Savage Island (Anson Rec-s).

Nov. 24 — Jonson Thompson and Rachel Burns both Anson (Anson Rec-s).

1805

March 21 — Joseph Thompson of Anson and Polly Wilson (Anson Rec-s).

April 9 — Benjamin Young and Lucy McFadden (Anson Rec-s).

The first marriage record in the Embden books is signed by "B. Colby, jur" and reads: "April 15, 1805 I informed the public that there was an intention of marriage intendid between Daniel Williams and Abigail Maynard, both of Carritunk, and on the 29th. gave him a certificate of the same." Daniel Williams was the second son of old Jacob, the pioneer. If Daniel at that time resided outside of present Embden borders, he probably was not far from his father and Caratunk Falls. He and Abigail were married at Anson May 30. With the amendments, as explained above, the records continue:

\*May 15 — Josiah French of Spaulding Town and Hannah Gill of Salisbury.

\*May 21 — Adkins Ellis and Betsey Church (M. at Anson Dec. 5).

\*June 11 — Edward Howes and Etenah (?) Chace both of Carritunk Settlement.

July 15 — Silas Parlin of Carritunk Settlement and Polly Page of Readfield.

\*July 22 — William Huston and Betsey Freeman of New Sharon.



- \*Aug. 17 — Abel Towne and Sary Adkinson both of Carritunk.
- \*Sept. 10 — Morrel Green of Madison and Sally Colby (M. at Anson Nov. 24).
- \*Sept. 21 — Joseph Littlefield and the Widow Polly Benjamin both of Carritunk.
- \*Nov. 9 — James Hubbard of Lisbon and Betsey Allbee (M. at Anson, Jan. 16, 1806).
- \*Dec. 2 — Moses Ayer, Jr., and Sally Gray (M. at Anson Dec. 9).

## 1806

- \*Jan. 24 — Asahel Hutchins and Polly Savage of Anson (M. at Anson Jan. 28).
- \*March 16 — Thomas Houghton of Anson and Bridget Heald of Carritunk.
- \*April 15 — Charles Felker and Hannah Foss.
- \*April 21 — John McFaden and Nancy Daggett, "lately from the New Vineyard." (No license was issued according to the record and date given is for filing of intentions.)
- \*Aug. 13 — Abel Parlin and Lydia Goodridge both of Carritunk Settlement.
- \*Aug. 18 — Benjamin Churchill of Carritunk and Cinthia Parker of New Portland.
- \*Sept. 9 — Aaron Daye and Patty Tibets of New Sharon.
- \*Sept. 18 — Jacob Lowell of Carritunk and Grace McFaden.

## 1807

- \*Feb. 4 — Samuel Towne of Carritunk and Elizabeth Rowe.
- \*Feb. 25 — Tilston Bosworth of Carritunk and Lucy Robbins of Norridgewock.
- \*March 13 — Aaron Rice of Carritunk and Martha Ayer of Ayer's Island.
- \*June 10 — John McFaden and Lucy Dunlap of New Milford.
- June 27 — Abil Town of Carritunk and Elizabeth Row (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Sept. 28 — William Thompson and Betsey Ayer of Ayer's Island.
- \*Sept. 28 — Francis Foss and Lydia Fowler (M. at Anson Nov. 26).
- \*Sept. 30 — Roger Chase and Polly Benjamin both of Carritunk.
- \*Oct. 18 — James Savage and Betsey Rowe (M. at Anson Nov. 1).
- Oct. 29 — Stephen Ayers of Spaulding Town and Zilphia Eames of Madison (Anson Rec-s).
- Nov. 16 — John Burns of Madison and Polly Gray (Anson Rec-s).
- Nov. 26 — Wm. Thompson and Betsey Ayers of Spaulding Town (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Dec. 12 — Josiah French and Jane Eaton both of Spaulding Town.
- \*Dec. 16 — John Williams and Sally Maynard both of Carritunk.
- \*Dec. 20 — Thomas McFaden and Ruth Spinney of Georgetown, County of Lincoln.

## 1808

- \*Feb. 18 — James Hutchins of New Portland and Lucy Hayden of Madison, formerly of Canaan.
- \*Feb. 26 — Alpheus Parlin of Carritunk and Elizabeth Pomeroy of Starks.
- Sept. 11 — William Quint and Sukey Pain both of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Sept. 24 — Ebenezer Colby and Nancy Daggett (M. at Anson Jan. 12, 1809).

## 1809

- \*Jan. 14 — John Rowe and Thankful Stevens (M. at Anson April 10).
- \*Sept. 12 — Joshua Felker of Carytunk and Nancy Savage.

## 1810

- \*March 13 — Reuben Savage and Martha McFaden (M. at Anson April 6).
- April 19 — Joseph Jackson and Nancy Briggs both of Carrytunk, by Joseph Russell, J. P.
- \*Oct. 21 — Paul Row of Carrytunk and Mary Stevens (M. at Anson Nov. 30).

## 1811

- \*Feb. 23 — Mark S. Blunt of Norridgewock and Polly Felker of Carrytunk (M. at Norridgewock Feb. 26).
- March 9 — Ephraim Elise and Lydia Rowe of Carrytunk, by Joseph Russell, J. P.
- March 18 — Nathaniel Walker of Madison and Hannah Hunnewell of Solon (Anson Rec-s).
- April 1 — David Quint, Jr., of Gilman Pond and Olive Allbee of Anson, by Simeon Cragin, J. P.
- \*Aug. 13 — Thomas McFaden, Jr., and Ana Savage of Madison.
- \*Aug. 16 — John Willson, Jr., and Hannah Adams of Canaan.

## 1812

- \*March 15 — James Adams and Rachael Stevens (M. at Anson April 5).
- April 8 — Joseph Barron of Madison and Rachel Quint of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- July 23 — Joseph Foss and Sukey W. Russell both of Million Acres, by Joseph Russell, J. P.
- \*Sept. 12 — Benjamin C. Atwood and Elsa Williams.
- \*Oct. 26 — Christopher Thompson and Anna Gray (M. at Anson Nov. 12).
- \*Dec. 26 — William Colby and Lucy Dennis of New Portland.



## 1813

- \*Feb. 18 — John Hilton and Lucinda Williams of Anson.
- Feb. 21 — Elisha Hilton and Phoebe Crosby both of Anson, by Benjamin Thompson, J. P.
- \*March 4 — Israel S. Savage and Martha Savage of Anson (M. at Anson May 23).
- \*March 15 — Josiah Paine of Anson and Sally Cragin (M. at Anson April 1).
- April 7 — John Savage and Fanny Colby, by Benjamin Thompson, J. P.
- \*Oct. 9 — John Mullen and Apphia Hilton.
- Nov. 4 — Jonathan Jackson and Jane Kealiher both of Carritunk, by Joseph Russell, J. P.
- Dec. 30 — Joseph Walker and Levina Allbee both of Anson (Anson Rec-s).

## 1814

- \*Jan. 26 — Andrew McFaden and Elizabeth Reirden of Georgetown, County of Lincoln.
- \*July 23 — Edward Lock of Chesterville and Olive Hutchins (M. at Anson Aug. 16).
- \*Nov. 30 — John Pierce, Jr., and Anna Cragin (M. at Anson Jan. 15, 1815).
- \*Dec. 3 — Naum Quint and Judith Adkins of New Portland.

## 1815

- Jan. 15 — John Perce and Anna Cragin (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Feb. 14 — Nathan Thompson and Rachael Adams (M. at Anson Feb. 23).
- \*April 21 — Henry Daggett and Abigail Cleaveland (M. at Anson July 16).
- \*May 3 — Joseph Hilton and Betsey Nutter (M. at Anson May 4).
- \*Aug. 21 — Reuben Thompson and Rebecca Hilton of Wiscasset.
- \*Aug. 21 — Foster S. Palmer of Solon and Mercy Wells (M. at Anson Sept. 28).
- \*Aug. 24 — Daniel Mullen and Nabby Moulton.
- \*Sept. 10 — Matthew Taylor of Starks and Mariah Thompson.
- \*Nov. 3 — James Wentworth and Hannah Blackman of Augusta.
- \*Nov. 20 — John Mullen and Jane Sallee of Madison.
- \*Dec. 2 — Joseph Patten and Susannah Metcalf of Anson (M. at Anson Dec. 4).

## 1816

- \*Jan. 22 — Hartley Colby and Sally Dennise (M. at Anson Feb. 1).
- \*March 19 — Ebenezer Williams and Mahalia Richards of Norridgewock (M. at Anson March 26).

- \*March 22 — Joseph Durrell of Solon and Olive Thompson (M. at Anson March 30).
- \*March 30 — John Hunnewell and Margaret Jones of Madison (M. at Anson April 14).
- \*May 22 — Joseph Young and Sally Savage (M. at Anson June 25).
- \*July 2 — Abram Reed and Nancy Muncy.
- \*July 19 — Jesse Rowe and Aby Green.
- \*July 20 — Nathan Thompson and Mindwell Michael of Clinton.
- Nov. 7 — Stephen Howard and Moddy Row (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Dec. 6 — John Libbee and Maryann Felker (M. at Anson Dec. 25).
- \*Dec. 16 — William Savage and Lucy Smith of Hope, Lincoln County.

## 1817

- \*Jan. 13 — Foster S. Palmer and Nabby Hilton (M. at Anson Jan. 19).
- \*Jan. 16 — David Felker and Sophia Jones of Madison (M. at Anson March 20).
- \*May 20 — Jonathan Stevens, Jr., and Fanny Thompson.
- June 25 — Joseph Young of Madison and Sally Savage (Anson Rec-s).
- \*June 30 — Nathaniel Moulton and Betsey Williamson of Starks.
- \*Nov. 14 — Timothy Cleveland, Jr., and Sary W. Pierce.
- \*Nov. 15 — Benjamin Pierce and Hannah Cragin (M. at Anson Dec. 18).
- \*Dec. 13 — Andrew Wentworth and Sally Howard of Augusta.

## 1818

- \*March 7 — Simeon Cragin, Jr., and Mary Crosby of Fairfore (Fairfield?).
- April 5 — James Dawes and Rachel Stevens (Anson Rec-s).
- \*April 14 — Solomon Knight, Jr., of Carritunk and Amy Hilton.
- June 25 — Eli Clark and Anna Sally, by Ephraim Sawyer, J. P.
- \*July 13 — Asa Witham and Susan Sally of Madison.
- \*Aug. 20 — Daniel Fling of New Portland and Polly Churchwill.
- \*Sept. 27 — Jonathan C. Moulton and Betsey Berry (M. at Anson Sept. 27 by Bezar Bryant).
- \*Oct. 11 — Thomas Cleveland and Mary Savage (M. at Anson Oct. 11).
- Dec. 6 — Matthew Daggett and Dotty Cleveland, by Ephraim Sawyer, J. P.

## 1819

- \*Jan. 11 — James Savage and Betsy Lawry of Anson (M. at Anson Jan. 21).
- Aug. 1 — Abraham Savage and Mary Cottam of Anson, by Ephraim Sawyer, J. P.
- Oct. 14 — John Dinsmore, Jr., and Nancy Hilden of New Portland, by
- Nov. 4 — Jotham Smith of Phillips and Susan Wetheren of New Portland, by Ephraim Sawyer, J. P.



## 1820

- \*March 12 — Joseph Gray and Tamson Savage of Anson (M. at Anson March 30 by Dan'l Steward).
- \*June 17 — Ebenezer Witham and Mary Berry (M. at Anson June 21 by Bezar Bryant).
- \*Nov. 26 — Ralph Wells and Mercy Clark.

## 1821

- Feb. 6 — Solomon Knight of Poland and Mary Knight of Bingham, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- Feb. 15 — Warren Bumpus and Mary Kealiher both of Moscow, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- June 3 — Josiah Paine and Rebecca Gray 2nd both of Anson, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- Oct. 8 — Joshua Wilson and Martha Baker both of Bingham, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- \*Nov. 17 — John Bachellor and Lucinda Stevens (M. at Anson Jan. 1, 1822).
- \*Dec. 12 — Sanford Churchill and Thankful Eames of Madison.
- \*Dec. 29 — Ebenezer G. Clark and Elizabeth C. Brown.

## 1822

- \*Feb. 9 — Ichabod Dunlap and Betsey Savage of Anson.
- \*Feb. 13 — Robert Crosby of Concord and Nancy Clark.
- \*March 5 — Jacob Williams and Parmelia Savage.
- \*March 24 — Alfred Butler and Betsey Cleaveland.
- \*May 6 — Benjamin F. Berry and Sally Felker of Concord.
- \*May 16 — John Haws of Anson and Jane Cleveland.
- \*Oct. 21 — John Pierce and Sarah Spaulding.
- \*Nov. 15 — Benjamin E. Cleveland and Elizabeth Russell of Concord. Ephraim Sawyer, J. P.
- Dec. 1 — Daniel Wilson and Hannah Baker both of Bingham, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- Dec. 10 — Ambrose Colby and Almira Holden, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

## 1823

- \*Feb. 6 — Nathan T. Hanson of New Portland and Polly Cragin.
- April 5 — John Cleveland and Lydia Cleveland.
- April 21 — Daniel Spaulding and Betsey Colby, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- \*June 1 — Wesley Gray and Melinda Colby.
- \*June 21 — Isaac Smith and Alice Berry.
- July 6 — Randall Waugh of Starks and Widow Polly Savage of Anson, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- \*Oct. 13 — John Thompson and Clarissa Hutchins.
- \*Sept. 30 — Robert S. Smith and Phebe Tinker.
- \*Oct. 14 — William Blagdon and Edith Emery of Concord.

## 1824

- June 21 — James Daggett and Christina Gray, by Joshua Gray, J. P.  
\*Oct. 9 — Warren Colby and Sally Dutton of Vassalborough.  
\*Nov. 10 — Timothy Cleveland and Mrs. Betsey Marsten.  
\*Dec. 1 — Sylvanus E. Brown and Sarah Hunnewell.  
\*Dec. 4 — Abraham Burns and Betsey Foss.  
\*Dec. 5 — Daniel B. Jones of New Portland and Nancy Cragin.

## 1825

- \*Jan. 8 — David Stevens and Sarah Cleveland.  
\*March 7 — Joseph T. Boyington and Hannah Cook both of Gilman Pond Plantation.  
\*April 18 — William Watt and Joanna Hunnewell.  
\*April 25 — Alfred Holbrook and Loisa Cleveland.  
\*July 4 — Joseph Boyington and Hannah Gray.  
\*July 6 — Samuel A. Brown and Elizabeth Mills.  
\*Aug. 29 — Samuel Walker of Anson and Irinda Cleveland.  
\*Oct. 10 — William Cornwell and Sophia Elliot.  
\*Nov. 4 — Ephraim Dunlap and Mary Ann Lord of Belfast.

## 1826

- \*Jan. 21 — Nathaniel W. Gould and Sophronia Getchell of Anson.  
\*April 28 — Charles Crymble and Martha Thompson.  
July 4 — Oliver P. Moulton and Susan Foss, by Benjamin Colby, Jr., J. P.  
\*Aug. 20 — Jonathan Eames of Madison and Mary Williams.  
\*Oct. 10 — John Knowles and Hannah Soule of New Portland.  
\*Nov. 13 — Dominicus Burns and Abigail Burns.  
\*Nov. 30 — Dr. Daniel Evans and Susan Bean.  
Nov. 30 — Dominicus Getchell and Abigail Burns, by Benjamin Colby, Jr, J. P.

## 1827

- \*Feb. 27 — James Y. Cleveland and Edith Cragin.  
\*March 20 — Thomas J. Fly and Eunice Burns.  
\*April 16 — Daniel Davidson and Mary Goodridge both of Gilman Pond Plantation.  
Aug. 19 — Benjamin R. Moulton and Love Berry, by Minister Edward Savage.  
\*Oct. 15 — Levi Foss of Concord and Caroline Fowler.  
\*Dec. 23 — Elias Sally and Mary Dunlap.

## 1828

- \*Feb. 20 — Christopher Columbus Spaulding and Lydia Ann Mapes.  
\*Feb. 20 — David Stevens and Nancy Bois of Madison.



- \*March 17 — Chandler Williams and Rebecca Hunnewell.
- \*March 31 — Henry S. Parsons and Loiza Boyington both of Gilman Pond.
- \*June 4 — Jonathan Fowler and Sally Williams of Anson.
- \*July 6 — David Adams of Unity and Hannah Willson.
- \*July 6 — James Wentworth and Deborah Burns.
- July 15 — Amaziah Getchell and Polly Walker of Anson, by Benjamin Colby, Jr., J. P.
- July 31 — Joshua Gray, Jr., and Betsey Williams, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.
- Aug. 10 — William Dunton and Mary Fisher, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.
- Sept. 15 — Daniel Knowles, Jr., of Gilman Pond and Emaline Foss, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.
- \*Nov. 24 — Rodney Collins of Anson and Olive Hutchins.
- \*Dec. 27 — Warren Hutchins and Lucinda Williams.

## 1829

- \*Jan. 22 — Fletcher Thompson of Madison and Martha Gray.
- \*Feb. 8 — Jonas Cleveland and Susan Savage.
- Feb. 24 — Sewell Williams and Joanna Savage, by Benjamin Atwood, J. P.
- \*March 11 — Aaron Gray and Reliance Tolcitt of New Vineyard.
- \*March 25 — Daniel Dutton of Vassalborough and Helena Colby.
- \*April 24 — Reuben Wilson and Ruth Taylor of Starks.
- \*May 10 — Joseph Knowlton, Jr., and Hannah Sanborn of New Portland.
- \*July 3 — Capt. Joseph Knowlton and Lydia Chatman of Nobleborough.
- \*Aug. 3 — William Thompson, Sr., of Solon and Widow Betsey Moulton.
- \*Aug. 29 — Jonah Houghton of Anson and Charlotte Williams.
- \*Oct. 24 — David Morgan and Olive L. Dunton of Augusta.
- Nov. 25 — William Sally and Mary Wells.

## 1830

- Jan. 14 — Isaac Burns and Mary Peas of Gilman Pond, by Ephraim Cragin, J. P.
- \*Jan. 17 — David Young, 2nd. and Hannah Hodsdon.
- \*Jan. 18 — Theodore Hamblet of Solon and Susan Williams.
- \*Feb. 14 — Thomas Salley and Salley Hawse of Anson.
- \*March 22 — Robert Wells and Polly C. Sawtle of Sydney.
- March 25 — Willard C. McFaden and Lucinda McFaden, by Andrew McFaden, J. P.
- \*May 16 — Elias Cleveland and Mary Robbins of Augusta.

- \*June 18 — Amos Y. Jones of Madison and Sibble W. Stevens.
- \*Oct. 9 — Elijah Wilson and Sarah Butterfield of Anson.
- Oct. 14 — Zachariah Williams and Sarah McFaden, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*Nov. 30 — Andrew Young and Fanny Danforth of Solon.
- \*Dec. 29 — David W. Rowe and Emily Fling of Gilman Pond Plantation.

## 1831

- \*Jan. 1 — Amos Hutchins and Abigail Cleveland.
- \*Jan. 17 — Simeon Williams of Anson and Maryann Tibbets.
- \*Jan. 17 — John Cragin and Sally Hutchins.
- \*Jan. 17 — David Young, 2nd, and Hannah L. Hodgdon.
- \*Feb. 8 — Benjamin Gould, Jr., and Mary Gilkey of Freeman.
- \*Feb. 24 — John Colby and Estelle Getchell of Anson.
- \*March 26 — James Felker and Jane Holden.
- \*April 3 — Jonathan E. Ayer and Maryann Eames of Madison, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*April 9 — Joel Foss and Abigail Berry, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.
- April 19 — Samuel Rollins and Rachel Cleveland both of Chesterville, by Ephraim Cragin, J. P.
- \*April 21 — Jacob Stutson and Phebe Quint both of No. 2 or Gilman Pond Plantation.
- April 26 — James Blagdon and Rachel Cross, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*May 7 — Samuel Smith and Lovina Savage both of No. 2.
- \*June 5 — John Nutting of Norridgewock and Elizabeth Gray.
- July 3 — Thomas Hilton and Salley Hows both of Solon, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- \*Aug. 23 — William Getchell and Mary Thompson.
- Aug. 25 — —James Dutton of Farmington and Sally Hutchins, by Benja. C. Atwood, J. P.
- Oct. 20 — Hartley Dunton and Maryann Rowe of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.
- Dec. 25 — Bezar Savage and Senath Williams both of Anson, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

## 1832

- \*Jan. 11 — Samuel Jordan of Anson and Olive Gould.
- \*Jan. 17 — Joseph Peas and Charlotte M. Webb both of No. 2.
- \*Jan. 17 — Robert Newcomb and Lydia B. Elishness both of No. 2.
- \*Feb. 19 — John Cunningham of Strong and Lois Clark.
- Feb. 22 — Joshua Savage and Rachel Gray both of Anson, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- Feb. 28 — Given Campbell and Betsey Allbee of Anson, by Ephraim Cragin, J. P.



- \*March 4 — Edward E. Marsh of Anson and Elmedi Young.
- \*May 6 — Martin Strickland and Mary Hall of Anson.
- \*May 6 — Joseph Cleveland and Olive Savage.
- \*June 6 — Ebenezer Cross and Sarah M. Ayer.
- \*Aug. 12 — David Foss, Jr., and Sally Cunningham of Strong.
- \*Sept. 12 — Joseph Lonnell of Madison and Esther P. Copp (M. at Anson, Sept. 12).
- \*Oct. 14 — Seth Ayer and Mary Nutting of Madison (M. at Anson Nov. 15).
- \*Oct. 14 — Jesse Dutton of Vassalborough and Isabella Colby (M. at Anson Oct. 23).
- Oct. 21 — Daniel S. Witham and Sally Berry, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.
- Dec. 27 — Nathan F. Berry of Brighton and Hannah Drew of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

## 1833

- Feb. 27 — John B. Norcross of New Charlestown and Rachel Blagdon by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*March 5 — Ward Spooner, Jr. of New Portland and Mary L. Cragin.
- March 8 — Henry Morgan and Hannah Dunlap, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- March 28 — Nathaniel Moulton and Abigail Maryann Williams, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.
- \*April 1 — Jacob Lowell, Jr. of Solon and Climena Thompson.
- April 4 — Hiram Witham and Betsey Savage, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*April 14 — Isaac Howe of Solon and Mary Ellis.
- \*April 16 — Levi Barron and Maryann Springer (M. at Anson April 16).
- Oct. 3 — Dominicus Mitchell, Jr., of Norridgewock and Christiana Dunlap, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.
- Oct. 6 — George Washington McFaden of Passadunkey and Harriet Felker of Concord, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*Oct. 10 — George Howes and Martha Knowles both of Lexington.
- Oct. 31 — John Williams and Belinda Wells, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- Nov. 15 — Seth Ayer and Mary Nutting of Madison (Anson Rec-s).

## 1834

- \*Jan. 8 — Jacob Burns and Ruth Cleaveland.
- \*Jan. 18 — Benjamin Colby and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunnewell.
- \*Feb. 9 — Silas Hilton of Anson and Polly Ayer (M. at Anson, Feb. 9).
- \*Feb. 19 — Joseph Patten of Anson and Orrisa Spaulding.
- March 9 — James Russell of Madison and Sarah Thompson by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*July 28 — Jonas Ayer and Leah Nutting of Norridgewock.

Sept. 7 — Warren Thompson and Maria Ayer, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.

\*Sept. 16 — Benjamin Franklin Atwood of Concord and Harriet Berry.

Oct. 12 — John Adams of Waterville and Parmela Gray, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

\*Nov. 3 — Foster Williams and Elsa Ayer.

Nov. 27 — Jacob Young and Sarah Town of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

\*Dec. 12 — Hiram Salley and Rhoda Clark.

\*Dec. 13 — Cyrus Salley and Fanny M. Rowe.

Dec. 25 — Samuel Clark, Jr., and Esther Cleveland, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

Dec. 25 — William Smith and Sarah Felker, by Benjamin C. Atwood, J. P.

## 1835

\*Jan. 25 — Bradford Ellis and Martha Ball of Solon.

Feb. 5 — Thomas J. Savage and Sabrina Greene, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.

\*March 9 — Calton Osgood Morton of Moscow and Mercy B. Cleveland.

April — Mason S. Colby and Sally Howard both of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

\*April 29 — Thomas Patterson of Madison and Analostine Colby (M. at Anson June 4).

May 31 — James C. Clapp of Dead River and Betsey Green, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.

Sept. 22 — David Foss, Jr., and Abigail Cunningham, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

\*Oct. 31 — Obed W. Gray and Deborah S. Smith of New Vineyard.

Nov. — James Hutchinson and Joanna Williams, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

Nov. 7 — Lemuel Williams and Julia H. Albee both of Anson (Anson Rec-s).

\*Nov. 17 — Henry Hutchinson and Betsey Kenney.

Nov. 19 — Harrison Fling and Mary Spaulding both of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

\*Dec. 5 — George G. Collins of Anson and Climena Cleveland (M. at Anson Dec. 22).

Dec. 28 — Horace Wells and Nancy Berry, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.

\*Dec. 31 — Edmund Spaulding and Susan Pierce of Bingham.

## 1836

\*Feb. 25 — Charles C. Barr of Mercer and Hannah Hutchins.

\*Mar. 25 — Jonas Thompson and Tamson Gray.

Aug. 12 — Morrill Green, Jr., and Diantha Green both of Madison, by Josaua Gray, Jr., J. P.



- \*Sept. 6 — Nathan Berry and Mary Atwood of Concord.
- Sept. 22 — David Foss, Jr., and Abigail Cunningham, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- Nov. 7 — Lemuel Williams and Julia Allbee, both of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Dec. 2 — John McKeen of Strong and Betsey Knowlton.
- Dec. 22 — George G. Collins of Anson and Clymena Cleveland (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Dec. 31 — Edmund Spaulding and Susan Pierce of Embden.

## 1837

- \*Jan. 10 — Jefferson Cleveland and Susan Ann Warson of Anson.
- \*Feb. 6 — Abram Walker and Mary K. Doe.
- \*Feb. 15 — Ebenezer F. Stevens and Harriet Ann Danforth of Madison.
- \*Feb. 20 — David Spaulding of Solon and Martha Savage.
- \*June 2 — Jesse L. Wilson and Lucy Locke of Athens.
- \*June 6 — Andrew Wentworth and Rosilla Thompson.
- \*Nov. 29 — Elijah G. Stevens and Loisa H. Boothby (M. at Anson Nov. 29.)
- Dec. 30 — John H. Williams and Roxanna Felker, by Caleb Williams, J.P.

## 1838

- \*Jan. 2 — Elbridge G. Savage and Dolly W. Spaulding of Carratunk.
- \*Feb. 1 — Nicholas Durrell and Elmira Berry of Concord.
- \*Feb. 26 — Moses Mason of Gilied and Martha Walker.
- \*March 20 — Joseph Mastins of East Pond Plantation and Anna T. Cleaveland, by Humphrey Prrington, J. P.
- April 1 — Samuel P. Knapp of Freeman and Susan B. Norton, by Humphrey Purington, J. P.
- \*April 24 — Warren Nutting of Norridgewock and Sarah Salley (M. at Anson Apr. 26).
- \*May 23 — Daniel Hilton and Susan Wentworth.
- July 18 — Solomon Walker and Margaret Ann Berry, by Cyrus Boothby J. P.
- July 22 — Hiram Tripp and Mary Leeman, by Joseph N. Greene, J. P.
- \*Aug. 27 — James Hutchinson and Almira T. Abbott of Lexington.
- Nov. 1 — Mercena Cannon of St. Albans and Elizabeth T. Bowman, by Humphrey Purington, J. P.
- Nov. 13 — Alvah Berry and Sarah Foss, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.
- \*Nov. 13 — Asa Walker and Emeline Hunnewill of Moscow.
- \*Nov. 22 — Wyatt Rogers of Industry and Fanny Witham.
- \*Dec. 27 — Abram P. Spooner of New Portland and Zilpha R. Hutchins.

## 1839

- \*Feb. 25 — Moses D. Townsend of Carrytunk Plantation and Eliza Taylor.

- April 2 — James R. Foss and Sarah W. Williams, by Caleb Williams, J. P.  
 April 4 — Enos Hutchins and Emeline E. Dunlap, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.  
 April 22 — Nathan Strickland and Maryann Savage, by Otis Strickland, J. P.  
 \*May 8 — William R. Jackson and Lois Wentworth.  
 May 15 — Timothy Spaulding and Widow Nancy Berry of Concord by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.  
 \*May 17 — Lewis Cross of Solon and Sarah J. Stevens.  
 May 19 — Mark Lisherness and Maryann Knowlton, by Humphrey Purington, J. P.  
 \*June 20 — Richard Hollis of Starks and Polly Young (M. at Anson —).  
 \*June 29 — Rev. Abel Allton of the Maine Annual Conference and Lucy J. Adams.  
 July 21 — John Morin and Abigail Wells both of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.  
 \*Sept. 30 — Leonard M. Fish of Leeds and Katherine Gray.  
 \*Nov. 6 — Charles B. Pullen of Kingfield and Orrenza Spaulding.  
 \*Nov. 14 — John Gray, Jr., and Caroline M. Chaney of Solon.  
 Dec. 29 — Eleazer Carver of Leeds and Sarah A. Gray, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

## 1840

- Jan. 5 — Isaiah Felker and Sophronia Wells both of Concord, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.  
 March 8 — Moses S. Ayer of Atkinson and Julia Ann Greene of Madison, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.  
 March 18 — Franklin B. Stevens of Moscow and Fanny Colby of Pleasant Ridge, so-called, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.  
 \*June 3 — Paulinus M. Foster of Anson and Lydia R. Hutchins.  
 \*July 29 — Obadiah Eames of Madison and Sarah Thompson.  
 \*Sept. 25 — Ezra Mullen and Martha Berry.  
 \*Oct. 10 — Hiram Wethern of New Portland and Sarah Pease.  
 \*Nov. 23 — Joseph Allbee and Sarah Libbey of Fairfield.  
 Nov. 29 — Parker L. Hilton and Ruhama Dunlap, by Joshua Gray, J. P.  
 Dec. 20 — George W. Berry and Lucy Dunlap, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

## 1841

- \*Feb. 3 — John Cleaveland and Clarisa Thompson of New Portland.  
 \*Feb. 14 — Amos Williams and Albina Rowe of Concord.  
 April 28 — Daniel Mullen, Jr., and Nancy Doe, by Joseph N. Greene, J. P.  
 \*May 2 — Hartley Greene of Dead River Settlement and Lovina Cleveland.  
 \*May 30 — Benjamin Pierce and Lois H. Bartlett of New Portland.



- June 27 — Israel T. Thompson and Eliza Witham, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- \*Aug. 27 — Leonard Townsend of Carrytunk and Emily W. Spaulding.
- \*Aug. 31 — James Hodgdon and Nancy Delling.
- Nov. 21 — Jacob W. Atwood of Concord and Almyra Berry, by Christopher Thompson, J. P.
- Dec. 22 — Nathaniel Elliot and Hannah C. Wellman both of New Portland, by Elder Benjamin Gould.
- \*Dec. 26 — James Foss and Apphia Mullen.

## 1842

- \*Feb. 3 — John N. Norton of New Portland and Martha Williams.
- Feb. 3 — Samuel Berry and Phebe Littlefield both of Concord, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- \*Feb. 13 — David G. McKenney and Sarah Knowlton.
- Feb. 25 — John Redmond and Lovina Boyington, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- May 12 — John Cragin and Achsa Jane McFadden, by A. Moore, J. P.
- June 12 — John Mullen and Sally Wilson, by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.
- July 31 — John W. Moulton and Rhoda Hilton, by Joshua Gray, J. P.
- Aug. 11 — Reuel Copp and Mary Mullin, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- \*Sept. 27 — John Knowlton and Caroline Churchill of New Portland.
- \*Nov. 29 — Samuel A. Walker and Emeline Rackliff of Industry.
- Dec. 6 — Elhanan W. McFadden and Zylpah Baker of Bingham, by John McFadden, J. P.

## 1843

- Jan. 22 — Holland Wait and Sybil Gould both of Anson, by Minister Benjamin Gould.
- \*Feb 13 — David G. McKenney and Sarah Knowlton.
- Feb. 21 — Hazen Black and Mary Ann Bray, by John McFadden, J. P.
- \*March 21 — Nathaniel Hutchinson and Abigail Abbott of New Portland.
- \*March 21 — Zachariah Williams and Nancy Wells.
- \*March 21 — Abraham Chick and Betsey Quint of Anson (M. at Anson Sept. 29).
- \*May 14 — Joseph S. Gordon of New Portland and Lois B. Cleaveland.
- May 14 — Calvin B. Danforth of Madison and Anna Gray, by James Young Cleaveland, J. P.
- \*May 18 — Asahel S. Hutchins and Priscilla Purington.
- \*June 8 — Moses Rice of Solon and Martha Ann Sally by Cyrus Boothby, J. P.
- \*June 19 — Elbridge G. Savage and Mrs. Almeda Smith of Madison.
- June 20 — John Waterman and Emily Ann Bates both of Anson, by Minister Benjamin Gould.

- June 29 — Moses Ayer and Mrs. Sybil Maynard of Bingham, by James Young Cleaveland, J. P.
- July 16 — Nicholas Durrell and Susan Thompson, by James Y. Cleaveland, J. P.
- July 18 — Benjamin Cleaveland, Jr., and Octavia Wentworth, by Benjamin Pierce, J. P.
- \*July 30 — Daniel Hilton and Mary Durrell.
- \*Aug. 9 — Jacob Town and Mary Jane Felker.
- \*Aug. 21 — Cyrus Cleaveland and Marinda Atkinson.
- \*Aug. 26 — Lemont Spooner of New Portland and Caroline Cragin.
- Sept. 10 — William Thompson and Orra Thompson, by E. G. Savage, J. P.
- Sept. 17 — Levi Berry, Jr., and Eliza C. Frederic both of Lexington, by E. G. Savage, J. P.
- \*Sept. 19 — John Durrell and Mary Paine of Anson (M. at Anson, Sept. 21).
- \*Nov. 6 — Warren Strickland and Deborah C. Prescott of Lexington.
- Dec. 12 — Rufus Willard of Bangor and Polly Hutchinson, by E. G. Savage, J. P.
- \*Dec. 18 — Asahel S. Hutchins and Priscilla Purington.

## 1844

- \*Jan. 4 — Daniel Felker and Martha Gardiner of Palermo.
- \*Jan. 20 — Collamore Purington and Laura W. Kincaid of Lexington.
- Feb. 7 — Nathan Raymond of Fayette and Mary Thompson, by James Young Cleaveland, J. P.
- March 5 — Benjamin F. Jones of Anson and Mary E. Hutchins, by Paulinus M. Foster, J. P.
- March 7 — Samuel Taylor, Jr., of Vienna and Sarepta N. Dakin, by Rev. Joseph Withee.
- \*April 9 — Harper B. McKeen of Strong and Nancy Knowlton.
- June 20 — Luke Hilton of Sandy Bay Township, and Eunice Wells, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- Aug. 14 — James F. Luce and Rizpah A. Walker, by Elder Benjamin Gould, Jr.
- Sept. 23 — Eleazer C. Littlefield and Katherine Dunlap, by E. G. Savage, J. P.
- \*Sept. 26 — Isaac Salley, Jr., and Martha M. Rice of Solon.
- Sept. 29 — Abram Chick and Betsey Quint of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- Nov. 3 — Asher Cleaveland and Lucy McKenney by Elder Benjamin Gould.

## 1845

- \*Feb 7 — Stephen Ayer, Jr., and Rebecca Pelton of Anson (M. at Anson Feb. 9).
- Feb. 20 — Micah W. Norton of Anson and Elizabeth A. Fletcher, by Rev. James S. Longley.



\*March 13 — Albert Tozier of Anson and Cyrena M. Thompson (M. at Anson March 18).

March 13 — Eli F. Foss and Elvira Mullen, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.

March 26 — Amos Jackson and Sarah Burns, by Joseph Gerry.

\*April 3 — Joel Thompson and Delana Weymouth of New Portland.

\*April 29 — John G. Gould and Mrs. Salley Morton of New Portland.

\*April 30 — Timothy C. Spaulding and Helena Wells.

May 6 — William Barron and Mary Elder, by Elder Benjamin Gould, Jr.

May 8 — James M. Follett of Phillips and Mary R. Daiken, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.

June 22 — Ebenezer C. Tolcott and Mary Elizabeth Clarke, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.

## 1846

\*Jan. 20 — Abel W. Spaulding and Cynthia Walker.

\*April 7 — Cephas Young and Celia Thompson.

\*April 21 — William H. Stevens and Abigail Williams.

May 10 — Elisha Purington and Delia Frances Colby of Madison, by Rev. Collamore Purington.

May 12 — Joseph Savage and Betsey Hunnewell, by E. G. Savage, J. P.

\*May 28 — Daniel Goodwin, Jr., and Catharine Holbrook.

\*June 8 — Collamore Purington and Mrs. Margaret Randall of Bowdoinham.

Aug. 5 — Michael F. Berry and Abigail Burns, by Rev. Wentworth Hayden.

\*Aug. 11 — Amos A. Mann of Mercer and Carolina Dunlap.

Sept. 17 — Samuel H. Hinds of Kingfield and Priscilla Ayer, by John Smith, J. P.

Sept 20 — John G. Witham and Angelina Clark by E. G. Savage, J. P.

\*Nov. 26 — William Berry and Lucy Andrews of Pleasant Ridge Plantation.

Nov. 27 — Silas Hafford and Sophia Durrell, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.

Nov. 29 — Anthony Benass and Lydia Carle by Elhanan W. McFadden, J. P.

Dec. 6 — William Jewett and Maria Holbrook both of Madison, by E. G. Savage, J. P.

Dec. 14 — Rodney Felker of Concord and Betsey C. Littlefield, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.

\*Dec. 18 — Charles B. Hinkley and Louisa Ireland of North Anson.

\*Dec. 19 — James Churchill of New Portland and Clarissa Thompson.

## 1847

\*Feb. 20 — Joshua Blackwell of Madison and Thankful Rowe.

\*Feb. 27 — Llewellyn E. Crummitt of Waterville and Eleanor Pierce.

\*April 19 — George W. Berry and Nancy Andrews of Pleasant Ridge.

- \*April 22 — Alexander Fassett of Freeman and Lovina Walker.
- \*May 8 — William Q. Chick and Rubah Young of Concord.
- \*May 16 — William Quint and Lydia Andrews of North Anson.
- \*June 26 — David Pierce and Olive Allbee of North Anson.
- July 13 — Elijah Grant Stevens and Mary T. Rice of Solon, by Abel Allton, J. P.
- July 18 — Moses M. Thompson and Symantha G. Moore of Madison, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.
- July 20 — John Felker and Louisa Foss both of Concord, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- Aug. 15 — Daniel Berry and Nancy Littlefield both of Concord, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- Oct. 17 — Elam Stevens and Polly B. Hilton, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.
- \*Dec. 7 — Lawrence M. Garity and Phebe Ellis.
- \*Dec. 19 — Nathaniel W. Morse of Brighton and Sarah Thompson.

1848

- Jan. 31 — Samuel B. George of Bowdoinham and Harriet Ann Purington, by Elder Benjamin Gould.
- \*March 1 — Eben J. Walker and Hannah Copp.
- \*March 3 — Warren Williams and Sarah Ann Lewis of Industry.
- \*March 6 — Cyrus Boothby and Mrs. Susan Thompson of New Portland.
- \*April 4 — Nathaniel Robbins and Sarah Parlin of Anson.
- \*April 15 — Benjamin McKenney and Dardena Cleaveland.
- \*April 27 — William Clark and Hannah Carle.
- \*April 29 — Leonard H. Walker and Elmira Paine of North Anson.
- \*May 21 — Ozias H. McFaden and Edith C. Pierce.
- \*May 30 — John W. Moulton of Concord and Mary Ann Copp.
- \*June 8 — Waterman Hilton and Diadema Smith of Bingham.
- Aug. 13 — Asaph Noyes and Huldah Burns both of North Anson, by N. W. Gould, J. P.
- \*Sept. 17 — Albert Thompson and Arminda D. Ayer.
- \*Sept. 24 — Jonathan Smith of Bingham and Zeruah F. Thompson.
- Sept. 24 — William W. Witham and Martha Ann Boyington, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- Sept. 27 — Anson Denico of East Vassalborough and Rachel Jane Daggett, by Elder Benjamin Gould.
- \*Oct. 30 — Jotham Stevens and Mary Jane Houston of Westbrook.
- \*Nov. 3 — Wesley T. Patterson and Irena Thompson.
- Dec. 3 — Moses Ayer and Deadamia Bachelder, by Joshua Gray, Jr. J. P.
- \*Dec. 15 — Joseph Knowlton and Rhoda Smith.



1849

- \*Jan. 28 — David Stevens, 2nd., and Naomi Gray.
- \*Feb. 10 — Joshua G. Thompson and Miriam Thompson.
- July 3 — Charles L. Manter of Industry and Cordelia Dinsmore (Anson Rec-s).
- July 4 — Amos Hilton of North Anson and Havilah F. Berry of Concord, by Elder Benjamin Gould.
- \*Aug. 8 — Richard Estes of Colebrook, N. H., and Hannah Jane Cook.
- \*Sept. 1 — Eli C. Walker and Minerva S. Will of Anson.
- Sept. 2 — Alonzo Campbell and Affa Gray both of North Anson, by Elder Benjamin Gould.
- Sept. 12 — David Parlin of Anson and Abigail Walker of New Portland, by Elder Benjamin Gould.
- Oct 17 — David Lane and Amy Hilton, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.
- \*Nov. 28 — John Ball, 2nd., of New Portland and Rachael Strickland.
- Dec. 6 — Phineas Eames and Philena N. Thompson, by Thomas J. Savage, J. P.

1850

- \*Mar. 8 — Richard Hilton, 2nd., of Starks and Adaline Thompson (M. at Anson, March 13, '50).
- May 18 — Amon Savage of Concord and Rosetta Maynard, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.
- July 4 — John Carle and Amy Gibbs McKay by Thomas J. Savage, J. P.
- \*July 17 — Levi Bean of Pleasant Ridge and Belinda Pinkham.
- Aug. 4 — Calvin Williams of Concord and Susan C. Wells, by Daniel Witham, J. P.
- \*Aug. 12 — Hartley Gray and Lovina Fish of Leeds.
- Sept. 8 — Elbridge G. Thompson of Freeman and Paulina P. Streeter of New Portland, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.
- \*Nov. 2 — Henry Caswell and Elizabeth A. F. Fuller of New Portland.
- \*Nov. 6 — Randall F. Durrell and Mary Cleaveland.
- Nov. 7 — Freeman Durrell and Mary Merrill, by Thomas J. Savage, J. P.
- \*Nov. 13 — Bradford Stevens and Cornelia Williams.
- \*Nov. 20 — William Pooler of Skowhegan and Martha Strickland.
- \*Dec. 5 — Albert Thompson and Mary C. Robinson of Concord.

1851

- Jan. 16 — Reuben Wyman of Solon and Matilda J. Salley, by Thomas W. Savage, J. P.
- Feb. 20 — Wesley Cray of Concord and Susannah T. Thompson, by Joshua Gray Jr., J. P.
- March 25 — Michael Collier and Selina Ellis, by Joshua Gray, Jr., J. P.

April 3 — Joseph Atkinson and Statira Wells, by Rev. Thomas J. True.

May 12 — Daniel Strickland and Parmelia C. Gray, by Otis Strickland, J. P.

\*May — John Pierce, Jr., and Sophronia Goodrich of Bingham.

\*June 9 — Edson Dunton of Concord and Mary Ann Parlin of Anson.

\*Sept 5 — Thomas J. Mullen and Mary J. Russell.

Sept. 11 — Truman Durrill and Martha Crymble, by Thomas J. Savage, J. P.

\*Sept. 16 — Calvin S. Benjamin and Trifena Gamage of North Anson.

Oct. 16 — Jonathan H. M. Cook and Nancy S. Holland of No. 2, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.

Nov. 6 — Franklin Cleaveland and Lydia Mullin, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.

\*Nov. 15 — Daniel F. Steward of North Anson and Filena Gould.

Nov. 27 — John Taylor and Isabella Paine both of North Anson, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.

\*Dec. 1 — Thaddeus F. Boothby and Philena Felker of Concord.

Dec. 5 — Abraham Mullin and Polly Daggett, by Nathaniel W. Gould, J. P.

## 1852

\*Jan. 1 — William Atkinson and Sylvia P. Dennis of New Portland.

\*March 27 — Jotham G. Witham and Cyrena Williams.

\*April 24 — Isaac Daggett and Rebecca Walker of Freeman.

\*May 3 — Simeon C. Cleaveland of North Anson and Mrs. Susan Ann Cleaveland.

\*May 4 — Morrill Cook and Elvira Hutchins of No. 2.

\*May 10 — Enos Gray and Mindwell Thompson.

\*May 20 — Archa Mullen of Concord and Lucinda Moulton.

\*May 27 — Ezra Crosby and Malissa M. Williams.

\*June 30 — Albert Williams and Ellen Atkinson.

\*July 8 — Harrison Boston of No. 2 and Catharine Delling.

\*July 10 — Hamden T. Williams and Caroline B. Peabody of New Vineyard.

\*Aug. 6 — George W. Goodwin and Betsey H. Skillings of Dead River.

Aug. 19 — Moses Bunker, 2nd., of North Anson and Mary C. Walker, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.

Nov. 6 — Moses B. Quint and Sophronia B. Colby, by John Gray, J. P.

\*Nov. 19 — James Foss and Mary Ann Copp.

\*Nov. 26 — Isaac Burns and Elvira Knapp of New Portland.

## 1853

\*May 29 — Austin Eames and Ann Hollis of Bingham.

\*Aug. 11 — David Whipple, Jr., of Bingham and Angelina Elizabeth McFadden.

\*Aug. 23 — Sanford Crosby and Harriet F. Robinson of Concord.



- \*Aug. 25 — Jotham Burns and Violetta Minerva Benson of Lexington.
- \*Aug. 27 — Abraham McKenney and Margaret Ann Bailey of Anson (M. at Norridgewock Aug. 28).
- Sept. 4 — Benjamin G. Albee of North Anson and Lois C. Hinkley, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.
- \*Sept. 10 — Warren Getchell and Laurinda Walker of Freeman.
- \*Sept. 19 — Cyrus Cleaveland, 2nd, and Adeline A. Albee of North Anson.
- Sept. 25 — Ira A. Andrews and Ellen M. Libby of North Anson, by John Gray, J. P.
- \*Oct. 15 — George W. Copp and Lydia Burns.
- Oct. 16 — Andrew J. Dudley and Martha J. Brown, by Thomas J. Savage, J. P.
- Oct. 30 — Ward S. Furbush and Hannah P. Trask both of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- \*Nov. 26 — Anthony L. Donehue and Adeline Cleaveland.

## 1854

- \*Feb. 5 — Elisha Purington and Sarah C. Williamson of New Portland.
- \*April 6 — Minzer B. Danforth of North Anson and Irinda Cleaveland.
- April 12 — Otis Trask and Emily C. Yeaton both of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- April 20 — Justin W. Carle and Mercy G. Crosby, by Thomas G. Savage, J. P.
- \*April 27 — Owen A. Hutchins and Ann Quint of New Portland.
- May 14 — Henry Bartlett of Phillips and Emma F. Hutchins, by A. A. Knowles, J. P.
- \*Sept. 19 — Jona. W. Eames and Angelina Thompson.
- Oct. 1 — Nathan Thompson, Jr., and Barbara Beal, by John Pierce, Jr., J. P.
- Oct. 29 — Paul B. Rowe of Concord and Christiana Gray, by John Gray, J. P.
- Nov. 20 — Eli Jackson and Cyrena M. Warren both of Concord, by Wesley Gray, J. P.

## 1855

- Jan. 9 — Augustine Moore of Madison and Abba V. Standish of Flagstaff, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Feb. 4 — Samuel Allbee of No. 2 and Catharine N. Pinkham of Lexington, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.
- April 12 — Edward Savage of Madison and Sarah Rowell of Solon, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*April 20 — Zebina Dinsmore of Anson and Hannah P. Burns.
- \*May 2 — Henry C. Copp and Ann Walker.
- \*June 15 — Erastus Walker and Sarah B. Parkhurst of Unity.

- July 15 — Leonard H. Walker and Mary Lawrence of Skowhegan, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.
- Sept. 2 — Alvah H. Savage of Kingfield and Catharine Trask of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- Sept. 28 — Samuel Berry of Concord and Abby Thompson of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Oct. 16 — James Hutchinson and Mary R. McKay.
- \*Nov. 17 — Eli C. Walker and Martha T. Will of Avon.
- Dec. 20 — Newman Savage and Elizabeth Avery both of Anson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Dec. 23 — Sanford B. Stevens and Caroline R. Thompson, by Charles Miller, Baptist Minister.

## 1856

- Jan. 24 — Bryant N. Savage of Flagstaff and Philomel Cleaveland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Feb. 9 — Elisha S. Winter and Lucinda B. Williamson both of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- March 30 — Francis Burns, 2nd., and Mary Ann B. Williams, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.
- \*April 8 — William Benjamin and Susanna Gamage of Anson.
- \*April 15 — Simeon C. Tripp and Ruth S. Withee.
- \*April 21 — William Stevens, Jr., and Sylvestia P. Campbell of Bowdoin.
- \*June 3 — Albert E. Hilton of Anson and Helen Gray.
- \*June 13 — Moses L. Strickland and Elizabeth W. Taber of Vassalboro.
- Sept. 11 — Sylvester Benjamin and Sarah A. Libby both of Anson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Oct. 16 — John Jones of Anson and Sarah J. Batchelder, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Dec. 7 — James R. Fairbrother of Skowhegan and Caroline E. Stevens, by Joseph C. Williams, J. P.

## 1857

- \*Jan. 12 — Eben F. Pilsbury of Kingfield and Ellen H. Cragin.
- May 16 — Daniel D. Strickland and Susanna J. Gray, by Otis Strickland, J. P.
- July 20 — Hartly Dunton of Concord and Betsey C. Wescott of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- July 26 — David S. Bennett and Lovina B. Moore both of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Sept. 23 — Martin W. Berry of Concord and Judith Harlow by Thaddeus F. Boothby, J. P.
- Sept. 30 — Joseph S. Durrell and Abby Melissa Cleaveland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.



- \*Oct. 28 — Israel Brown and Flora Ann Emery of New Portland.
- \*Dec. 23 — Barzilla Ford and Rachel Jane Denico.

## 1858

- \*Jan. 10 — Lucius C. Crymble and Elizabeth Morrill of Harmony.
- \*Jan. 26 — Warren Witham of Concord and Sarah W. Foss.
- \*March 1 — John Walker, 2nd, and Lucy Bailey of Anson.
- May 11 — Hiram P. Hewey and Almeda Burns, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- July 18 — Silas Chick and Louisa C. Foss, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- July 22 — Nelson Crymble and Affa Getchell, by John Pierce, J. P.
- Sept. 19 — Benjamin F. Berry and Susan Clark, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- \*Oct. 5 — Levi Berry of Skowhegan and Lydia S. Moulton.
- \*Oct. 28 — Samuel C. Atwood of Concord and Elizabeth B. Moulton.
- \*Oct. 30 — Robert Gratrix of Anson and Emily M. Cleaveland (M at Anson Oct. 31).
- Nov. 22 — Charles Lewis of Fairfield and Vesta A. Stevens, by Rev. Charles Miller.

## 1859

- \*Jan. 6 — Seba Strickland and Sophronia L. Graves of No. 2.
- Jan. 16 — Ithamar Ames, 2nd., of Bingham and Hannah E. Moulton, by John Pierce, J. P.
- \*Feb. 8 — S. E. Meader of Pittsfield and Clara Witham.
- \*Feb. 19 — Hiram Benjamin of Madison and Mary Jedkins.
- \*June 30 — Gorham Stevens and Louisa D. Steward of Concord.
- \*Aug. 12 — Joseph W. Gordon and Eliza Jackson.
- Sept. 10 — William L. Hutchins of Lexington and Emily Jordan of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Oct. 1 — Horace Wells and Sarah Maynard of Solon.
- \*Oct. 10 — Richard S. Tripp and Emily S. Moulton.
- Oct. 16 — Richard Henry Tripp and Laura A. Moulton, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- \*Oct. 20 — George W. Goodwin and Mary Ann Emery.
- \*Nov. 2 — Leander S. Witham of Concord and Achsa Wells.
- \*Nov. 8 — Jefferson Wentworth and Lovina Tuttle of Kingfield (M. at Anson Nov. 20).
- Nov. 20 — Jesse Wentworth and Joanna Hutchison, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- Dec. 7 — Franklin F. Hawes and Elizabeth Harlow, by Thaddeus Boothby, J. P.
- Dec. 21 — George W. Welch of New Portland and Lucinda Young, of Anson, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- \*Dec. 24 — Lyman Rowe and Lucy Ann Delling.

1860

- \*Feb. 10 — John C. Holbrook and Matilda Morrill of Flagstaff.
- \*March 3 — John Wilson and Rosina Skillings of Dead River.
- \*March 4 — O. Orlando Vittum of Concord and Lizzie Williams.
- \*April 24 — Philander Wilson of Anson and Sevilla Getchell (M. at Anson July 4).
- April 27 — Abijah Tufts and Emma Cleaveland both of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- June 24 — Joseph C. Staples of Turner and Lucy H. Heald, by William Abbott.
- June 24 — Ebenezer G. Clarke and Mrs. Alice Smith, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- \*July 2 — Lionel White and Livonia Moore of Madison.
- \*Aug. 31 — James C. Knapp of New Portland and Mary E. Burns.
- Sept. 9 — Leonard H. Dyer and Almyra C. Strickland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Sept. 21 — John Ellis and Mrs. Elizabeth Churchill of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Sept. 21 — Sanford B. Stevens and Mary Spaulding of Anson (M. at Anson Sept. 25).
- \*Sept. 25 — Amos Heald and Margaret P. Bailey of Anson (M. at Anson Sept. 26).
- \*Dec. 4 — George L. Eames and Alureda Thompson.
- \*Dec. 24 — George H. Greenwood of Industry and Cyrena Walker.
- \*Dec. 25 — James Beal and Flavilla T. Wilson of Solon.

1861

- Jan. 25 — Isaac W. Adams and Nancy E. Hawes, by Rev. Isaac Lord.
- Feb. 17 — Nathan Strickland and Rebecca S. Emery, both of No. 2 by Otis Strickland, J. P.
- \*May 4 — George B. Walker and Annie E. Daggett.
- \*May 18 — Rufus A. Luce of Starks and Jane Foss.
- \*May 20 — Ashman T. Stevens and Harriet A. Healy of Concord.
- \*May 28 — Almond Eames and Mariam L. Kershiner of Flagstaff.
- June 6 — George N. Prescott and Nancy Wentworth, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- June 10 — John W. Norton of New Portland and Malvena Patten of Anson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Aug. 30 — Tilson T. Whitcomb and Fannie W. Williams, by Ozias H. McFadden, J. P.
- Sept. 4 — Reuel K. Stevens and Mrs. Matilda S. Hunneford of Moscow, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Sept. 21 — Justus W. Carle and Cyrena F. Healey of Concord.
- \*Oct. 5 — John Cragin and Mrs. Maria E. Thompson.



# TILL DEATH US DO PART

719

- Oct. 7 — John L. Pierce of Solon and Achsah Andrews of Pleasant Ridge, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Oct. 10 — Alfred Holbrook and Susan Burns, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Oct. 20 — Moses Thompson and Hannah F. Sylvester of Solon, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Nov. 10 — Calvin Boyington and Minerva Hilton of Anson (M. at Anson Nov. 9).
- Dec. 19 — Cyrus Ellis of Madison and Mary Bailey of Anson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Dec. 28 — Jerome Spaulding of Anson and Celestia Williams (M. at Anson Dec. 30).

1862

- \*Jan. 18 — Charles F. Caldwell and Paulina Cragin.
- \*Feb. 22 — Seth Burns of Lexington and Rosannah Burns.
- \*March 1 — Cyrus B. Stevens and Matilda Williams of Concord.
- \*June 20 — Bateman Conforth of Industry and Sarah Wentworth (M. at Anson June 24).
- July 11 — Harlow E. Harvey and Lovina S. Butts both of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- Sept. 8 — Charles K. Knight of Mayfield and Lucy L. Stevens of Moscow, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Sept. 11 — Benson S. Gray of Concord and Hannah M. Hodgdon.
- Oct. 29 — Ashman T. Stevens and Mrs. Julia A. Ricker, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Nov. 25 — Philander H. Chick and Flora A. Hutchinson, by Elisha Purington, J. P.
- Dec. 19 — Benjamin F. Shorey of Norridgewock and Lydia Williamson, by Elisha Purington, J. P.

1863

- Jan. 12 — Lawrence Pooler, Jr., and Marcia Durrell, by Ozias H. McFadden, J. P.
- Jan. 25 — Isaac H. Gammon and Elizabeth L. Fales both of Freeman, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- April 7 — Fairfield Williams of Anson and Hannah Cragin (M. at Anson April 14).
- April 13 — George W. Copp and Martha Walker, of New Portland.
- May 27 — Jesse Wentworth and Mary Jane Mullen.
- July 2 — Calvin S. Witham of Moscow and Rebecca F. Beal, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- July 12 — Eli Hawes and Sarah N. Atwood of Concord.
- Aug. 4 — Joel Mullen and Lydia V. Robinson.
- Aug. 30 — Lorenzo H. Moulton of Concord and Charity B. Strickland, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

Dec. 5 — George C. Patten and Augusta Nutting of Anson (Anson Rec-s).

1864

Jan. 30 — Benjamin Mullen and Sophia W. Gordon, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

Feb. 12 — Daniel K. Williams and Margaret Berry, by Ozias H. McFadden, J. P.

Feb. 13 — Timothy C. Beal and Emily A. Danforth of Anson, by Ozias H. McFadden, J. P.

Feb. 26 — Isaac W. Adams and Mary A. Hawes, by Thaddeus F. Boothby, J. P.

March 22 — Paul B. Rowe of Concord and Henrietta W. Daniels, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

March 30 — Joshua Chick and Thirsa A. Foss of New Portland, by Elisha Purington, J. P.

May 8 — William H. Holbrook and Mary E. Denico, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

July 10 — Joshua G. Andrews of Anson and Clara M. Skillings, by Joshua Gray, J. P.

Aug. 22 — Horatio Bartley and Elizabeth F. Hunnewell of Moscow, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

Aug. 22 — John F. Henderson and Sarah C. McKenney, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

\*Sept. 3 — Stilson Wells and Olive Dunton of Concord.

Dec. 31 — Daniel Rowe and Mrs. Jennie N. Wilson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

1865

Feb. 3 — Calvin S. Fassett of Gibsonville, Calif., and Mrs. Lovina Fassett of Anson, by Rev. Benjamin Gould.

Feb. 22 — Merari S. Pierce and Sarah J. Sally, by Rev. Joseph Mooan.

Feb. 23 — Sullivan Lane and Julia Pullen, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

April 1 — Horace W. Holbrook and Mrs. Matilda Holbrook, by Elisha Purington, J. P.

May 14 — Carle Luce of Lexington and Mrs. Melinda Perkins of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

June 12 — James H. Lawrence and Rebecca E. Travillian both of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

\*Aug. 4 — Temple Ireland and Mrs. Dorcas Delling.

Dec. 7 — Amos G. Winter of Freeman and Harriet M. Williamson, by Elisha Purington, J. P.

Dec. 9 — Daniel W. Starbird of Gardiner and Alureda Berry, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

Dec. 19 — Seth Daggett and Eliza Jane Morrison both of Anson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.



1866

- Jan. 4 — John McFadden and Mrs. Margaret Bean both of Concord,  
by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- \*Jan. 14 — John Burns and Isabel Burns of Lexington.
- \*Feb 3 — Walter Pierce and Flavilla F. Nichols.
- \*March 18 — Allen H. Washburn and Ella B. Cleaveland.
- \*March 23 — Richard L. Curtis and Mrs. Eliza Johnson of Bingham.
- \*April 8 — Jefferson Wentworth and Julia A. Burns.
- April 22 — Augustus H. Hunnewell and Nellie C. Churchill, by T. F.  
Boothby, J. P.
- May 1 — Atwood Morse of New Portland and Eveline Savage of An-  
son (Anson Rec-s).
- \*June 20 — Alfred P. Austins and Laura A. Delling.
- \*Aug. 12 — Charles Crymble, Jr., and Fanny T. Stevens (M. at Anson  
Aug. 12).
- \*Aug. 30 — Zenas B. White and Elvira Wells of East Livermore.
- Sept. 11 — Thomas J. Mullen and Mary Russell (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Oct. 28 — J. Williams Morin and Celestia E. Redmond.
- Nov. 14 — Chancy C. Dunton of Concord and Martha B. Andrews of  
Pleasant Ridge, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Nov 25 — Almon Jackson of New Portland and Eudora Lisherness,  
by Sullivan Williamson, J. P.
- Nov. 26 — Ephraim C. Tripp and Love P. Moulton, by Rev. Samuel  
Savage.
- Nov. 27 — Isaac Hamilton of Oxford, N. Y., and Olive M. Salley, by  
Elisha Purington, J. P.

1867

- Feb. 11 — Philander C. Bean and Orena M. Ball both of Carratunk,  
by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Feb. 18 — George E. Savage and Ellen M. Boynton of New Portland.
- \*March 9 — Alva Nichols and Sarah J. Marshall of Anson (M. at An-  
son March 13).
- March 23 — Luther E. Hawes and Mrs. Matilda B. Stevens both of  
Concord, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- April 10 — Horace W. Holbrook and Georgia A. Cleaveland, by Rev.  
Samuel Savage.
- April 14 — Charles Ellis and Lydia Chase both of Concord, by Elder  
Job. S. Hodgdon.
- May 1 — Phineas H. McCollor of Solon and Eliza B. Hunnewell, by T.  
F. Boothby, J. P.
- June 16 — James L. Hinkley and Nelly Brackley both of New Port-  
land, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*June 18 — William H. McKenney and Carrie P. Howes of Strong.
- June 29 — Orlando Hooper and Mary E. Benance, by John Gray, J. P.

- July 3 — Hiram S. Rice of Solon and Lydia A. Hooper, by John Gray, J. P.
- July 15 — Elias Andrews and Clary J. Andrews both of Pleasant Ridge, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Sept. 21 — Lewis Chase and Rachel Chase both of Concord, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- \*Sept. 23 — Ira Herriman and Mary P. Thomas.
- Oct. 7 — Amos Hutchins and Naomi S. Hilton both of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Nov. 22 — John W. Patten of Anson and Cordelia C. Williamson.
- Dec. 20 — William Nichols of Anson and Louisa J. Foss, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.

## 1868

- \*Jan. 1 — Benjamin Young of Augusta and Mrs. Hannah M. Gray.
- Feb. 12 — Ambrose Vittum and Nancy Steward both of Concord, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- March 17 — William P. Rowell and Sarah Williams both of Solon, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- May 10 — Marshall Berry and Sophia Berry of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- May 18 — Gardiner B. Andrews of Anson and Hellen C. Foss, by Elder Job S. Hodgdon.
- May 25 — John C. Williams of Anson and Caroline C. Sally, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- May 26 — Mark Savage and Emily F. Leadbetter both of Concord, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- June 20 — Stillman A. Walker and Martha R. Wentworth, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*June 20 — John L. Williamson and Mrs. Nancy Gray of Anson.
- July 4 — Owen E. Savage and Lydia A. Butts both of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- \*Aug. 5 — John O. Hilton of Anson and Climena Sally (M. at Anson Aug. 27).
- Sept. 19 — James M. Hutchinson and Ella Spaulding, by J. C. Williams, J. P.
- Oct. 14 — Oliver W. Hilton of Solon and Mary E. Thompson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- Nov. 5 — John Nutting, Jr., of Madison and Delphina M. Hafford, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*Nov. 9 — John R. Bicknell of Madison and Mary L. Moulton.
- Nov. 26 — William H. Hanson and Lydia M. Walker, by Hiram Knowlton, J. P.
- \*Dec. 1 — Winslow H. Strickland of New Portland and Marilla S. Gray.



\*Dec. 25 — Abel C. Holbrook and Nancy Mullen (M. at Anson, Jan. 2, 1869).

## 1869

Jan. 8 — Stillman Hutchins of Lexington and Elizabeth E. Butts of New Portland, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

\*Jan. 11 — Richard Hilton, 2nd., of Starks and Anna Swift (M. at Anson Jan. 16).

\*Jan. 29 — George W. McKenney and Rufina B. Albee.

\*Feb. 24 — Nathan W. Copp and Emma J. Stevens of Mount Vernon.

\*March 6 — Manoah Delling and Augusta Hinkley (M. at Anson March 7).

April 25 — Charles Hutchinson and Josephine Hodgdon, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

May 2 — Obed W. Skillings and Mrs. Mary Mullen, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

May 13 — Hiram R. Smith and Marietta Tozier, by Rev. Jesse Lee Wilson.

\*June 12 — B. Franklin Moulton and Sarepta Thompson.

June 18 — Manly Witham and Amanda Durrell, by Thaddeus F. Boothby, J. P.

Sept. 4 — Ambrose Skillings and Louisa S. Tozier, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

Sept. 19 — Alonzo H. Cleveland and Fostena Green (Anson Rec-s).

\*Oct. 7 — Chester Hilton of Anson and Susanna Nutting (M. at Anson Oct. 10).

Oct. 24 — Joshua Jackson of Madison and Amelia L. McKenney, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

Oct. 31 — Elias Cleveland, Jr., and Alma Hutchison, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

Nov. 6 — Danville Lowell of Solon and Electa S. Berry of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

\*Dec. 29 — John M. Salley and Paulina B. Adams of Madison (M. at Madison, Jan. 2, 1870).

## 1870

Jan. 5 — Richard Hilton of Anson and Mrs. Anna Swift (Anson Rec-s).

\*Jan. 8 — Hartwell Churchill and Lydia E. Pratt of Skowhegan.

\*May 16 — John Spencer and Ellen F. Henderson of New Portland.

June 4 — Charles F. Robinson and Climena E. Chase of Anson, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

\*June 17 — Zina Norton of Solon and Maryetta Williams.

\*June 25 — Henry B. Merry of Anson and Harriet T. Williams.

July 10 — Marshall W. Houghton of Anson and Jane D. Healey of Concord, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

Aug. 6 — William H. Hutchins and Melissa A. Clark both of Anson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.

- \*Aug. 19 — William S. Jacobs of New Portland and Adaline W. Eames.
- Aug. 28 — John O. Gahan of Anson and Mrs. Ann M. Wyman, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- \*Oct. 8 — George Mantor of Anson and Sarah Pierce.
- \*Oct. 17 — Charles W. Thompson of New Portland and Ella S. Walker.
- \*Oct. 26 — Richard Holden of Moose River and Mary O. Felker (M. at Anson Oct. 27).
- \*Nov. 19 — George A. Pierce and Emma M. Walker.
- Dec. 4 — Fifield Ireland and Ardell M. Pooler of Madison, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- \*Dec. 19 — Asa M. Daggett of New Portland and Rhoda W. Williams.

## 1871

- \*Feb. 4 — Waterman Hilton and Mrs. Pamela Carver of Solon.
- March 16 — Phineas H. McCollar and Bridget G. Hunnewell, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*March 20 — J. Selden Thompson and Mae Witherell of Anson.
- \*March 30 — Jerry Wentworth and Sarah M. Cleveland (M. at Anson March 30).
- \*May 20 — Richard H. Tripp and Mandana C. Lawry of Anson.
- June 27 — Daniel Tripp and Sarah B. Spencer, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- July 3 — Kinsley W. Foss and Lydia A. Foss, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*July 11 — K. Bailey of Wilton and Addy Stevens.
- Aug. 20 — James W. Church and Mrs. Elvira B. Dennis, by J. J. Parlin, J. P.
- Oct. 31 — Fletcher Thompson, Jr., and Mary E. Hafford, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*Nov. 4 — Ansel Stevens and Sarah F. Hall.
- Nov. 5 — Adaniram A. Adams of Carratunk and Flora F. Lane of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- Nov. 9 — Elihu A. Brown and Mrs. Nancy Prescott (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Dec. 30 — Ai Moulton and Mary A. Hodgdon.

## 1872

- March 26 — Joshua G. Boyington and Mrs. Martha A. Gould of Jay, by A. S. Butterfield, J. P.
- \*April 6 — Frank Donley of Anson and Abbie Eames (M. at Anson April 9).
- \*June 8 — Elijah Hodsdon of New Portland and Flora A. Moulton.
- \*June 22 — Charles F. Drew of Solon and Effie A. Williams.
- July 16 — Manson S. Felker and Mary T. Walker, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

## 1873

- May 18 — John Lowell and Mary T. Rowe both of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.



- \*June 23 — William A. Gahan of Anson and Addie V. Williamson.
- \*Aug. 13 — Austin J. Storer and Mary A. Millet of Sebec.
- \*Sept. 6 — Joseph C. Viles and Bessie F. Caldwell.
- \*Oct. 22 — J. Frank Barron and Olive Jackson (M. at Anson Oct. 28).
- \*Oct. 27 — Granville Lisherness and Mary E. Jackson of New Portland.
- \*Nov. 24 — Frank B. Ward of Skowhegan and Hattie E. Pierce.
- \*Dec. 24 — Greenleaf R. Brown of Solon and Ida M. Berry.
- \*Dec. 29 — Edwin J. Clark of Lewiston and Rosanna R. Moulton.

## 1874

- March 29 — Charles H. T. Atwood and Margaret McKenney of Solon,  
by Rev. C. B. Bisbee.
- \*March 29 — Aurileous Tuttle of New Portland and Alabama Copp.
- \*April 25 — John Skillings, 3rd, and Desire E. Towns.
- \*May 7 — Frederic Walton of New Portland and Cornelia Lisherness.
- \*May 30 — John A. Wentworth and Mary L. Quint (M. at Anson June 7).
- \*May 31 — George Royal and Mrs. Mary Benjamin.
- June 24 — Jacob Goodwin and Emma Stetson, by Rev. C. E. Bisbee.
- June 28 — Abram Walker of Skowhegan and Mrs. Sarah Jane Ronco  
of Anson (Anson Rec-s).
- \*Sept. 8 — Adelbert W. Walker of Anson and Alice L. Getchell.
- Oct. 4 — Sylvester Jackson of New Portland and Mary E. McKenney,  
by Rev. C. E. Bisbee.
- Oct. 24 — Charles H. Bickford of Smithfield and Elvira Carl, by Moses  
Dunsmore, J. P.

## 1875

- \*July 3 — Fred B. Pierce and Sarah E. Walker.
- Sept. 24 — James Hutchison and Mrs. Esther Ann Chase, by Rev.  
Jesse Lee Wilson.
- \*Dec. 25 — David Ditson of Lexington and Mrs. Hannah E. Churchill.
- \*Dec. 29 — Daniel Tripp and Flora E. Merrill of New Portland.

## 1876

- Jan. 4 — Charles F. Dunbar and Olive Durrell, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- Jan. 12 — J. Sherman Gray and Clara A. Jewett of Bingham, by Rev.  
Ezra N. Smith.
- March 8 — Frank F. Caswell of Farmington and Charlotte C. Gray,  
by Rev. Ezra N. Smith.
- March 20 — Joseph M. Williams and Eldora E. Wilbur of New Port-  
land, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- \*May 20 — Jotham S. Fish of Industry and Mrs. Esther A. Nutting.
- July 4 — Oswald Carle and Esther F. Bickford of Smithfield, by Moses  
Dunsmore, J. P.
- July 9 — Rosville Thompson and Maggie Fitz Morris, by Rev. Jesse  
Lee Wilson.

\*Oct. 27 — Josiah Holway of The Forks and Eldora Barron (M. Oct. 28 at Anson).

\*Nov. 8 — Marshall L. Williams and Eunice L. Healy of Concord.

\*Dec. 8 — Fred Jackson and Flavilla Mullen.

## 1877

Feb. 20 — Thaddeus F. Boothby and Mrs. Susan N. Leadbetter of Concord, by Rev. H. C. Hanson.

Feb. 27 — James L. Wentworth and Martha B. Williams, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

March 20 — Albert R. Daggett and May F. Cleveland, by Rev. John R. Tomlinson.

May 3 — William H. Holbrook and Hannah M. Adams, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

May 26 — Llewellyn Berry and Flora E. Pierce, by L. L. Walton, J. P.

June 14 — Lyman C. Jewett of Solon and Luella S. Boothby, by Rev. Ezra N. Smith.

July 3 — Frank M. Green of Dead River and Ella J. Goodwin, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

Dec. 15 — John Spencer and Alice D. Moulton, by Rev. John E. Woodman.

Dec. 16 — Eugene E. Jenkins of New Portland and Ellen M. Walker, by Charles L. Jones, J. P.

Dec. 23 — Frank E. Bosworth and Emma B. Hodgdon, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

Dec. 30 — Erastus Walker and Mrs. Caroline M. Gray, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

## 1878

March 9 — Thomas Steward and Estella S. Skillings, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

March 21 — William H. Andrews and Ella M. Cleveland, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

\*April 6 — Homer Hilton and Fannie Lishon of Anson.

April 23 — Michael Berry and Ellen M. Daggett, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

\*June 1 — Mortimer B. Foss of Concord and Fannie E. Atwood.

June 8 — John F. Carl and Sarah M. Holbrook, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

Sept. 1 — Milton D. Malbon of Skowhegan and Esther Williams, by Rev. J. W. Brownville.

Nov. 10 — James L. Hodgdon and Etta J. Rowe of Concord, by Jesse L. Wilson.

## 1879

Feb. 9 — Horace W. Holbrook and Emma J. Adams, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.



- \*April 30 — Charles A. Getchell of Anson and Clara M. Walker.
- \*June 24 — Freeman N. Cates of Solon and Emma F. Caswell.
- \*Aug. 9 — William Marson and Mary E. Phillips.
- Aug. 10 — Fred Stevens and Emmagene Thompson, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*Aug. 30 — Freeman R. Williams and Naomi Stevens.
- \*Sept. 27 — Amon F. Baker of Moscow and Sarah F. Berry.
- \*Nov. 1 — Hartwell C. Hilton and Besse N. Hilton of Anson.
- \*Nov. 27 — Harrison Salley of Madison and Mrs. Delia C. Patten of Embden.
- Dec. 23 — Amos A. Skillings and Emma F. Steward, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

## 1880

- Jan. 30 — Fred Skillings and Edith M. Blagdon of Anson, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- \*March 30 — Howard W. Burns and Carrie L. Walker.
- April 14 — Lewis Hilton and Dora M. Berry, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*April 17 — Llewellyn Knowles of New Portland and Fostie Moore, J. P.
- May 2 — Edwin W. Hodgdon and Carrie M. Hilton, by T. F. Boothby,
- \*May 4 — Daniel Mullen, 2nd, and Almeda Mullen of Anson (M. at Anson May 5).
- May 22 — Gustavus A. Hawes and Mrs. Lizzie M. Jackson of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*June 16 — Daniel Mullen and Mrs. Lucinda Mullen (M. at Anson June 20).
- \*Aug. 4 — Thomas A. Town and Elizabeth Corson of Athens.
- Aug. 18 — Edwin L. Getchell of Anson and Flora B. Walker, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- \*Oct. 4 — Charles F. Lane and Mary E. Wells of Lewiston.

## 1881

- April 24 — Henry G. Hodgdon and Emma Moulton, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- \*Aug. 18 — Melvin W. Berry and Mae Bell Bean of Concord.
- \*Oct. 12 — John H. Adams and Lillian H. Royal.
- Oct. 27 — Charles H. Plazze of New Portland and Carrie L. Boothby, by Rev. George L. Barber.
- Nov. 13 — Frank A. Pierce and Ella M. Greene of Dead River, by E. P. Viles, J. P.
- \*Dec. 3 — George W. Hutchins of Anson and Carrie E. McFadden.
- Dec. 29 — Charles E. Eames and Restella Durrell, by Rev. Thomas G. Mitchell.

1882

\*Feb. 11 — William H. Williams and Annette Gould.

March 9 — Granville Lisherness and Ella Lovejoy of New Portland,  
by Sullivan Williamson, J. P.

\*March 23 — Fred Getchell and Ada Salley of Cornville.

\*April 4 — A. T. Adams of Norridgewock and Ida M. Eames.

\*May 13 — Mendum P. Salley and Sarah J. Ford.

July 23 — Daniel Mullen, Jr., and Rosa Mae Ireland, by Rev. Jesse L.  
Wilson.

July 29 — Austin Berry and Emma F. Pierce, by S. J. Walton, J. P.

Nov. 15 — Almon R. Spinney of Starks and Alice D. Moulton, by Rev.  
John Spinney.

Dec. 10 — William S. Davis of Concord and Mrs. Jennie Cole, by Rev.  
Jesse L. Wilson.

1883

Jan. 8 — Fred B. Flagg of New York and Mae Williams, by Rev. R. M.  
Peacock.

March 4 — Franklin S. Burns and Beda Hill, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.

\*March 26 — Cyrus D. Holbrook of Madison and May E. Atkinson.

\*March 31 — James B. Adams and Rosa M. Steward.

\*April 2 — Daniel L. Durgin and Mrs. Elvira H. Gray.

May 7 — Stoneman Tripp and Martha Mullen, by C. A. Wilbur, J. P.

\*June 8 — Byron McIntyre of Solon and May F. Atwood.

July 22 — Calvin S. Benjamin of Anson and Amy Carl, by Rev. Jesse  
L. Wilson.

\*Sept. 15 — John A. Steward of Augusta and Lena A. Gray.

Sept. 16 — Wilfred H. Strickland and Linda M. Dunbar, by T. F.  
Boothby, J. P.

Oct. 14 — Fred Salley and Hannah M. Andrews, by Rev. Jesse L. Wil-  
son.

\*Dec. 16 — George N. Gordon and Jennie M. Williams.

1884

Jan. 1 — Edwin F. Tripp and Georgetta Strickland, by Rev. Leonard  
Hutchins.

Feb. 9 — H. F. Elder of New Portland and Edith M. Pierce, by Rev.  
Thomas G. Mitchell.

\*March 13 — Isaac L. Salley and Lilla B. Smith of Anson.

March 16 — George Anderson and Mertie Parker both of Lexington,  
by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

March 30 — James F. Adams and Ellen C. Berry, by T. F. Boothby,  
J. P.

May 19 — Lyman Berry and Sophronia Burns, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

\*May 30 — John E. Walker and Flora S. Williams.



- June 9 — Frank P. Eames and Clara B. Thompson, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- June 14 — J. Frank Walker and Minnie Hooper, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.
- June 26 — Ansel D. Goodrich and Lucretia Howes both of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- July 19 — George E. Bean and Cora O. Brown both of Concord, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*Sept. 13 — Granville Berry and Lucinda Dunton.
- Sept. 21 — Marshall Burns of Concord and Mary B. McLaughlin of Bingham, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

## 1885

- Jan. 25 — Adelbert M. Perry and Annie A. Jacobs, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- \*May 30 — Buzzell H. Atwood and Nettie E. Strickland of New Portland.
- \*June 24 — Charles F. Leadbetter and Lizzie W. Savage of Concord.
- \*Aug. 13 — Luther W. Howes of Concord and Emmagene E. Thompson.
- \*Aug. 13 — Charles S. Walker and Elsie Henderson of New Portland.
- \*Sept. 2 — Frank Hewey and Rilla Mullen.
- \*Sept. 20 — George A. Brown and Ida M. Moulton.
- Oct. 25 — Sammie S. Walker of New Portland and Cora M. Walker, by Rev. F. E. Freese.
- \*Oct. 31 — Alfred W. Bemis and Edith M. Carl of Anson.
- \*Nov. 19 — Sylvester Jackson and Emma J. Berry.

## 1886

- \*Aug. 6 — Frank Rogers of Norridgewock and Jessie Mae Andrews.
- \*Oct. 19 — Augustus E. Bunker of North Anson and Laura E. Bowen.

## 1887

- April 7 — James S. Moulton of Concord and Emma M. Tripp, by Rev. Leonard Hutchins.
- April 14 — Jotham Stevens and Emma D. Thompson, by Rev. Samuel Savage.
- May 15 — David S. Whitney and Mrs. Martha A. Boyington, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- July 3 — James Murphy and Aura Berry, by William W. Hamblet, J. P.
- \*Aug. 17 — John Wentworth and Lizzie M. Getchell.
- \*Sept. 17 — Ernest E. Atwood and Nellie M. Wilbur of New Portland.
- Oct. 8 — Charles L. Williams and Lenora E. Thompson, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.
- Dec. 25 — Wrenaldo E. Taylor of Starks and Lizzie M. Adams, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.

## 1888

- \*Feb. 16 — Byron B. Foss and Lillie B. F. Morriss of Anson.  
March 9 — Henry W. Jackson and Alice E. Dunbar, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.  
April 4 — Theophilus N. Hilton and Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, by G. W. Gower, J. P.  
\*May 5 — Sabin Dunton of Concord and Flora E. Foss.  
May 6 — Arthur W. Hawes and Lizzie R. Collins of Industry, by Franklin W. Patterson, J. P.  
\*May 9 — Bert J. Libby and Cora E. Eames.  
\*June 30 — Joseph M. Burns of Anson and Mrs. Martha Tripp.  
Nov. 11 — Mark N. Huggins of Concord and Mae E. Moulton, by Thaddeus F. Boothby, J. P.  
\*Dec. 17 — George H. Gray of East Livermore and Addie Paine.

## 1889

- \*Feb. 16 — Charles A. Mullin and Angelia A. Delling.  
March 2 — Moses Bickford and Mrs. Charlotte A. Daggett, by W. H. Stevens, J. P.  
\*May 7 — Frank J. Brown of Coplintown and Rilla Skillings.  
July 15 — W. W. Moulton of Concord and Emma M. Berry, by Rev. Thomas G. Mitchell.  
Aug. 10 — Fred Jackson of Lexington and Nellie M. Young, by Rev. Jesse L. Wilson.  
Sept. 5 — Bennie M. Berry and Minnie Thompson of Concord, by W. W. Hamblet, J. P.

## 1890

- \*Jan. 11 — Grant Witham and Edna Hooper.  
June 22 — Frank W. Lane and Matilda B. Stowell of New Vineyard, by Turner Buswell, J. P.  
Aug. 3 — Charles Webster of Wilton and Emma Boyington, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.  
\*Aug. 25 — George W. Copp and Mrs. Transylvania Copp of Rockland.  
Dec. 13 — William P. Forsythe of The Forks and Ruth E. Barron, by Edwin S. Baker, J. P.

## 1891

- April 29 — C. Almond Paul of Solon and Nellie A. Morin, by Rev. C. A. Laughton.  
\*July 25 — Joseph P. Dudley of Veazie and Nellie B. Foss.  
Oct. 20 — Fred E. Robinson of Wellington and Faustina E. True of Harmony, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.  
Nov. 28 — James Mangan and Lucy Nollett, by T. F. Boothby, J. P.  
\*Dec. 26 — Mellen H. Berry of Concord and Millie A. Tripp.

## 1892

- Jan. 1 — Charles H. Bickford and Mrs. Laura A. Baker, by Rev. Samuel Savage.



## INDEX





# *Illustrations*

Albee, Betsey .....	326	Embden, fac-simile of 1804 ...	149
Isaac .....	53	Map of 1790 .....	3
Nancy .....	326	Map of 1796 .....	13
Andrews, Joshua G. ....	219	Map of 1860 .....	266, 267
Atkinson, William .....	508	Town House .....	259
Ayer, George A. ....	515	Farmer, Melvin W. ....	692
Marcellus S. ....	515	Ferry to Solon .....	131
Moses .....	515	Foster, Ben .....	44
Seth .....	515	Charles .....	44
Baker, James Hutchins .....	48	Getchell, Fred .....	375
Barron, William .....	349	Polly (Walker) .....	326
Bartmess, Emma Hanson ....	340	Grant, Hannah (Cleveland) ...	71
Beal, Charlotte (Cleveland) ...	71	Gray, Enos .....	173
Berry, Abigail (Burns) .....	469	Hannah (McFadden) ....	189
John T. ....	473	Hartley .....	173
Michael F. ....	469	Joel .....	178
Bicknell, Mae L. M. ....	447	(Squire) John .....	173
Boothby, Thaddeus F. ....	480	Nancy (Bunker) .....	183
Boothby, highway of 1836 ...	477	Stickney .....	167
Boyington, Joshua G. ....	429	Warren .....	173
Bridge to Solon .....	131	Greene, Joseph N. and wife ...	33
Bryant, (Dr.) Bezar .....	17	Hanson, William Henry ....	340
Burns, Francis .....	381	Lydia (Walker) .....	340
Sally (Dawes) .....	381	Hawes, Jane (Cleveland) ....	71
Caratunk Falls and vicinity ..		Joseph Caldwell .....	74
.....	417, 420, 421	Minerva McF. ....	563
Chamberlain, Francis A. ....	237	Hilton, Amos .....	87
Marion L. ....	236	Betsey (Gray) .....	183
Clark, John Innis .....	17	Geneva (Albee) .....	92
Cleveland, Adaline (Albee) ...	551	Joshua .....	87
Calvin .....	71	McKenney .....	87
(Dr.) Fred L. ....	53	Sarah (Cleveland) .....	87
James Young .....	77	Sarah (Heald) .....	87
Jonathan, house of .....	65	Theophilus .....	87
Colby, Analostine .....	209	Hilton's Fort, Scenes Near ....	83
Benjamin, Jr., house of ...	201	Hinkley, Whiting S. ....	528
(Capt.) Hartley .....	204	Hodgdon, Ed .....	343
Mason S. ....	209	(Elder) Job S. ....	298
Sally (Howard) .....	209	Holbrook, William Harrison ..	592
Conforth, Sarah (Wentworth) ..	563	Hoyt, Louise (Williams) ....	411
Cragin, Ephraim .....	59	Hutchins, Carrie (McFadden) .	46
John, portrait and house ..	53	(Dr.) George W. ....	46
Cragin schoolhouse (W. Ward) ..	53	(Capt.) Seth T. ....	589
Cross, Mrs. Ruth B. ....	433	Hutchins Homestead .....	37
Curtiss, Emma (Purington) ...	531	Jackson, William R. ....	399
Dunbar, Frederic H. ....	487	Knowlton, (Capt.) Joseph ....	395
Sydney P. ....	692	Lake Embden, cottages .....	343
Dunlap, Nancy (Beekman) ....	502	From Grandsire Berry's ..	474
Eames, George L. ....	403	From Rocky Point .....	463
Jonathan D. and wife ....	403	On the road to .....	357
Phineas .....	403, 429	Lane, Sawyer .....	219
Egerton, Rosie (Pierce) .....	338	Libby, Andrew J. ....	196
Ellis, Randall .....	180	Lowell, Mary Ella (Purington) ..	288

McFadden, Andrew .....	189	Stone house (John Pierce) ....	388
Edith (Pierce) .....	527	Thompson, Anna (Gray) .....	137
Ozias H. ....	189	(Col.) Christopher .....	137
McKenney, William H. ....	349	Fletcher .....	227
Meeting House and vicinity ...	277	George E. ....	331
Millay, Edgar .....	553	Irving W. ....	331
Montsweag stream, scenes near	83	Mindwell (Michael) .....	137
Morin, J. Williams .....	487	Moses, tavern of .....	131
Moulton, (Deacon) Benjamin R.	308	Samantha (Moore) .....	144
(Dr.) C. A. ....	441	Tripp, Ephraim C. ....	443
Eunice (Burns) .....	443	(Dr.) G. Alston .....	453
Lorenzo E. ....	441	Hester (Leeman) .....	443
Love (Berry) .....	308	Love P. (Moulton) .....	443
Susan (Foss) .....	447	Walker, Addie L. ....	563
William W. ....	443	Cephas .....	595
Norton, Elizabeth P. ....	563	Cephas R. ....	413
Paine, Lydia (Frost) .....	281	Charles S. ....	692
Sarah J. (Hilton) .....	286	Eli C. ....	349
Simeon .....	281	Elisha .....	263
Parker, (Capt.) Josiah .....	276	Erastus .....	317
Parlin, James Justin .....	577	Ernest G., residence of ...	642
Patten, George C. ....	429	George Washington .....	317
Pierce, Edith .....	527	(Deacon) Joseph .....	277
Grant .....	639	Leonard H. ....	375
Henry C. ....	338	Mannix .....	641
(Lieut.) John .....	388	Margaret (Berry) .....	317
John Bartlett .....	390	Martha (Wentworth) ....	357
Merari S. ....	393	Nelson .....	553
Sarah (Lancaster) .....	338	(Col.) Perley F. ....	331
Sarah (Salley) .....	393	Romaine M. ....	641
Prince, Helen (Albee) .....	92	Ruth (Cleveland) .....	317
Purington, Elisha .....	531	Sarah (Parkhurst) .....	317
Elisha Elmore .....	531	(Capt.) Solomon, house site,	
Frank O. ....	531	sweet apple tree and	
George C. ....	531	garden of .....	313
Humphrey .....	277	Solomon .....	317
Razee, Ina (Hilton) .....	343	Stillman A. ....	357
Rowe, Henrietta (Daniels) ...	563	William C. ....	413
(Rev.) John .....	155	Ware, Harriet (Palmer) ....	537
Lydia (Greene) .....	155	Wells, Mrs. Daniel .....	33
Salley, Isaac, Jr. ....	242	Wentworth, Deborah (Burns) .	381
Martha (Rice) .....	242	Jarvis .....	397
Sanford (Cleveland), George ..	71	Rosilla (Thompson) .....	381
Savage, (Capt.) Elbridge G. ...	589	Williams, Albina (Rowe) ....	121
(Rev.) Samuel .....	298	Amos .....	121
Seven Mile Brook road .....	388	Charles E. ....	411
Skillings, John .....	219	Fairfield .....	639
Obed W. ....	219	(Prof.) Guy F. ....	123
Smith, Content (Cleveland) ...	71	(Dr.) James Leon .....	125
Eleanor (Burns) .....	381	Lana (Record) .....	582
Spaulding, Nathan Weston ...	424	Lemuel .....	117
Stanley, Augusta (Walker) ...	327	Wilson, (Rev.) Jesse Lee ....	298
Stevens, Elam .....	155	Witham, Jotham .....	429
Polly (Hilton) .....	155	Young, Lafayette .....	189
Stevens brick house .....	155		



# Index

## A

ABBOTT, Amanda, 180; Didama R., 398; Dorothy, 501; Ella, 501; Sarah, 398; William, 501.

ADAMS, Alice, 90; Annie T., 352; (Capt.) Benjamin, 217, 608; Chancey, 582; Ellen C., 473; Elvira, 161; Frank J., 73, 473, 483, 584; Hannah, 428; Isaac W., 73, 139, 140, 161, 606, 617; James, 10, 61, 68, 103, 139, 154, 161, 171, 261, 490, 523; Lucy J., 161; Mary A., 139; Nancy E., 73, 139; Paulina B., 243; Permelia C., 171; Rachel, 139, 161; Rachel S., 161.

AIR, Moses, 5.

ALBEE, Adaline A., 63, 79, 527, 550, 551; Benjamin G., 62, 92, 289, 326, 409, 527; Betsey, 62, 92, 116, 284, 325, 326, 527; Clifford, 105; David, 63, 116, 325, 348, 408, 409, David, 116, 325, 348, 408, 409, I. L., 484; Isaac, 6, 39, 62, 63, 92, 103, 275, 281, 284, 286, 288, 291, 292, 316, 322, 325, 372, 374, 402, 408, 409, 638; James, 636; Jonathan, 39, 65, 275, 325, 374; Julia H., 450; Lois, 92, 527; Lovina, 289, 290, 322, 323, 374; Martha, 105; Mary, 62; Nancy, 325; Nellie, 584; Olive, 62, 374, 392, 393, 527, 550; Rispah, 92, 284, 286, 289, 316, 322, 374, 376-7; Rufina, 355; Samuel, 62, 92, 284, 325, 374, 527; Sarah D., 374.

ALLEN, Charlotte E., 353, 579; Chester E., 94; Clara, 582; (Mrs.) F. W., 235; George K., 582; Hattie, 94, 579; Ichabod, 380; John, 45; John B., 596; (Mrs.) John Dix, 107; Nabby, 160; Tensie L., 565.

AMERICAN Radiator Co., 389, 390, 391.

AMERICAN Revolution, soldiers of, 610-614.

AMES, (Col.) Adelbert, 591; Charles, 108; Joseph, 582; Rose, 108; Susie, 582.

ANDREWS, Abbie E., 565, 578; Almeda, 578; Austin G., 549; Carl, 342; (Dr.) E. C., 339; Ella B., 79; Joshua G., 218; Lucy, 469; Lydia, 362; Sarah, 549; William H., 79.

ANSON Churches, 274, 277, 279, 282-287, 290, 291, 305; farms transferred to, 2; incorporation of, 7.

ANSON Advocate, 90.

ANSON and Embden Abolitionist Society, 287.

ANSON Meetinghouse, 283-285.

ARMORED Chest, 283, 290.

ARMSTRONG, Abigail, 86.

ATHENS, date of settlement, 231.

ATKINSON, Achsa, 488, 511; Betsey, 506; Charles, 507, 511; Christopher, 478, 491, 499, 506, 507, 510, 511; Elizabeth, 507, 551, 571, 578, 582; Ellen, 120, 405, 507; Elbridge, 507; Emma J., 507; Flora, 511, 571; Fred B.,

507; George, 507; Helen, 272; John, 507, 510; Joseph, 405, 488, 499, 507, 510, 511, 516, 551, 571, 593, 625; Joseph T., 511; Lafayette, 507; Lena M., 511, 578; Marinda J., 507; Mary E., 510; Nellie B., 511, 585; Rebecca C., 507; Statira, 511; Sylvia P., 507; Timothy, 507, 511; William, 23, 405, 491, 495, 498, 499, 506-509, 511, 518, 551, 571, 617; William P., 507.

ATWOOD, Addie F., 442; Almyra, 422; Benjamin C., 103, 119, 158, 416, 465, 561; Benjamin F., 422; Buswell, XIV; Charles H. T., 422, 483, 579, 584; E. E., 451, 580; Eliza E., 442; Elizabeth B., 422, 438, 451, 584; Ellen, 333; Emma, 565; Esther T., 440; Frank, 442; Georgia M., 483, 579, 584; Harriet, 422; Jacob W., 422; Maggie, 483; Manly, 442; Mary, 422, 469; Myra L., 585; Nellie E., 580, 585; Polly, 416; Sarah J., 272; Sarah N., 422, 483; Samuel Colby, 119, 422, 438, 451, 584; Stephen, 333, 422; Stillman H., 119, 422, 483, 576, 625; William, 440.

AUTOGRAPH bedquilt, 272.

AVERY family, 638.

AYER, Abigail, 512; Arminda D., 226, 513; Betsey, 216, 225; Charles E., 515; Charles F., 514; Cordelia P., 184, 515; Daniel, 514; Deidamia, 513, 514; Dennis M., 514; Elizabeth, 512; Ella J., 514, 550; Ella M., 516; Elmore C., 184, 515, 516; Elmore C., Jr., 516; Elsie, 120, 513; Emily, 514; Emma L., 514; Eugene G., 516; Eugenia, 516; Eveline, 513; Flavilla, 513; Florence, 516; Frank P., 516; George A., 177, 389, 514, 517; George O., 514; Jeannette, 184, 515; Jonas, 513, 514; Jonathan E., 513; Joseph N., 184, 515, 516; Josephine, 516; Joshua, 513; Josiah N., 515; Leah, 513; Lizzie, 517; Marcellus S., 389, 516, 517, 551; Maria, 513; Martha, 512; Mary, 184, 512, 513, 514; Moses, 40, 478, 500, 506, 512, 513, 514, 566; Mose, Jr., 512, 513, 514, 518, 609, 613; Obed W., 514; Polly, 170, 513; Priscilla, 513; Sally, 170, 512, 514; Samuel, 513; Sarah M., 513; Seth, 101, 184, 243, 478, 512, 513, 514, 518, 604, 605, 606; Seth, Jr., 515; (Mrs.) Seth 432; Stephen, 23, 120, 141, 146, 154, 159, 216, 226, 405, 512, 513, 560; Stephen, Jr., 513; William, 512, 514; William H., 516; Willis P., 514, 584; Zilpha, 512.

AYER Island, 216.

AYER Road, 518-519.

## B

BACHELLOR (Bachelder), Eva,

- 361; John, 130, 154, 162, 519; Joseph L., 361; Lucinda, 154, 162.
- BAILEY, Bertha, 565; Chester, 94, 580; Edwin W., 539; Elizabeth, 398; Jennie V., 94, 580; Margaret, 571; Mary A., 355; Queenie, 586; Sarah C., 534; William G., 594.
- BAILEY'S Regiment, 612-613.
- BAKER, Addie M., 158; Alice M., 109, 585; Amon, 473; Caroline, 470; Eben, 419; Flora A., 433; George, 158; Harriet, 427; Joseph, 4; Julia, 203; Mary, 237; Philander, 574; Ridsen D., 109, 585; Sarah F., 473; Sarah P., 565, 574; Zilpha, 195.
- BALL, Charles E., 483, 565; John, 306, 457; Rachel, 457; Thomas, 235.
- BARBER. See Barbour, XIV.
- BARBOUR, Irving W., 511; Lena M., 511.
- BARNABY, Ernest P., 439.
- BARNARD, Moses, XIII.
- BARNARDSTOWN, 7; see also Cornville.
- BARRON, Alvin J., 346; Augusta, 346; Betsey, 346; Chandler H., 346; Daisy, 212, 347, 348, 579; Daisy D., 347; Darius, 348; Eldorah, 347, 541, 550, 551, 586; Eliza J., 346; Ellit F., 348; Elsie M., 347; Etta W., 347; Fred C., 347, 348; George W., 346; Henry, 348; J. Frank, 347, 400, 539; J. Wilson, 346; J. Wilson, Jr., 347; Jane, 3, XIV; John, 348; Joseph, 346, 347, 348, 354, 360, 541, 621, 636; Levi, 257, 337, 346; Lydia Q., 346; Mary F., 346; Olive, 347, 400, 539; Rachel, 346, 348; Ruth E., 347, 541, 579, 585; Wallace, 212, 347, 348, 362, 579; William, 346, 347, 549, 550, 593, 623, 625; William H., 347.
- BARTLETT, Eliza, 585; Emma F., 43; Henry, 43; Lois H., 386; Sally, 116; (Col.) Thomas, 462, 610, 611.
- BARTMESS, Edward A., 330; Emma H., 330, 341.
- BARTON, Franklin, 57, 387; (Dr.) Percival, 539; Rebecca C., 507; Sarah, 539.
- BATCHELDER, Deidamia, 513; Ezekiel, 513; J. L., 549; Jane, 513; John, 514; Sarah, 582; Viola, 514.
- BATCHELOR, Mattie, 503.
- BATES, Georgia E., 109; Jared, 109.
- BATES College, 198.
- BEAL, Andrew, 74; Barbara, 74, 140; Charlotte, 73, 74; Flavilla T., 223, 577; George S., 74, 590; George L., 591; Hannah, 74; James, 74, 223, 577; Lucy, 74; Mary, 74; Olive, 74; Rebecca F., 74, 431; Timothy C., 74, 590, 593; Zina M., 73, 74.
- BEAN, Joseph, 465, 471; Joseph, Jr., 591; Margaret, 471; Martha A., 433.
- BEARCE, Dena L., 502.
- BEAULEAU, Sarah, 297.
- BEEKMAN, Nancy, 494, 502.
- BENJAMIN, Augusta, 579.
- BENNETT, Mary, 579.
- BENSON, Ella J., 514, 550; Gardner S., 514, 550.
- BERNARD, Laura, 325.
- BERRY, Abigail, 445, 469, 473; Ada, 426; Addie A., 272, 473; Alice, 468; Almyra, 422; Alvah, 449, 469, 472; Aura E., 473, 583; Austin, 67, 394, 472, 473, 474, 527; Benjamin, 385, 436, 461, 462, 466, 471, 472, 474, 610; Benjamin F., 25, 467, 468, 470, 566; Benjamin M., 473; Bert O., 473; Betsey, 445, 468; Daisy D., 347; Dora M., 90, 473; Elfin, 474; Eliza C., 469; Ellen, 371, 474; Ellen C., 473, 483; Elmira, 139; Elwin, 426; Emma, 483; Emma B., 300; Emma F., 394, 474; Emma J., 272, 400, 474, 584; Emma M., 442, 473; Everett, 347; Flora E., 272, 394, 474; Florence L., 272, 474, 483; Fred, 474; George, 108, 467, 566; George, Jr., 467; George W., 469, 486, 503; Georgia, 474, 492; Granville, 473; Hannah, 468; Harriet, 422; Havillah F., 94, 467; Ida M., 473; Irene, 469; James A., 473; John T., 270, 271, 445, 469, 472, 473, 474, 483; (Mrs.) John T., 272; John T., Jr., 474; Josie, 108; Judith, 461; Levi, 297, 435, 451, 467, 470, 472, 473, 477, 566, 609; Levi, Jr., 451, 469, 472; Llewellyn, 394, 474; Loiza, 473; Love, 450, 452, 468; Lovell M., 24, 74, 473; Lucy, 469, 473, 503; Lydia M., 469; Lydia S., 451, 469; Lyman, 25, 470, 473, 585; Marcellus, 474, 483; Margaret, 472, 473; Margaret A., 328, 469; Margaret F., 451, 467; Marshall, 467, 473; Mary, 422, 466-9, 474; Mellen H., 456, 473, 582; Melvin, 25, 300, 473, 495; Michael, 76, 371, 474, 483; Michael F., 122, 271, 445, 468, 469, 473, 576, 583, 593, 607; Millie A., 456; Myrtle, 400; Nancy, 120, 467, 486, 573; Nathan, 467, 468, 469; Nathan F., 468; Nathaniel, 461; Nellie M., 474; Rebecca, 468; Sabra, 445, 469, 474, 483; Sadie, 473; Sally, 428; Samuel, 1st, 467, 566; Samuel, 2nd, 566; Sarah, 449, 469; Sarah F., 473; Sarah Felker, 468; Sophronia, 473; Susan, 468; Susan J., 108, 467; Truman, 473; Viola, 117, 473; Walter, 451; William, 462, 469, 472, 473.
- BEVERAGE, Ella M., 228; Oliver L., 228.
- BICKFORD, Eunice, 218; Herbert E., 456; Moses, 218; Samuel A., 619; Stella V., 305, 456.
- BICKNELL, Edward A., 447; Ivan E., 447; John C., 446; John R., 446; Laura M., 446; Lester H., 446, 447.



- BIGELOW, Mae, 371; J. T., 371; Timothy, 253.  
 BINGHAM, William, 1, 8.  
 BINGHAM Lodge, 484.  
 BIXBY, William W., 581.  
 BLACKMAN, Hannah, 396, 397.  
 BLACKWELL, Joshua, 154; Thankful, 154.  
 BLAGDEN, Edith, 218.  
 BLAGDON, Charles, 436, 610; James, 632; John, 436; William, 436.  
 BLANCHARD, Emma, 585.  
 BLIZZARD of 1888, 583.  
 BLUNT, (Lieut.), 612; Mark S., 471; Mary Ann, 471; Susan, 484.  
 BOARDMAN, Herbert, 369.  
 BOARDWAY, Etta, 511.  
 BODFISH, David L., 538; Robert W., 303; Winifred W., 538.  
 BODFISH house, 43.  
 BODWELL, (Dr.) Mortimer, 633.  
 BOIS, Nancy, 162, 164.  
 BOOTHBY, Angie, 487, 578, 580; Carrie L., 484, 578, 582; Charity, 478, 479, 485; (Capt.) Cyrus, 24, 141, 162, 263, 385, 416, 457, 477, 485, 561, 562, 604, 628, 632, 635, 636; Elbridge G., 479; Laurinda, 479; Loisa H., 162, 479; Luella S., 484, 579; Parmelia, 479; Philena, 471; Susan B., 272, 483, 484; Thaddeus F., 24, 446, 471, 477, 485, 562, 568, 569, 593, 594, 615, 617, 625; Walter, 561.  
 BOSTON, Robie, 409, 519; Royal, 519, 584.  
 BOSWORTH, Emma, 585; F. E., 22; Frank B., 585; Hannah, 272; Jonathan, 4, 612.  
 BOUCHER, Anna, 91; George, 91.  
 BOWEN, Ephraim, Jr., 21; Ezra, 416; Lizzie, 272; Lydia, 16; Mary, 18.  
 BOYINGTON, Andrew J., 433; Bartlett, 434, 577; Calvin S., 90, 433, 593; Christie, 433; Dallas, 433; Dana, 90; Edward S., 433; Elizabeth, 168, 432; Ellen M., 108, 433, 434, 577; Emma, 433; Flora, 433; George, 433; Grace, 433; Hannah, 171, 432; Hannah E., 433; Harlon, 433; Hepzibah, 85; Isabel, 433; John, 82; Joseph, 171, 432, 607, 625, 628; Joseph, Jr., 433; Joshua G., 433, 434, 490, 576; Lavonia, 486, 490; Mahlon, 433; (Mrs.) Mahlon, 446; Martha A., 431, 433; Minerva, 90, 433; Rolon, 433; Ruth B., 434; Susannah, 434.  
 BOYNTON, Frank, 471; Fred, 471.  
 BRACKETT, Elmer, 398; Sally, 426; Thomas, 426.  
 BRADBURY, Augustus, 59.  
 BRADLEE, (Capt.) David, 239.  
 BRAY, Fannie, 213.  
 BREEN, Joanna, 425.  
 BRETTUN, Elizabeth, 113.  
 BRISTOL Academy, 7-9, 11; dedication, 12; funds, 12; sale of township, 13-14.  
 BRONSON, David, 25, 127, 621.  
 BROOKFIELD, 7.  
 BROWN, Daniel H., 455; Elisha, 397; Elizabeth, 488; Ella, 95; Flavilla, 472; Greenleaf, 473; Ida M., 473; Nancy, 397; Samuel, 345, 346; Nicholas, 18; Sarah J., 455; Silas, 95, 591; Sylvanus H., 488; Wm. E., 472; Wm. M. E., 95, 466.  
 BROWN & Hilton, XIV.  
 BROWN & Ives, holdings, 18, 24, 26-29, 31.  
 BROWN University, gifts to, 18.  
 BROWNE, C. A., 510; Carrie, 510.  
 BRUMBLE, Polly, 454; Stephen, 454.  
 BRYANT, Adeline, 34; Alice, 34; (Dr.) Bezar, 7, 19-20; 26, 28, 33-34, 467, 620; Charles, 34; Cyrus, 304; Ella, 35; Emma F., 304; Jonas, 34, 35; Laura W., 34; Lucy, 35; Marcia, 34; Sally H., 23-34; Sarah A., 34; Zenas, 28, 501.  
 BULSER, Henry C., 163; Lizzie, 163.  
 BUMSTEAD, Susannah, 373.  
 BUNKER, Abbie W., 183; Aurelia, 286; Daniel, 210, 581; Daniel, Jr., 559, 581; Eva, 586; Fred W., 581; Ichabod, 284, 285; Judith, 581; Martha, 581; Minnie, 581; Moses, 292; Nancy, 183, 284-5, 530, 580; Naomi, 581; Samuel, 218, 334, 516, 581; Vinie, 578.  
 BURGOYNE, (Gen.), 325, 611.  
 BURLEIGH, Caroline A., 58.  
 BURNELL, John, 169.  
 BURNS, Abigail, 383, 442, 469, 473; Abigail S., 67, 244, 377, 399; Abraham, 79, 383, 449; Alpheus, 382; Alvin H., 382, 589; Bertha, 393; Betsey, 449; Deborah, 383, 396; Dominicus, 306, 383, 442; Eleanor, 382, 579; Elijah P., 382, 589; Elvira, 382; Eunice F., 442; Francis, 64, 67, 70, 123, 244, 316, 351, 376, 380, 381, 383, 394, 399, 445, 529, 543; Frank, 382, 383; Hannah, 382; Harriet, 382, 397; Harvey L., 382; Huldah, 383; Isaac, 30, 49, 381, 382, 445, 577, 623, 636; Jacob, 383, 631; James, 67, 147, 244, 275, 309, 377, 378, 380, 381, 383, 399; Jesse, 23, 382, 398-9; (Capt.) John, 170, 377; John, 2nd, 593; Martha, 377; Mary (Polly), 67, 69, 170, 380, 382; Mary Ann, 123, 272; Marygal D., 306; Moses T., 382; Rachel, 69, 381, 399; Rufus, 382, 397; Ruth, 79; Sabra, 445, 469, 474; Sally, 316, 376, 380, 381; Sarah, 382, 383, 399, 577, 579; Simon, 383; Sophronia, 473; Susan, 360.  
 BURR, Charles C., 43; Hannah, 43, 49, 664.  
 BUSSEY, Lydia, 105.  
 BUSWELL, Ernest, 446; Laura N., 446; Turner, 421.  
 BUSWELL mill, 172.  
 BUTLER, Abigail, 366; Alfred, 70; Charles H., 171; Deborah, 368; Elizabeth, 70; Martha, 111; Peter, 366; Sarah, 368.  
 BUTTERFIELD, E. B., 224; Ebenezer, 631; Emma J., 223; Jacob,

630-631; John, 224, 376, 519;  
Justus, 223; Philip, Jr., 224;  
Sarah, 32, 223, 224, 631.  
BUTTERFIELD Island, 198, 223.  
BUTTS, Carrie, 585; Flora E., 577;  
Laura, 577; Lydia, 108.

## C

CALDWELL, Ada P., 58; Charles  
F., 49, 58, 408, 526, 536, 593;  
Charles F., Jr., 58; George B.,  
58; Paulina, 526.  
CAMPBELL, Amendicus, 286, 539;  
Betsey, 116; Celestia N., 286,  
325, 539; Danville, 286, 293;  
Ellen, 286, 551; Flora, 60;  
Given, 116, 289, 293, 325, 337,  
539, 559, 605; Henry F., 94;  
Moses, 559; Samuel, 337, 605;  
Sarah, 94.  
CANAAH, (Wesserunsett), date of  
settling, 231.  
CANHAM, Walter, 565.  
CARATUNK Falls, 231, 414-422.  
CARD, Tabitha A., 315.  
CARL, Carolyn, 570; Elmore, 570;  
Frank, 489; Hannah, 489; John,  
196, 489; Jonathan, 566; Justin  
W., 489; Lewis, 592; Mercy G.,  
489; Oswald, 489; Vestie, 570.  
CARLETON, Leroy T., 562, 576.  
CARRABASSET Hall, 379.  
CARRABASSET Stock Farm Co.,  
438.  
CARRATUNK Settlement, 4.  
CARSON, Addie F., 60; Hartley, 60.  
CARTER, Isaac, 626.  
CARVER, Eleazer, 171; Parmelia,  
96; Sally, 171.  
CARVILLE, J., 293; John B., 565,  
584.  
CASWELL, Bowdoin, 491, 492; Car-  
oline K., 182, 492; Carrie L.,  
492; Carroll L., 474, 484, 492,  
570; Charlotte, 176, 492; Eliza-  
beth A., 492; Ellen S., 182, 492,  
571; Flora E., 492, 538; Flor-  
ence, 492, 585; Frank F., 176,  
492; Georgia, 474, 492; Henry,  
242, 491, 492, 538; John, 182,  
262, 491, 559, 571; John F., 492;  
Lemuel, 491, 492; Richard, 491,  
492; Salmon, 491; Vestie, 570;  
Will, 201; William A., 492.  
CATE, Jonathan, 448, 636.  
CATES, Eliza, 106; Paul, 134, 160.  
CENSUS of 1790, 2; of 1804, 244-  
245; of 1850, 663-673.  
CHACE, Ezekiel, 4; Rogers, 4; see  
also Chase.  
CHADBOURNE, Almira, 226.  
CHAMBERLAIN, Annie, 237; Car-  
rie L., 236; Cynthia, 234, 235;  
Cyrus, 236; Daniel, 235; Ed-  
mund, 235; Ephraim, 235; Flor-  
ence, 492, 585; Frances, 236;  
Francis A., 236; Grace, 235;  
Henry, 235; Ira, 234, 235; Isaac,  
235; James T., 235, 236; Jere-  
miah, 3, 27, 28, 140, 151, 162,  
203, 230, 233-5, 237, 238, 256,  
368, 376, 415, 610, 614; John, 3,  
27, 230, 233-5, 237, 238; John  
W., 235; (Maj.) Joseph W., 235;  
Joshua, 230, 233, 234, 613;

(Gen.) Joshua L., 591, 628;  
Marion L., 235-6; Mary, 237;  
Melinda, 234; Moses, 237; Rach-  
el B., 235; Ruel W., 235; Ruth,  
235; Sally, 234; Samuel, 235;  
Sarah, 235; Sophia 208, 235;  
Stephen, 3, 29, 208, 230, 234,  
237; Thomas, 235; William, 235.  
CHAMBERLAIN farm, 95.  
CHAMBERLAIN Mill, 103.  
CHANDLEE, Ella Bryant, 35; J. A.,  
35.  
CHANDLER, Amy, 306; Arvilla,  
454; Hubbard, 282; Jacob, 306,  
309; Lewis, 306; Mary, 373;  
Rufus W., 306; Sarah, 362.  
CHANEY, Caroline M., 175, 333;  
Celestia, 228; Ernest L., 228;  
Esther F., 228; Grace, 228;  
Harriet K., 574; Roscoe L., 228.  
CHAPMAN, Benjamin F., 543; El-  
vira, 427; Joseph, 573; Martha,  
573.  
CHASE, Lucy A., 376; Nellie C.,  
582; Fosta, 585; Sophia, 427,  
XIV, 550, 584.  
CHICK, Abraham, 362, 543; Betsey,  
362; Charles, 362; Eva, 393;  
Flora A., 362; Forest, 362;  
Jane 362; Joseph, 29, 338, 345,  
362, 543, 546, 547, 636; Joseph  
C., 362; Joshua, 362; Loisa E.,  
362; Nahum, 362; Philander H.,  
29, 362, 592; Raymond, 362;  
Rubah, 362; Sarah T., XIV;  
Silas, 362; Wm. Q., 362.  
CHUBBOCK, Charity, 478.  
CHURCHILL, Abel, 469, 470; Al-  
bert, 469, 470, 570; Allie, 570;  
Asa, 570; Betsey, 193; Caddie,  
483, 565; Clarissa, 142; Caro-  
line, 395, 470; Carolyn, 570;  
Carrie, 470; Daniel, 470; Han-  
nah, 272; (Rev.) Hartwell, 295,  
552, 562, 569, 570; Irene, 469,  
470; James, 142; John, 134;  
(Mrs.) John, 272; (Capt.) Jos-  
eph, 4, 130, 146; Julia, 470;  
Lola, 565; Louis A., 470; Lulu,  
570; Lydia M., 469, 470; Mary,  
130; Mercy, 142; Rena, 470, 570,  
578, 579, 585; Tobias, 622; To-  
bias, Jr., 456.  
CHURCHWELL, John, 6.  
CHURCHES, 274-310.  
CILLE, Sarah A., 353.  
CIVIL War Roster, 587-603.  
CLAPP, N. F., 620.  
CLARK, Alice, 468, 489; Alvah, 489;  
Angeline, 431, 489; Anna, 488,  
489; Anne E., 16; (Mrs.) Arch-  
ie, 122; Arthur M., 446; Ben-  
jamin, 488; Charles B., 538;  
Clara, 227; (Mrs.) Clifford, 361;  
Diadama, 95; Ebenezer G., 436,  
468, 488, 566, 625; Edgar D.,  
227; Edwin J., 446, 489, 583;  
Elhannan, 488; Eli, 436, 488, 500,  
566, 636; Elizabeth, 488; Emily,  
488; Emma F., 305; Esther, 70,  
489; Eugene, 158; Flora A., 538;  
Hannah, 489; Harriet, 16; Hir-  
am S., 70; James, 436; John I.,  
14-17; 336, 396, 488; Jonathan,  
489; Joseph, 95; Laura J., 489;  
Laura N., 446; Lelia, 227; Lois,



- 489; Lydia, 488; Mary E., 489; Mercy, 485, 488, 489; Mercy G., 489; Nancy, 489; Rhoda, 490; Rose P., 446; Samuel, 22, 436, 448, 468, 478, 485, 488, 493, 500, 518, 566; Samuel, Jr., 70, 489, 490; Susan, 468, 489; Susie B., 446; Vesta G., 158; William B., 489.
- CLARK & Nightengale, business of, 15-16; settlement of estate, 18, 19, 20-22, 23, 27; township acquired, 15.
- CLEVELAND, Abba M., 79, 145; Abel, 24, 60, 64, 65, 68, 69, 75, 79, 80, 336, 337, 345, 351, 352, 387, 507, 542; Abigail, 42, 67, 70, 79, 524; Abigail B., 369; Adaline, 78, 79, 80, 551; Albert N., 79, 80; Allen, 75; Alma, 78; Alonzo H., 79; Alva W., 73; Anna T., 70; Ansel, 74; Asher, 79, 80, 351, 355, 543; Benjamin, 352, 631; (Capt.) Benjamin, 57, 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 79, 80, 199, 387, 394, 524, 542, 604, 621, 622; Benjamin F., 75, 589; Benjamin, Jr., 80, 397; Betsey, 67; Calvin, 67, 73; Charles, 78, 507; Charles C., 77; Charlotte, 73; Climena, 74; Content, 73; Cyrus, 63, 68, 80, 363, 507, 543, 547, 607, 636; Cyrus, 2nd, 75, 76, 79, 527, 551; Dewitt C., 77; Diadama, 75; Dinsmore, 67; Dorothy, 66, 69, 70, 361, 369; Edith, 57, 216; Edith M., 77; Elden S., 80; Eli, 73; Elias, 75, 76, 78, 109, 354, 499; Elias, 75, 76, 78, 109, 354, 499; Elias, Jr., 75, 78; Eliza, 73; Elizabeth W., 70; Ella B., 79; Ella M., 79; Emily M., 80; Elwin T., 75, 336; Enoch, 66; Esther, 80; Esther S., 70, 489; Eva J., 79; F. Bertram, 79; Frances, 69; Frankie, 371; (Dr.) Fred L., 63, 79, 409; George, 78; George B., 73; Georgia A., 80; Hannah, 73; Hannah B., 80; Harold A., 79; Horatio G., 77, 589; Ida M., 75; Irinda, 79, 80; James Y., 26, 61, 75-78, 100, 199, 215, 216, 255, 256, 263, 264, 305, 520, 567, 589, 604, 635; Jane, 67, 69, 73, 192; Jefferson, 75, 76, 78, 520; Jeremiah S., 78; Jesse, 68; John, 29, 55, 66, 67, 75, 76, 543; John, 2nd, 520; John Q., 80; Jonas, 79, 80, 101, 543; Jonathan, 6, 55, 57, 64-67, 69, 70, 99, 206, 248-250, 275, 323, 369, 380, 399, 400, 523, 524, 621, 636; Jonathan, Jr., 69; Joseph, 4, 6, 55, 66-69, 192, 240, 631; Joseph, Jr., 67; Joseph B., 99; Josiah, 68; Lois B., 80; Lona, 74; Louisa, 79; Lovina, 75; Lucinda, 73; Lucy, 79, 355; Luther, 42, 55, 66-69, 75, 80, 109, 145, 198, 206, 212, 305, 364, 365, 561, 567, 578; Luther, Jr., 74, 468; Luther, 2nd, 79; Lydia (wife of Capt. Benja.), 68, 199; Lydia (Mrs. John), 75, 76; Lydia A., 75; Lydia F., 80; Lydia M., 75; Mahlon, 78; Marinda, 507; Mary (Polly), 67, 69, 70, 161; Mary F., 79; Mary S., 78; Mercy B., 70; Molly, 73, 101; Moses, 66; Nancy, 73; Nellie, 582; Nellie A., 79; Octavia, 80, 397; Olive, 67, 69, 99; Philomel, 75, 109; Polly, 370; Rachel B., 70; Roger S., 589; Rosanna, 68; Ruth, 73, 79, 315; Sarah, 69, 70, 73, 79, 94, 162, 285, 552; Sarah J., 73; Sarah M., 80, 398; Simeon C., 68, 80, 412, 549; Susan, 78, 79, 101; Thaddeus S., 70; Thankful B., 77, 78; Thomas, 70, 73, 101, 524; Timothy, 4, 64, 65, 67-70, 73, 76, 77, 94, 101, 192, 195, 284, 285, 315, 369, 524; Timothy, Jr., 70, 73, 74, 386, 388; Viola A., 77; Willard, 73; William H., 74.
- CLEVELAND farms, 76.
- CLEVELAND Mill, 622.
- CLIFFORD House, 353.
- CLINKINBEARD, Mary T., 424.
- CLOUGH, William, 596.
- COBB, David, 12, 626; E., 226.
- COFFIN, (Rev.) Paul, 5, 152, 184, 185, 233, 281, 282.
- COLBY, Adeline, 203; Almira, 203; Almira A., 203; Ambrose, 199, 202, 203, 207; Ambrose, Jr., 202, 203; Analostine, 209; Anna, 202; Ariet M., 209; Benjamin, 198-202, 205, 206, 210, 214, 248, 251, 364, 423, 609, 610, 633; Benjamin, Jr., 31, 74, 133, 141, 149, 175, 198, 199, 201-211, 216, 221, 223, 244, 255, 260, 261, 401, 519, 520, 523, 530, 559, 561, 567, 620, 622, 623, 625, 630; Benjamin, 3rd, 209; Betsey, 202, 212, 423; Calvin, 203; Calvin D., 203; Charlotte, 203, 205; Delia F., 208, 530; Ebenezer, 202, 203, 205, 207, 364, 366, 557; Ebenezer, Jr., 202; Elizabeth, 199, 203, 209; Elizabeth H., 209, Elmer, 203; Esther, 203; Ethel, 208; Fanny, 100, 203, 208; Forrest H., 205; George, 203; Hannah, 203; Harry, 202, 208; Hartley, 203-205, 207, 217, 439, 567, 604, 605, 608, 609; Helena, 208; Helon H., 203; Isabella, 209; Jane H., 203; John, 194, 202, 203; 567, 568; Jonas H., 203; Josephine, 209; Julia, 203; Lepha, 203; Lucy, 202; Lydia, 202; Malinda, 175, 208; Mary, 202, 203; Mason S., 209, 624; Nancy, 202, 364, 366; Nathan, 202; Philander M., 203; Polly, 416; Rebecca, 201, 208-210, 221, 223, 260, 261; Sally, 202, 203, 205, 208, 209; Sophia, 208, 235; Spencer, 203, 209; Sumner, 202; Warren, 203, 205, 208; William, 202, 203, 214; (Dr.) Zenas, 208, 235, 530.
- COLBY Farm, 2, 27-29.
- COLBY Island, 198, 199, 201, 202, 205-207, 223.
- COLE, Francis, 376; Luney, 376.
- COLEMAN, Abijah, 59; Charles A., 60; Ella, 59; Lillia, 60; May, 60.
- COLLIER, (Sir) George, 200.
- COLLINS, Annette, 529; Benjamin, 341; Climena, 74; Edwin, 43; Eugene, 528; Flora, 181; Frank,

- 528, 529; Fred, 359; George, 181, 528; George G., 74; James, 28, 31, 529, 532, 631; James F., 543; Jane, 527, 528; Josephine, 582; Olive L., 43; Lettie, 359; Martha, 46; Mary, 528; Nancy A., 529; Rodney, 43, 528, 529; Susan A., 529.
- COMMITTEE Of Seven, 261, 262.
- CONANT, Ethel C., 208; Roger, 168; Sarah, 168.
- CONDON, John, 596.
- CONFORTH, Bateman, 398, 562; Sarah, 398, 562.
- CONNOR, (Col.), regiment, 612.
- CONY, Daniel, 8.
- COOK, Joseph, 4, 240, 241; Josiah M., 527, 593; Lena A., 584.
- COOLIDGE, Charles, 426; Nancy, 426.
- COPP, Alabama, 552; Amos, 217, 338, 356, 359, 440, 547, 584; Ann, 359, 360; Betsey, 10, 356, 359; Calvin F., 359; (Capt.) David, 356; Ella, 359; Emma J., 359; Esther P., 356; George W., 243, 256, 356, 359; (Mrs.) George W., 272; Hannah, 359; Henry C., 356, 359, 360, 542; Jonathan, 337, 356, 636; Lettie, 359; Mabel, 360; Martha, 359; Mary A., 359; 439; Nathan W., 356; Reuel, XIV, 359; Walter, XIV, 359.
- COREY, Mary F., 451; Stephen W., 451.
- CORILLARD, Mary, 99.
- CORLISS, Elizabeth, 17.
- CORNVILLE, date of settling, 231.
- COWAN, Martha, 183.
- CRAFT, (Col.) Thomas, 239.
- CRAGIN, Abbie, 60; Abbott B., 59; Achsah J., 59, 195; Addie F., 60; Alice C., 60; Allen K., 58; Almyra, 59; Alteena, 59; Ann I., 59, 62; Anna, 56, 61, 387; Arthur M., 60; Benjamin, 55; Carl E., 59; Caroline, 57, 61; Caroline A., 58; Christina C., 59; Charles E., 60; (Dr.) Chauncey B., 60; Clarence, 58; Cora E., 60; Donald B., 59; Dorothy, 51, 55, 66; Edith, 56, 57, 61, 216, 589; Edwin L., 58; Eleanor H., 58, 526, 538, 628; Elmer A., 58; Ephraim, 51, 58, 59, 60, 168, 261, 386, 524, 529, 632; Flora, 60; Flora E. (Ebba F.), 59, 526, 550; Florence M., 58; Francis, 61, 68; Georgia, 59; George B., 59, 62; George P., 60; Genevieve, 60; Grace M., 58; Hannah, 56, 57, 58, 112, 117, 195, 386, 526, 537, 549, 550; Helen C., 60; Ida E., 58; James T., 58; Jamie, 60; Jean B., 59; (Deacon) John, 55, 56, 57; (Capt.) John, 52, 55, 56, 58, 60; John, 43, 51, 52, 55, 58, 60, 61, 62, 195, 261, 394, 520, 526, 536, 538, 636; John L., 58, 62; Leland P., 60; Margaret E., 58; Marie, 60; Martha J., 58; Mary, 56; Mary E., 59, 526, 538; Mary L., 57; Molly, 56; Nancy, 57; Paulina, 49, 58, 526; Phoebe, 59; Polly, 56, 61; Ralph O., 59; Sally, 43; Samuel B., 60; Sarah, 56, 168; Simeon, 2, 24, 51, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 133, 168, 195, 251-253, 275, 323, 337, 361, 386, 387, 409, 521, 524, 526, 542, 611, 621; Simeon, Jr., 56, 57, 387; Simeon, 2nd, 58, 62, 524, 562, 580; Simeon B., 58; Walter A., 60; Walter C., 60; William A. D., 59.
- CRAGIN Family, 52, 55, 56.
- CRAWFORD, (Mrs.) E. J., 78.
- CREAMER, Everett, XIV.
- CROCKER, (Capt.), company of, 612; Hannah, 12.
- CROMMETT, Eleanor C., 392, 527; Llewellyn, 527.
- CROSBY, Ezra, 489; Harriet F., 489; Josiah, 347; Katie, 471; Malissa, 489; Nancy, 489; Phoebe, 89; Robert, 489, 490, 566, 636; Sanford, 489; (Maj.) Thompson, 603; William, 57, 387.
- CROSS, Esther, 330; Ruth B., 161, 433, 639; Willard, 330; (Mrs.) Willard, 79.
- CROSSMAN, Daniel, 573; Martha, 573.
- CRYSMBLE, Affa, 145; Caldo F., 145; Charles, 139, 144, 486, 562, 625; Charles, Jr., 145; Elizabeth, 145; Fannie T., 145, 163; John H., 145; Lucius Connor, 145; Martha, 139, 144, 145; Nelson, 145.
- CUMMINGS, Eva A., 577.
- CUNNINGHAM, George, 371; John, 489; Lois, 489; Mae, 371.
- CURTIS, Belle, 565; Betsey, 426; Charles E., 535; Emma F., 521, 535; Nelson, 565; William, 426.
- CUSHING, Daisy, 184.
- CUSHMAN, Joshua, 627.
- CUTTS, Almeda W., 540; Carrie, 578; Ellie, 540; Frank B., 540; Oliver, 516; Oliver F., 540; William, 540; (Dr.) William B., 540.
- CUTTS Farm, 99.

## D

- DAGGETT, Abigail, 70, 366, 368-370; Albert R., 79, 371, 552; Anna, 366; Annie E., 370; (Mrs.) Asa M., 116; Betsey, 366; Catherine, 169, 176, 202, 364, 366, 368; Christiana, 171, 368, 426; Deborah, 368; Dorothy, 69, 70, 361, 369, 371; Elijah, 364, 368; Elizabeth, 366; Ellen M., 272, 371, 474, 552; Frankie, 371; Hannah, 366; Henry, 70, 365, 369, 545, 613, 636; Isaac, 75, 76, 272, 337, 370, 371, 550; James, Jr., 171, 194, 368, 426; James G., 370, 591; Jane, 369; Jesse, 366; Jonathan C., 369; Lydia, 366; Mae, 371; Mary, 79; Matthew, 69, 70, 361, 365, 369-371, 394, 524, 613, 636; Myra, 382; Nancy, 202, 364, 366; Nathan, 75, 169; (Capt.) Nathan, 202, 364-368; Nathan, Jr., 364, 365; Obed W., 370; Polly, 366; Preceptor of Bristol Academy, 12; Rachel J., 361, 370; Rebecca, 370; Samuel, 367, 368, 370; Sarah,



- 368; Seth, 368; Sherman, 371; Silas, 368; Sophia, 366; Thomas, 366; Timothy, 370; Tristram, 364; 368-371; West, 366.
- DAILEY, (Mrs.) T. J., 107.
- DAKIN, Levi, 224; Levi H., 224; Sarah, 224; William I., 578.
- DANE, John H., 570; Lydia (Dame), 437; Rena, 570.
- DANFORTH, Anna, 181; Calvin, 181; David, 6, 194, 210, 226; Ebenezer, 224; Edwin S., 582, 593; Emma, 227; Fanny, 211; Harold, 227; Harriet A., 162; Irinda, 80; (Justice), 620; Martha S., 194; Mary, 210, 226; Menzer, 80; Molly, 224; Thankful, 210.
- DANIELS, Henrietta W., 158, 562, 580; Jane, 108; Melvina, 585.
- DAVIS, Mabel, 419.
- DAWES, Abner, 376; Ambrose, 372, 373, 375, 383; Ambrose, Jr., 373, 383, 384; Ambrose R., 376; Bert, 376; Betsey, 375; (Ex-Vice President) Charles G., 384; Deborah, 372, 373, 375, 376; Ebenezer, 373, 383; Eunice, 333; Florilla, 376; Freeman, 376; Harry, 376; Henry, 384; Huldah, 373, 375; James, 376; Lucy, 376; Lucy A., 376; Luney, 376; Luther, 375, 376; Lydia, 376; Mabel, 376; Mary, 373; Mehitable, 373; Nancy, 316, 372, 373, 376; Priscilla, 373; Reuel, 373, 375, 376, 383; Rhoda, 316, 372, 376, 377; Rizpah, 92, 316, 322, 372-375; Ruel, 5; Rufus, 376; (Gen.) Rufus R., 384; Ruth, 375, 376; Sally, 316, 372, 376, 380, 381, 383; Samuel A., 376; Seldon 376; Susan, 376; Thomas, 373, 384; William, 316, 372, 376, 384; William, Jr., 372, 384; William M., 384.
- DAWS, James, 632.
- DAY, John, 596.
- DEAN, Alfred J., 236; Carrie, 236; Harold F., 236.
- DEANE, Matilda L., 501.
- DELANCY, Thomas, 590, 596.
- DELLING, Lucy Ann, 160; Nancy, 299; Richard, 25, 299, 566.
- DELLING Farm, 202.
- DEMERRITT, Robert, 611.
- DENICO, Anson, XIV, 361, 370; Benson, 361; Ellen, 361; Llewellyn, 361, 552; Rachel J., 361, 370.
- DENNIS, Charlott, 203; Hiram, 203; Lucy, 202; Sally, 203; Sylvia P., 507.
- DENNY, Jenny, 157; Samuel, 157.
- DENTON, Lizzie, 517.
- DICKENSON, Carrie E., 182.
- DICKEY, Fostena, 393; Harry, 393.
- DICKINSON, Sarah O., 183.
- DINSMORE, Alice, 35, XIII; Anna, 192; Augusta, 584; Benjamin, 35; Dan, XIII; (Esquire), 114; Frank, 382; Fred A., 321, 322, 586; Hannah, 382; John, 191; John, Jr., 192; John W., 591; Lucy, 192; Mary, 191, 203; Mary C., 540; Thomas, 378; Thomas, Jr., 378; Zebina, 382.
- DOE, Abraham, 306, 436, 566; Nancy, 451.
- DOGGETT. See Daggett.
- DONLEY, Abbie, 272, 406; Frank, 3, 23, 151, 402, 406; Ina, 584; Lena F., 579.
- DONOHUE, Adaline, 78; Anthony L., 78, 550.
- DOR. (See Dawes.)
- DOUGLAS, (Capt.) Robert, 608.
- DOW, (Col.) Neal, 590.
- DOYLE, John, 570.
- DRAPER, Alfred P., 304; Cora, 304; Gladys, 304; Sumner, 304.
- DREUELLETES, Gabriel, 415.
- DREW, Charles, 121; Effie, 121; Hannah, 468.
- DRUMMOND, Josiah, 241; Rutherford, 2, 230, 241.
- DRURY, Elvira, 177.
- DUDLEY, Deborah, 182; Dorothy, 361; Eliphalet, 182; George M., 361; Mary, 182.
- DUFFY, Caroline, 504.
- DUMMER, Nathaniel, 627.
- DUNBAR, Alice E., 483, 491, 565, 578; Augusta, 491, 575; Charles, 491; Edward, 491; (Dr.) Frank, 528; Frederic H., 214, 491, 575; Gilbert W., 491; Harry, 491; Henry, 491; Hiram, 528; Linda, 483; Linda M., 491, 585; Mahlon, 484, 491; Malinda, 491; Martin, 491, 549; Mary, 528; Olive, 491; Polly, 549; Sydney P., 25, 448, 484, 491.
- DUNBAR District, 260, 301.
- DUNBAR School, 22.
- DUNLAP, Adda, 504; Albert, 501; Alice, 504; Archibald (Archa), 49, 89, 242, 245, 385, 450, 469, 477, 494-496, 499-502, 504-506, 518, 581, 626; Asher B., 503; Aurelius, 501; Aurenia, 501; Betsey, 499, 500; Caroline, 504; Catherine, 581, 582; Christiana, 502, 503; (Dr.) Clarence J., 501; Dena L., 502; Doris, 501; Edith, 504; Ella, 501; Emeline E., 49, 502, 503; Ephraim, 25, 465, 489, 495, 500, 501, 625; Ephraim, Jr., 500, 501; Everett W., 502; Francis B., 295, 495, 501, 503; Frank, 501, 503, 504; Forrest, 501; Hannah, 502; Harold, 501; Henry L., 504; Ichabod, 25, 99, 495, 499-501; Jerome B., 504; Jessie D., 504; Joel, 501; John, 501; John McF., 497, 504; Katherine, 503; Laura L., 497, 498, 504; Lucian C., 504; Lucy, 194, 364, 496, 499, 500, 503; Margaret L., 502; Mary, 242, 495, 502; Mary A., 500, 501; Mary L., 501; Matilda L., 501; Mattie, 503; Nancy, 494, 502, 504; Omar, 504; Omar H., 504, 505; Pearl, 504; Rebecca, 502; Reinzi, 504; Retta, 504; Robert P., 628; Ruhama, 89, 450, 503; Samuel, 23, 494, 495; Samuel E., 501, 503; Sarah, 504; Susie, 504.
- DUNTON, Edgar C., 575; Edson, 584; Emma, 575; Hartley, 158, 562; Jane, 584; Mary A., 158;

Olive, 488, 584; Oliver C., 591; William, 562.  
 DURGIN, Daniel, 181; Ethel S., 640.  
 DURHAM, Henry, 35.  
 DURRELL, Abba M., 79-145; Amanda, 431; Aurilla, 145; Barbara, XIV; Benjamin, 145; Daniel, 145; Emma F., 579; Freeman, 145; Joel T., 145; John, 145; Joseph, XIV, 79, 139, 145, 146, 487, 578, 627, 628; Joseph S., 145; Josephine, 145, 487; M. F., 582; Marcia, 145; Martha, 145; Mary, 78, 89, 145, 354; Moses T., 145; Nicholas, 139, 145, 376, 578; Olive, 139, 145, 491; Orrin, 145; Randall F., 78, 145, 354, 406, 549; Restella, 272, 406; Rosina, 145; Sophia, 145; Susan, 139; Truman, 145.  
 DUSTON, (Mrs.) H. C., 329.  
 DUTTON, Daniel, 208, 210; Etta, 585; Frank, 583; Helena, 208, 210; Isabella, 209; Jesse, 209; Milton, 584; Sally, 208; Susannah, 434.  
 DYER, (Mrs.) Allen, 488; Almira C., 457, 585; Flora A., 538; Leonard H., 457, 585; Rebecca, 585.

## E

EAMES, Abbie, 406; Adeline, 405; Almond, 405. 407; Alureda, 228, 405, 407; Angelina, 407; Ann, 407; Austin, 147, 402, 405, 407, 594; Charles, 406; Clarabel, 140, 407; Donald J., 406; Edward, 405; Emma, 472; Etta, 141; Flora, 580; Frank, 140, 406; George C., 142, 270, 272, 406, 484; George L., 38, 228, 402, 405, 407, 408, 618, 619, 620; Hannah E., 446; Ida, 407; Ithamer, 446; J. Whitman, 405, 407; Jennie, 407; Jonathan D., 3, 120, 151, 402, 405, 407, 513; Martin, 405, 407; Mary, 337, 405, 406; Melzer A., 141, 407; Nahum, 337, 342, 346, 355, 405; Nellie, 578; Owen A., 218, 405, 406; Paul H., 406; Perley, 407; Philena N., 227, 405; Phineas, 3, 24, 151, 214, 218, 227, 228, 270, 402, 405-406, 420, 593, 594, 606; (Mrs. Phineas), 272; Polly, 120; Restella, 406; Roscoe, 407; Serena, 405; Zilpah, 512.  
 EARLY'S raid, 590.  
 EAST Brookfield, petition for creation of town, 252-255; subscribers to petition, 253, 254.  
 EATON, Willard C., 565.  
 ECKLES, Eliza, 362.  
 EDDY, Emma J., 507.  
 EDGERLY, Hannah, 452.  
 EGAN, Mary, 579.  
 EGERTON, James O., 339, 585; Nellie, 586; Rosa, 585.  
 ELDER, Edith M., 394, 527; H. Foster, 394, 527; J. M., 584; Mary, 347.  
 ELDRIDGE, Elizabeth, 356.  
 "ELISE," Ephraim, 153.  
 ELLIOTT, (Rev.) Ezekiel, 283; (Rev.) James, 283; John, 366; Lydia, 366; Polly, 366.  
 ELLIS, Amanda, 180; Anna, 180; Ephraim (Elise), 153; Flora, 181; (Rev.) Gilbert, 180; Harlen B., 179, 181; (Prof.) Harold M., 160; Irvin H., 179-181; John, 153; (Lieut.) John, 180; Randall W., 161, 179, 180, 181; Samuel, 153; Susan, 446; William, 446.  
 ELMS, (Mrs.), 146.  
 EMBDEN, Anson & Embden Abolitionist Society, 287; banks, 630; boundaries, 6, 623-625; burying grounds, 632; census, 663-673; churches, 12, 274, 277, 279, 282, 283, 289, 293, 295, 296, 300, 302, 303, 305-309, 325; Civil War soldiers, 587-614; date of settling, 231; early settlers, 2-6, 15-37; elections, 249-251, 259-261, 561, 626-629; emoluments, 634-635; freeholders, 626, 627; highways, 258, 259, 262, 335, 336-338, 339-340, 342-345, 401, 518-520, 621-622; incorporation, 149, 205, 211, 247, 259, 647-648; industries, 630-632; inhabitants, list of, 244-245; Ladies' Aid, 271, 272; liquor, sale of, 629; location, 1-2; lodges, 482-484; maps, 3, 13, 266, 267; marriage records, 693-730; militia, 603-608; ministerial and school funds, 10, 11; monuments, 623; officials of, 247-249; origin of name, 148; paupers, 632-634; proprietors, 284-285; railroads, 615-620; real estate holdings, 15-35, 482; schools, 260, 262, 269, 521-586; spelling bees, 583; survey of, 7; taxes and taxpayers, 33, 69, 221-222, 248-249, 523, 524, 630-631, 634, 636, 648-662; teachers' wages, 559, 575-578; temperance meetings, 270; town house, 258-271; town organization, 257, 258; town meetings, 206, 250-251, 253-257, 259, 260-263, 522, 626-629, 632, 635; town officials, 674-692; treasurer's accounts, 630, 635-636; war funds, 593-595; weddings, 297, 300.  
 EMBDEN Pond River, 340-341.  
 EMERSON, Clarence, 547; Edward, 304.  
 EMERY, Amy E., 585; (Justice), 620; Mark, 333; Mary M., 39; Willis, 342.  
 EMSTEAD, Anna, 60.  
 ESTES, Leforest, 397.  
 EVERETT, Asa C., 387; Sarah, 387.

## F

FACTORY, shovel, 630, 631.  
 FAIRBANKS, Emma, 449.  
 FAIRBROTHER, Annie, 579.  
 FAIRFIELD, (Gov.) John, 561, 628.  
 FAIRFIELD, date of settling, 231.  
 FARDAY, John, 214.  
 FARMER, Melvin W., 356.



- FARMINGTON, 279.  
 FARMINGTON Normal School, 208, 533.  
 FARNSWORTH, Drummond, 261; Esther, 240. (See also Weston.)  
 FARR, Nellie A., 79; Reuben, 79.  
 FARRELL, Eben, 206.  
 FASSETT, Alexander, 323, 324, 552; Alvena, 89; Calvin, 552; Lovina, 323, 552.  
 FEE, Daniel O., 591.  
 FELKER, Almond, 120, 472; Anna, 472; Charles, 471; Corydon, 471, 569; Daniel, 471, 472, 484, 569; David, 105, 471, 492, 624; Elisha, 471, 492; Faustina, 472, 562, 569; Flavilla, 472; Grace, 208; Hannah, 471, 489; Helena, 208; Isaiah, 471, 472, 486, 569; Ivan, 472; James, 472; Jane, 472; Joseph, 105, 298, 299, 385, 435, 471, 492, 611; Joshua, 98, 471; Katie, 471; Leo, 472; Manson S., 333, 478; Margaret, 298, 471; Mary A., 109, 471; Mary F., 152, 470; Mary J., 472; Mary O., 472; Mary T., 333; Mercy, 472; Michael, 149, 152, 298, 470, 471, 484, 559, 611; Nancy, 471; Nellie, 472; Philena, 471, 484; Roxanna, 123; Sarah, 120, 468, 470, 472; Sheridan, 624; Silas, 472, 489; Sophia, 471; Sophronia, 472, 486; Susan, 471; Valentine, 109, 462, 465, 471; Webster, 569; William W., 492.  
 FERGUSON, Frances, 69.  
 FERRIES, 146-147.  
 FERRIS, Holman B., 536.  
 FIFIELD, Nancy, 397.  
 FISH, Lovina, 176.  
 FISHER, Martha J., 58.  
 FLAGGE, Fred, 122; Mae, 122.  
 FLETCHER, A. P., 382; Alice, 586; Amos, 4, 582; (Capt.) 134; Emma, 550; Henry, 342; Jesse, 623; Joel, Jr., 543; Mary, 382; Molly, 224; Nancy, 504; Sally, 571; Sarah, 91; Truman, 333; William, 4, 134, 150, 549, 571.  
 FLING, Abigail, 191; Daniel, 239; Emily, 160, 239; Esther, 240; Hannah, 239, 240; Lydia, 225, 239; Mary S., 239; Morris, 6, 191, 239, 240; Polly, 239; Relief, 239; Rhoda, 239; Samuel, 3, 4, 7, 135, 151, 160, 191, 225, 230, 239, 240; William H., 239.  
 FLINT, Alden, 423; Ann, 582; George, 377; Lydia, 576; Rufel, 582; William R., 241.  
 FLOPER, Mary, 152.  
 FOARD. (See Ford.)  
 FOLGER, Charles, 157; Jessy, 157.  
 FOLLETT, William F., 584.  
 FORD, Ada, 272, 360, 552; Adeline G., 360; Almeda, 360; Barzilla, 31, 272, 360, 361, 370, 483, 545, 547, 551; Hannah, 360; Ira, 31, 360, 545; Ira, Jr., 360; Isaac, 360, 362, 545; Joshua Q., 360; Orrin P., 360; Orson, 360; Rachel J., 361, 370; Robert, 360; Sarah, 552; Sarah J., 360; Sylvester, 360.  
 FORD Hill, 258, 260-264, 270, 273.  
 FORSYTHE, Ruth E., 347; Will P., 347.  
 FORT HOLBROOK, 302, 303.  
 FOSS, Abigail, 466, 469; Artie, 552; Caroline, 448; Columbus, 552; (Bishop) Cyrus D., 236; Elfin J., 449; Eli F., 30, 337, 542, 631; Emeline, 448; Fanny, 451; Frances, 236; Francis, 448, 490; George, 466; Hannah, 471; Ichabod, 160, 385, 435, 447-449, 458, 469, 472; Isaac, 448, 488; Isaiah, 436, 447, 449, 462, 611; James, 337, 449, 452, 549; Joel, 306, 448, 469; John W., 449, 593; (Rev.) Joseph, 447, 449; Josiah, 465; (Capt.) Joshua, 462; Kinsley, 342, 449; Levi, 447, 448; Loisa E., 362; Lydia, 448; Mary, 436, 466, 474; Mortimer B., 449, 451; Samuel, 449; Sarah, 449, 452, 469; Sarah W., 431; Susan, 160, 445, 447-449, 452; Sukey W., 449; Uriah L., 449; Wright, 449.  
 FOSS Farm, 112.  
 FOSTER, (Lieut.) A. H., 45; Ada, 525, 526; Arthur W., 45; Ben, 43, 44, 45, 47; Carlos, 44; Charles, 44, 45; Flora, 45, 525, 526; Helen, 45; (Justice), 620; Kate B., 45, 213; Lois A., 525; Lydia R., 43, 46; Olive C., 45; Paulinus M., 43, 45, 46, 508, 525, 621; William, 45.  
 FOWLER, Caroline, 448; Jonathan, 448, 518, 566; Lydia, 448.  
 FOX sisters, XIII.  
 FOYE, Elizabeth, 199, 201, 209.  
 FRANCIS, (Col.) Ebenezer, regiment, 613.  
 FREEWILL Baptists. (See Embden, churches.)  
 FREDERIC, Eliza C., 306, 469; Emogene E., 578; Martin W., 315.  
 FRENCH, Emma, 393; (Capt.) Josiah, 146; Josie, 584; M. L., 583; Moses, Jr., 584; Sadie L., 565, 576; Sarah, 583.  
 FRENCH Fleet, 364-371.  
 FROST, Ethel M., 163; John, 43; Lydia, 281; Olive, 43.  
 FULKER. (See Felker.)  
 FULLER, Alice M., 455; Caroline, 182; Caroline K., 491; Edward, 182; Elizabeth A., 492; Pearl, 455; S. F. 582.
- G**
- GAGE, Abigail, 105, 627; (Dr.) Franklin, 105; Joseph (Joshua), XIII, 26, 105, 211, 215, 627.  
 GAHAN, Ann, 226.  
 GALE, Augusta, 537.  
 GALLAGHER, Josephine, 516.  
 GAMAGE, Sarah, 549, 550; William, 93, 549.  
 GANNETT, Barzilla, 627.  
 GARDINER, Martha, 472.  
 GARDNER, Mehitable, 373.  
 GATCHELL. (See Getchell.)  
 GEORGE, Harriet A., 533; Samuel B., 533.  
 GEORGETOWN, 279.

- GERRISH, (Col.), regiment, 613.  
 GERRY, Elbridge, 249, 627.  
 GETCHELL, Affa, 145; Amaziah, 93, 291, 327, 351, 354, 379, 529, 549; Apphia, 379; Byron, 379; Calvin F., 623, 632; Charles H., 379; Dennis, 379; Eldora, 379; Eleanor, 379; Esther, 203; Ezra, 99, 379, 380; Fidelia, 304, 379; Fred, 354, 379; Henry F., 379; Joel, 379; John, 101, 379, 380; John, Jr., 2, 6, 235, 378; Johnson, 379; Lizzie, 379; Lorinda, 379; Lucetta, 380; Margaret, 99, 380; Mary, 107, 139, 145, 378; Nathaniel, 316, 354, 372, 376-380; Nehemiah, 377, 379; Orrinda, 380; Otis, 379, 380; Perrin, 379; Polly, 93, 326, 379; Rhoda, 316, 372, 376, 377, 378, 379; Ruth, 375, 376, 377; Samuel, 107, 376, 377, 378; Sarah M., 304; Servilla, 304, 379; Sophronia, 320, 351, 379, 380; Sumner, 304, 379; Warren, 327, 339, 379, 554, 593; (Mrs.) Warren, 272; William, 139, 145, 351, 378, 379; Winslow, 379.  
 GIFFORD, Emily, 5, 14; Irving, 60; May, 60.  
 GILBERT, Carrie, 576.  
 GILBRETH, Frank B., 581; John H., 581; Martha, 581.  
 GILKEY, Mary, 301.  
 GILMAN, (Lieut.) Andrew, 610; Ida, 580; Mary, 182, 580.  
 GILMORE, (Col.) Charles D., 591.  
 GITCHELL, (See Getchell.)  
 GOODRICH, Calvin B., 578; Charlotte, 203, 205; Delora, 579; Henry, 623; Heth, 457; Jotham, 158; Merton T., 205; Sophronia, 392; Sybil, 158; Willard, 203.  
 GOODRIDGE, Henry, 30.  
 GOODWIN, Daniel, 10, 11, 31, 258, 263, 264, 321, 338, 339, 360, 382, 542, 545, 546, 633; Daniel, Jr., 264; George W., 339, 545; Jacob, 360, 552, 553; Joanna, 75, 360, 552; Keziah, 339; Rosanna, 360; Rose E., 272.  
 GORDON, Eliza, 400; (Mrs.) George N., 116; John, 457, 472; Joseph, 80, 400; L. F., 585; Laura, 400; Lois B., 80; Mercy, 472.  
 GORE, Christopher, 626, 627.  
 GOSHEN, Mary, 373.  
 GOULD, Albion K. P., 352; Annie T., 352; Benjamin, 65, 113, 300, 309, 315, 329, 335, 348; Benjamin, Jr., 29, 85, 255, 284, 286, 287, 296, 297, 300-302, 320, 348, 351, 353, 409, 478, 520, 591, 604, 629; Charlotte, 353; Clarissa, 353; (Col.) Edmund E., 301, 302; 351-352, 590; Elizabeth, 85, 311; Etta, 579; Flora, 45, 526; Frances A., 143; Freeman G., 301; George B., 301; Gorham P., 301, 302, 493; Harry, 45; James, 143; John, 301, 591; Laurinda, 352; Lydia, 315, 320, 334; Martha A., 433; Mary, 301, 351; Mary A., 301; Mary G., 301; Nancy, 353; Nancy H., 108; Nathaniel W., 257, 301, 302, 320, 351, 353, 354, 379, 549, 624; Olive, 113, 315, 320, 353; Pauline, 585; Philena, 352; Randall, 301; Sally, 85, 351; Samuel, 39, 45, 85, 113, 170, 275, 312, 315, 320, 333, 334, 526, 623; (Mrs.) Samuel 423; Samuel G., 351; Sarah A., 353; Sarah J., 108, 301; Sophronia, 320, 351, 379, 380; Sybil, 353; Thyrza, 442; Warren H., 353; William W., 108, 300, 302, 320, 352, 353, 520, 567.  
 GOULD Hill, 300.  
 GRAFFAM, Charles, XIV; Sarah T., XIV.  
 GRAFFTE, Amos A., 442; Octavia H., 442.  
 GRANGER, (Mrs.) C. E., 78.  
 GRANT, Betsey, 361; Cyrus, 458; Elijah, 113; Fannie F., 157; Gustavus, 73; Hannah, 73; Peter, 627; Rachel, 67.  
 GRATRIX, Emily, 80; Robert, 80.  
 GRAVES, Sophronia L., 457.  
 GRAY, Aaron, 169, 176, 567; Abbie W., 183; Abial, 183; Adeline, 158, 580, 582; Alexander, 113, 170; Anna (Annie), 85, 140, 170, 171, 181; Benson S., 158, 299, 592; Betsey, 70, 170, 171, 177; Caroline M., 175, 176, 333; Catherine, 169, 202, 364, 366, 368; Charles L., 176; Charlotte, 176, 492; Christiana, 150, 170, 171, 368, 426; Christiana C., 158, 175; Clara, 176, 569; Daisy, 184; Daniel, 182; Danville, 158; Deborah, 182; Deborah S., 176; Eleanor, 73, 168; Elizabeth, 168, 181, 432; Elizabeth B., 171; Ellen S., 182, 492, 571; Elvira H., 177, 179; Emogene, 182; Emma E., 228, 574; Enos, 140, 182; Eveline, 184; Evie, 182, 571, 585, 638; Franklin, 606; George, 185; (Rev.) George, 6, 168, 169, 171, 182, 183, 188, 275, 519; George B., 183; Hannah, 70, 100, 140, 158, 171, 192, 432; Hannah M., 211, 299; Harriet E., 176; Hartley, 169, 175, 176; James, 113; Joel, 177-179, 181, 389, 616, 625; Joel H., 181; (Capt.) John, 3, 4, 31, 85, 86, 133, 141, 152, 168-172, 175, 184, 185, 188, 198, 234, 239, 248, 250, 251, 275, 299, 377, 432; John, Jr., 169, 171, 176, 185, 222, 260, 364, 366, 368, 434, 523, 559, 567, 568, 605, 625, 628; (Squire) John, 3rd, 169, 175, 176, 333, 593, 594, 607; John C., 228, 574; John Sherman, 176, 569; Joseph, 99, 146, 163, 169, 171, 177, 179, 181, 182, 566, 567, 604; Joshua, 3, 28, 133, 140, 144, 169, 171, 172, 175, 177, 179, 183, 185, 192, 198, 202, 227, 239, 250, 255, 432, 465, 522, 567, 620, 630, 633; (Capt.) Joshua, Jr., 169, 171, 172, 177, 181, 261, 567, 577, 624, 625, 629; Joshua R., 182; K. C., 382; Lena A., 580; Louise, 106; Lovina, 176; Luther P., 567, 605; Malinda, 175; Marion, 182; Marshall, 181, 182; Martha, 170,



- 171, 227, 377, 574; Melinda, 208; Merilla, 457; Mindwell, 140, 182; Nancy, 183, 284-285, 530, 580; Naomi, 163, 181; Niron, 183-184, 580; Obed W., 169, 175, 176; Oscar F., 182; Permelia, 171, 457; Rachel, 80, 169, 170; Rebecca, 168, 184, 188; Reliance, 176; Robert, XIV, 284, 580; Ruth H., 168; Sally, 171, 512, 514; Sarah, 168; Sarah O., 183; Stickney, 167, 168, 182, 492, 571, 638; Susan T., 176; Susannah, 113, 170, 185, 574; Susannah J., 457; Tamson, 99, 177, 179, 181; Thomas, 73, 167, 168, 185, 292; Uhler, 182; Viola, 181; W. N., 175; Walter F., 176, 457; Warren, 175; Wesley, 158, 169, 175, 176, 208, 299, 567, 574, 590.
- GRAY, T., & Son, 166, 379, 575.  
 GRAY schoolhouse, 260.  
 GREAR, William H., 593.  
 GREATON, F. B., 538; Ora A., 59; W. W. 565.  
 GREEN, Aby, 150, 159; Asa, 150, 151, 159, 238; Ella M., 393; Frank, 75, 360; Hartley, 75; Joanna, 75, 360; Lovina, 75; Mae, 629; Mary, 150; Morrill, 202, 590; Moses, 150, 151, 238; Sabrina, 102; Sally, 202.  
 GREENE, Catherine, 18, 29; George S., 18, 29, 34; Joseph N., 24, 26-31, 33-35, 76, 203, 207, 262, 345, 422, 438, 450, 456, 458, 459; (Mrs.) Joseph N., 34, 35; Joseph S. D., 421; Katherine, 503; Lydia A., 157; Mary R., 21, 29; Martha W., 18; (Gen.) Nathaniel, 18, 157; Samuel, 21; Samuel W., 14, 18, 26, 458, 459; William R., 18, 29.  
 GREENE-Moulton district, 301.  
 GREENLEAF, (Capt.) John, 609.  
 GREENSTOWN, 6, 7.  
 GREENWOOD. Cyrena, 330; George, 330; Jennie, 330.  
 GROINS (Cragin), Simeon, 251.  
 GROVER, Elijah, 146, 419, 634; Ludowich, 105.  
 GROVES, (Capt.) John, 610.
- H
- HAFFORD, Mary E., 90, 228; Silas, 90, 145; Sophia, 145.  
 HAINES, Minerva L. 195; Samuel, 195.  
 HALE (Heald), "Ephrom," 4.  
 HALL, Amos, 306, 307; Cora, 165; Richard, 342; Sarah F., 165.  
 HALLOWELL, plat by Poor of, 9.  
 HAMBLET, Ellen M., 433; John, 28, 207; Sarah, 119; Theodore, 119; William, 154, 158, 433.  
 HAMBLY, William, 3, 4.  
 HAMLIN, Hannibal, 45, 465; William, 9.  
 HAMILTON, William, 2, 38.  
 HAMPTON, (Gen.) Wade, 608.  
 HANCOCK, Betsey, 375.  
 HANCOCK pond, 9, 296.  
 HANNAGAN, Adeline, 142.  
 HANSON, Emma, 330; (Adj. Gen.) James W., 595; Lydia M., 330, 341; Polly, 56; William H., 11, 272, 330, 340, 341.  
 HAPGOOD, Charles, 106; George E., 572; Ella, 572; Marjorie, 243; Salome, 106.  
 HARE, Harriet, 16, 23; Robert, 16, 23, 24, 386; Robert, Jr., 24.  
 HARLOW, James H., 590; Octavia W., 440; Pierce, 440; Richard, 468; Susan, 468.  
 HARMON, Marilla, 536.  
 HARNDEN, (Col.) Sam, 610; Susannah, 96.  
 HARTLAND & St. Albans Telephone Co., 441.  
 HARTWELL, Marion, 182.  
 HASHIE, (Mrs.) Daniel, 400.  
 HASKELL, Coney, 330; Hattie, 141; (Mrs.) Henry, 116; Marjorie, 330; William, 285.  
 HATHAWAY, (Rev.) Leonard, 282, 450.  
 HAWES, Albina J., 74; Eleanor, 73, 168; Eli, 73, 139, 422; Franklin F., 73; Genie, 142; Gustavus A., 73, 139, 484; Jane, 73; John, 73; John G., 74; Joseph C., 73, 74, 168; Luther, 142; Mary A., 73, 139; Mary S., 398; Minerva McF., 74, 585; Nancy E., 73, 139; Sarah N., 422.  
 HAWTHORN, Ruth, 235; Seth, 235.  
 HAYDEN, Alice G., 224; Amanda, 158; Anne S., 109; Roy L., 224; Wentworth, 309; William F., 109.  
 HAYES, John, 466.  
 HAYS, (Capt.) Samuel, 447, 611.  
 HAYWARD, Nancy, 128.  
 HEALD, Amos, 91, 549, 562, 570, 571; Betsey, 239, 426; Edith, 93; (Maj.) Ephraim, 4, 40, 56, 150, 168, 213, 426, 436, 484, 549, 571, 636-638; Ephraim Jr., 4; Frank, 93; John, 191; Lucinda, 73; Mahala, 571; Margaret, 571; Mary, 191; Mattie, 571; Oliver, 636; Otis, 73; Peter, 636, 637; Rachel, 127; Ruth, 55, 168; Sally, 571; Sarah, 56, 91, 168; Simeon, 239; Thomas, 571; Tillson, 4; (Capt.) Timothy, 316.  
 HEALD Mountain, 636.  
 HEALD, Sarah, Chapter D. A. R., 56.  
 HEALEY, Albion L., 569; Calvin S., 569; Carrie E., 441; Charles, 441; Cyrena F., XIV, 489; Cyrus G., 569; Eunice L., 121, 569; Faustina, XIV, 472, 569; Harriet A., 163; Jacob S., 569; Julia A., 569; Milford R., 569; Nathan, 107, 569; Nathaniel, 569; Parthenia, 107, 569; Sylvester, 472, 569.  
 HEATH, Edith, 228; Mabel, 440.  
 HEATH cottage, 342.  
 HEGENBOTHAM, Hannah, 397, 551; Peter, 397, 551.  
 HEMINGER, (Mrs.), 565.  
 HENSEL, Nellie, 511.  
 HERTZBERG, (Dr.) G. R. R., XIV, 342, 449, 460.  
 HESELTINE, (Mrs.) N. A., 400.

- HEYWOOD, Zimri, 233.  
HIBBARD, James, 386.  
HICKS, Harley F., 590; Nancy, 73.  
HIGHT, Mellen C., 576; (Mrs.) S. F., 576.  
HILL, (Maj.), 320; Fidelia, 41; Filene, 41; Filinda, 41; Hiram, 30, 41; James M., 41; Julia, 41; Nancy F., 41, 353; Olive, 41; Reuben J., 41, 624; Sally, 41; Warren, 26, 41; Washington, 41.  
HILTON, Abigail, 86, 95; Addie, 503; Adeline, 141, 143, 574; Ai, 95; Alice, 94; Almon, 94; Alvena F., 89; Amos, 94, 300, 302, 353, 467, 525, 543, 552, 630; Anna, 85, 86, 91, 114, 170; Anne, 115; Annie, 141; Anson, 565; Arvilla, 503; Benjamin, 89, 96; Bert, 96; Betsey, 70, 86, 95, 432, 609; Carrie M., 94, 272, 299, 552, 579; Catherine, 94; Cephas, 511, 571; Chester, 93; (Mrs.) Chester, 243; Climena, 243, 572; Daniel, 89, 398, 520; David, 70, 95, 171; Diadama, 95; Dora M., 90, 473; Dudley, 97; Dumont, 93; Ebenezer, 5, 82, 85, 86, 89, 96, 113, 114, 170, 188, 200, 215; Ebenezer, Jr., 89; Edith, 93; Edna E., 96; Edwin, 96; Eldwin, 94, 552, 630; Elias, 89, 90; Elisha, 89; Ella T., 95; Emma S., 95; Etta, 94, 511, 579; Eunice, 487; F. Amy, 89; F. P., 582; Fannie, 96; Fanny, 228; Flora, 511, 571; Frank, 95; Geneva A., 326, 582; George E., 93; Gustavus, 89; Hannah, 70; Hannah M., 94; Harry, 140; Hartwell, C., 90; Hattie, 94, 579; Havillah F., 94, 272, 467; Helen, 182; Helen K., 94, 283; Helon, 93, 283; Helon, Jr., 93, 95; Hepzibah, 85; Homer, 96; James T., 89; Jennie, 94, 578, 580; Jesse, 70, 171; Joel, 90; John, 5, 24, 85, 86, 89, 90, 112, 114, 169, 170, 188, 200, 215, 216, 405, 513, 520, 609, 623, 632; John, Jr., 89; John O., 243, 572; Joseph, 85, 86, 95, 96, 114, 170, 191, 215, 609; Joshua, 82, 91-94, 283-285, 288, 291, 309, 529, 613; Joshua N., 94, 283; Katherine, 40, 95; Laurette, 94, 586; Lester A., 95, 283; Lewis, 90, 473; Lucinda, 86, 112, 115, 216; Luke, 487, 625; Martha, 97; Mary, 91, 98, 145, 188, 492; Mary A., 93; Mary D., 89; Mary E., 143; McKenney, 73, 94, 284, 286; Minerva, 90, 433; Naomi, 42, 525; Nellie, 511; Olestine, 94; Oliver W., 90, 143, 226; P. P., 565; Parker L., 89, 145, 215, 450, 503; Parmelia, 96; Polena M., 95; Polly, 163, 513; Rachel, 169, 170; Rebecca, 130, 136, 143; Rhoda, 439; Richard, 96, 141, 143, 574; Roxanna, 96; Ruhama, 450, 503; Samuel, 85, 95, 96; Sarah, 73, 82, 94; Sarah J., 94, 284, 578, 579; Sarah McK., 95; Silas, 90, 513; Susan, 93; Susan R., 89, 398; Susannah, 96; Tamson, 95; Theophilus H., 89-91, 147, 228; Thomas, 91, 613; Virgil D., 90, 582; W. B., 96; Waterman, 95, 96, 203, 205, 230, 486; Wesley, 171; William, 5, 40, 82, 85, 86, 91, 94, 150, 171, 188, 191, 215, 225, 283, 285; Winifred, 94; (Col.) Winthrop, 96.  
HILTON family, 191, 290.  
HILTON ferry, 90-91.  
HINDS, Asher, 232; Asher C., 232; Amos B., 232; Benjamin, 233; Betsey, 232; Charles P., 232; (Mrs.) L. A., 382; Lydia, 609; Nimrod, 2, 5, 107, 230, 232, 233, 241, 611; Nimrod, Jr., 608, 609; Peter, 232; Priscilla, 513; Samuel H., 513; Ulmer, 232.  
HINKLEY, Augusta, 551; Jane, 527, 528; (Capt.) John, 612; Lois, 62, 527, 528; Whiting S., 93, 283, 286, 527, 528; William W., 528.  
HITCHCOCK, (Col.), regiment, 612.  
HOBART, Lucy, 578.  
HODGDON, Allen, 3, 151, 300; Allen D., 300, 483; Benjamin, 297; Carrie, 94, 299, 579; Charles A., 300; Edwin W., 94, 299, 342, 579; Elijah, 451; Emma B., 300, 585; Etta R., 300; Flora A., 451; George H., 299; Hannah L., 211, 297, 299; Hannah M., 158, 211, 299; Henry G., 299, 300; Ina M., 94, 342; James, 212, 298, 299; James L., 300; Jeremiah, 297; Jeremiah, Jr., 297; (Elder) Job S., 105, 211, 297-300, 302, 303, 478, 490, 518, 549, 609, 613; Josephine S., 299; Margaret, 298, 299; Mary A., 299, 446; Maud, 300; Nancy, 272, 299; Sarah, 297; Wallace, 300, 495; William S., 299, 590; Willis L., 300.  
HODGDON graveyard, 295.  
HODGES, Alton A., 398; Mary, 398; William H., 398.  
HODSDON. (See Hodgdon.)  
HOLBROOK, Abel, 360; Alfred, 10, 79, 283, 345, 352, 360, 361, 363, 383, 516, 525, 542-547, 551, 631; Benjamin, 283; Cyrus D., 510; Dorothy, 361; Ellen, 361; Emma, 575; Georgia A., 80; Horace W., 80, 360, 592; (Lieut.) James, 337, 345, 605; John C., 360, 592; Lee W., 360; Lewis, 360; Loiza, 473; Louisa, 79, 360; Mary E., 510; Nira C., 574-5; Orin B., 360; Rosanna, 360; Susan, 360; William, 575; William Harrison, 360, 361, 591.  
HOLDEN, Almira, 203; F. R., 472; Guy, 472; Jane, 472; Lydia, 454; Mary O., 472; Richard, 472; Samuel, 570.  
HOLLEY, Frank, 35.  
HOLLIS, Ann, 407; Mary, 212; Richard, 212.  
HOLMAN, Levi, 239; Relief, 239; William, 200.  
HOLMES, Evie, 106; George F., 620; Louise, 106; Mandane Van Duren, 106.



- HOLWAY, Eldora, 347, 550; Josiah, 347, 550.
- HOOPER, Edna, 431; Hannah K., 355; Mabel, 360; Orlando, 134; Owen, 356; Stirley, 405.
- HOUGHTON, Marshal, 378; Sarah M., 108.
- HOUSTON, Mary J., 163; Sally, 19.
- HOVEY, George, 439.
- HOWARD, Lucy, 195; Mary, 467; Mich S., 28, 467, 566; Olive C., 45; (Gen.) O. O., 500; Sally, 209, 308; Samuel, 626, 627.
- HOWE, (Col.), 613; Hannah, 503.
- HOWES, Caroline P., 552; George, 395; Martha, 395; Sarah, 91.
- HOWLAND, John, 565; Nellie, 565.
- HOYT, Albert, 407; Henry, 410; Ida, 407; Louise, 410.
- "HUCHINGS," David, 6.
- HUFF, (Mrs.) C. T., 570; Fannie D., 470; Noah, 456.
- HUFFMAN, Gertrude, 504.
- HUNNEWELL, Belle, 565; (Dr.) David S., 514; Elizabeth, 209; Emeline, 333; Hannah, 113, 153; John, 211; John, Jr., 625; Martha, 233; Rebecca, 129; (Mrs.) Samuel, 423; Viola, 514; William, 5.
- HUNT, (Capt.), 613.
- HUNTER, (Mrs.), 376.
- HURD, Anna, 361.
- HUSTON, Zacheus, 243, 625.
- HUTCHINS, Abbie M., 503; Abigail (Abihail), 42, 79, 525; Allie, 580, 585; Amos, 42, 43, 47, 49, 61, 79, 145, 261, 262, 264, 524, 525, 536, 537, 546, 549, 562, 568, 578, 624; Ann, 43, 525; Anna, 41; Annette 43; Arthur, 47; (Capt.) Asahel, 2, 22, 24, 34, 41, 42, 49, 57, 58, 61, 99, 107, 133, 284, 285, 402, 408, 519, 520, 524, 526, 588, 621, 624, 632; Asahel S., 46, 530; (Dr.) Asamuel, 2, 41, 49, 275; Asaph, 48; Asenath, 41; Benjamin, 47; Betsey, 41, 525; C., 293; Carrie E., 46, 164, 196, 392; Clarissa, 42; David, 48, 454; David W., 39, 48, 112, 142, 232, 275, 525; Ebenezer, 566; Eliakim, 48, 142; (Rev.) Elias, 48, 282; Elias, 525, 546, 551; Elmyra, 549; Emeline, 49, 502; Emery, 48; Emma E., 43; Enos, 49, 260, 293, 502, 503, 525; Fannie, 41; (Dr.) George W., 46, 196; Georgiana O., 43, 525, 538, 549, 575, 577; Hannah, 43, 47, 503; Harris, 43; Helen C., 47; Ira, 30, 41, 49; James, 43, 48, 239, 305; John, 40, 41; Laura, 503; Lewis, 382; Lizzie, 47; Lona, 523; Lorilla, 41; Lucinda, 42, 493; Lucy, 503, 525, 551; Lydia M., 525, 549; Lydia R., 43, 45, 46; Mahala, 571; Malone, 503; Martha C., 46; Mary, 48, 454; Mary E., 46; Mary M., 39; Mercy, 48, 112; Milford, 503, 525; Naomi, 42, 525; Nancy, 43; Nollis, 48; Olive, 43; Olive L., 43; Olive Robbins, 2, 5, 36-37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 49, 280, 285; Omar, 503; Otis, 503; Owen A., 43, 525, 536, 578; Paulina, 46, 525; Polly, 41, 42, 47, 58, 99, 588; Priscilla, 46, 530; Sally, 38, 41, 43, 49, 58, 526; (Capt.) Samuel, 26, 37-42, 49, 55, 111, 112, 233, 241, 612; (Rev.) Samuel, 48, 282, 287; Sarah, 48, 382; (Capt.) Seth T., 46, 47, 525, 588, 589; Susan, 454; Thomas, 41; Thurston, 503; Warren, 30, 42, 49, 395; William, 48; Zilpha R., 43.
- HUTCHINSON, Alma, 78; Charles, 299; Flora A., 362; Josephine S., 299.
- I
- INDIAN Ledge, 3, 414-415.
- INTERNATIONAL Paper Co., 421.
- IRELAND, Temple, 28.
- IRVINE, Nellie, 565, 578, 586.
- IVES, Thomas P., 18, 28.
- J
- JACKSON, Abel, 69, 399; Alice, 491, 565; Allen, 593; Almond, 396; Amos, 69, 70, 380, 383, 385, 399-400; Andrew W., 400; Bartlett, 385, 399; Benjamin, 399; Eliza, 400; Elizabeth, 356, 400; Emma J., 400, 474; Eudora, 396; Frank W., 400; Frederic A., 400; Henry, 491, 565; (Col.) Henry, 612; Lois, 398-401; (Col.) Michael, 280, 316; Molly, 399; Olive, 347, 400, 538-539; Rachel, 69, 399; Sarah, 383, 399; Sylvester, 64, 302, 356, 400, 474, 536; William R., 30, 64, 69, 70, 385, 398-400, 536, 538.
- JACOBS, Lizzie, 552, 582.
- JAGGER, Dollie S., 104, 573.
- JAMES, D. A., 582.
- JARVIS, Leonard, 8.
- JEFFRIES, Ella S., 330.
- JENNINGS, Betsey, 239; Rufus, 239.
- JEWETT, Clara, 176, 569; Clarissa, 353; Daniel W., 569; Flavilla, 569; James, 333; (Mrs.) James, 423; Lucy C., 568; Luella S., 484; Lyman C., 353, 482, 484, 562, 568; Miriam, 333; Nathan, 353; Solon, 634; Walter G., 569.
- JOHNSON, Betsey, 506; Charles F., 421; George, 163; Levi, 261; Medora, 163.
- JOHNSTON, Nellie, 472.
- JONES, Amos Y., 162; Benjamin F., 46; Daniel B., 57, 61; Ella J., 514; Frank, 575; Henry T., 514; Hulda, 106; John, 582; Jonas, 636; Mary E., 46; Nancy, 57, 61; Ruth, 226-227; Sarah, 582; Sibyl W., 162; Sophia, 471; Susan, 575; William, 148, 247.
- JORDAN, Olive, 290, 353; Samuel, 287.
- JOUDRY, Alice, 94.
- JUDKINS, Rose, 474; Sophia, 474.
- K
- KANE, Anne E., 16, 23, 25, 26, 422; Oliver, 16, 21, 25, 26, 134, 422.
- KANSAS, Relief Committee, 287.

- KEEFE, Hannah, 272; Robert, 352.  
 KEENE, Samuel M., 306; William, 306.  
 KEITH, Elbert, 157; Mary G., 157.  
 KENDALL, William, 627.  
 KENNEDY, Margaret, E., 58.  
 KENT, Edward, 561, 628.  
 KENT'S Hill Seminary, 304.  
 KEYES, (Col.) Dunforth, 611.  
 KIDDER, (Capt.) David, 604.  
 KIMBALL, Francis B., 579.  
 KING, Fred, 451, 585; Myra, 451, 585.  
 KINSLEY, Parmela, 579.  
 KIRBY, Helen, 45.  
 KITCHIN, Alonzo M., 398; Ellen, 398.  
 KNAPP, Elvira, 382.  
 KNOWLES, Arthur, 449; Daniel, 306-308, 449; Emeline, 449; Fred, 449; Hannah, 310; Laura T., 550, 552; Sabrina, 550, 577; Scott, 449; Thomas, 449.  
 KNOWLTON, A. A., 565; Alice, 395; Betsey, 395, 396; Caroline, 395, Ellie, 540; Flora, 582; Hannah, 395; Helen N., 94; Isaac, 395, 605; John, 395; John, Jr., 396, 584, 586; (Capt.) Joseph, XIV, 24, 107, 255, 256, 355, 356, 385, 394, 395, 396, 605, 622, 632; Joseph, Jr., 395; Josie, 582; Lydia C., 395; Martha, 395; Mary A., 395, 396; Nancy, 395, 396; Priscilla, 396; Sally, 395; William, 395.
- L**
- LADD, (Senator) Edwin F., 565.  
 LADIES' Aid, 271, 272.  
 LAMB, Mary, 406.  
 LAMSON, Mary, 386.  
 LANCASTER, Sarah, 339.  
 LANDER, Molly, 56.  
 LANDERS, C. H., 584; O. H., 583.  
 LANE, Althea D., 108; C., 153; David, 89; Eliza J., 122; F. Amy, 89; Sawyer, 218.  
 LANGLEY, James, 286.  
 LARRABEE, Earl G., 181; Flora, 181.  
 LAW, Catherine, 216, 222.  
 LAWRENCE, Catherine, 432; Hannah M., 94; Mary, 121.  
 LAWRY, Betsey, 101; Esther, 80.  
 LEACH, (Rev.) Zachariah, 282.  
 LEADBETTER, Benjamin, 484; Charles, 483, 484, 108; Emily F., 108; Lizzie W., 108; Susan B., 484.  
 LEARNED, (Gen.) Ebenezer, 319.  
 LEAVITT, Helen H., 107; John, 107; Miner La H., 107; (Capt.) Moses, 462, 610, 611.  
 LEE MAN, Caroline, 306, 307; Henry, 454; Hester, 454, 455; Lydia, 454; Mary, 454.  
 LEETE, Almira, 184, 516; (Capt.) Asa, 184, 516; (Gov.) William, 516.  
 LEMONT, (Capt.) Benjamin, 316.  
 LENNAN, JOHN, 296, 305, 306.  
 LEONARD, Adelaide, 391.  
 LESTER, Louisa, 425.  
 LEWIS, Charles, 164; Rachel, 396; Sarah A., 120; Vesta A., 164.  
 LIBBY, Abbie W., 197; Andrew D., 197; Andrew J., 196, 197, 380, 481, 619; (Mrs.) B. J., 407; Bert J., 197; Gertrude A., 197; Isaac, 516; John, 26, 242, 385, 471; John M., 197; Louisa W., 197; Morrison, 197.  
 LIBBEY, (Justice), 620.  
 LINCOLN, Levi, 626.  
 LISHERNESSE, Charles, 396; Cornelia, 396; Eudora, 396; Granville, 396, 605; Henry W., 396; Mark A., 395, 396; Mark, Jr., 396; Mary A., 395, 396; Ray L., XIV, 342.  
 LISHERNESSE farm, 57, 547.  
 LISHON, Fannie, 96.  
 LITCHFIELD, Harriet, 426; Lewis, 426; Mary, 426; Thomas C., 426.  
 LITHGOW, (Maj.) William, 611.  
 LITTLEFIELD, Adeline, 203; George, 203; Mary, 485.  
 LOCK, Edward, 613.  
 LOCKE, Bella, 392; (Elder) Edward, 42, 276, 279-281, 285, 374, 613; John, 392; Lucy, 303, 304; Mary, 392; Olive, 280, 285; Ward, 280, 287, 288.  
 LOGUE, Richard T., 596.  
 LOMBARD, Lizzie B., 170.  
 LONG Island, 207.  
 LONNELL, Esther P., 356; Joseph, 356.  
 LORD, Mary Ann, 500.  
 LOST Nation Schoolhouse, 310.  
 LOVEJOY, (Capt.) Abial, 206; Sophia, 366.  
 LOVELL, (Capt.) John, 237.  
 LOWELL, Albert, 192; Anna, 192; Climenia, 141, 192; Grace, 192; Jacob, 141, 192, 422; Jacob, Jr., 192; Jane, 192; John, 160, 192, 237; Jotham, 192; Lucy, 192; Lydia, 192; Martha, 192; Mary E., 287, 535; Mary T., 160; Stephen A., 535; William, 192; William E., 536.  
 LUCE, David, 369; E. B., 586; Frank, 582; James F., 287, 589; Mason, 474; Nellie M., 474; Orion F., 95; Polena M., 95.  
 LUCY (Luey), Peter, 596.  
 LUFKIN, Clarissa, 445; Herbert, 445.  
 LUMBER industry, 402-411.  
 LUNIS lot, 105.
- M**
- MADIGAN, John, 596.  
 MAGOON, Fred, 419; Mabel, 419.  
 MAINE, votes on State of, 629.  
 MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 326.  
 MALBON, Esther, 121; Milton, 121.  
 MALESKY, Mike, 81.  
 MALONE, Betsey, 67.  
 MANN, Ada, 228; Amos A., 504, 582; Catherine, 581, 582; (Dr.) Daniel D., 228; Edith, 228; George A., 228; Tryphena L., 228.



- MANNIX, (Capt.) D. Pratt, 642; Romaine, 642.  
 MANSION Place, 298.  
 MANSON, Frank G., 574; Mildred, 574.  
 MANTOR, Anna H., 116; Asa M., 334; Ben, 334, 575; Ella, 572; Ellen, 572; George, 243, 393, 572; (Mrs.) George, 116; Helen C., 60; James, 623; Luke, 572; Roe E., 565, 586; Sarah, 243, 393, 572; Walon, 393, 570, 572; (Mrs.) Walon, 570.  
 MAPES, Lydia, 212.  
 MARDEN, Judith, 461.  
 MARRIAGE records, 693-730.  
 MARSH, Almedia, 212; Edward E., 212; Hannah, 239; Nathan, 239.  
 MARSHALL, C. C., 631; Mary, 538; Sarah J., XIV; 538.  
 MARSTON, Anna T., 70; Betsey, 67; Joseph, 70; Mabel, 583.  
 MARTIN, (Capt.) Isaac, 611; Nathaniel, 3, 7, 135, 151, 172, 238, 612, 613; Nathaniel, Jr., 217, 238, 608, 609; Violet, 609.  
 MASON, Alden F., 562; John, 462; (Mrs.) Vincent, 445.  
 MASONIC Lodge at North Anson, 58, 406.  
 MATTHEWS, George F., 505; John, 101; Vivian, 505.  
 MATTISON house, 353.  
 MAXIM, Hannah, 305.  
 MAXWELL, (Capt.) Hugh, 613.  
 MAY, S. E., 481.  
 MAYNARD, Abigail, 122; Ella, 516; Joseph, 612; Rosetta, 109; Sally, 122.  
 MAYO, Emma, 356.  
 McALPIN, Alice, 550; S. H., XIV, 550.  
 McClURE, Cristal D., 455.  
 McCOBB, (Col.) Samuel, 316, 611, 612.  
 McCOY, Dorcas, 292.  
 McCRAY, Carrie B., 224; John J., 224.  
 McDONALD, Christie, 433; John, 596.  
 McFADDEN, Abigail, 4, 191; Achsa J., 59, 195, 526; Andrew, 59, 133, 146, 186, 193-196, 209, 523, 559, 561; Angelina, 195; Barzilla S., 194, 587, 603; Betsey, 193; Carrie E., 46, 196, 392, 527, 578, 579, 584; Edith C., 195, 396, 526, 527; Elhanan W., 195; Elizabeth, 194; Gorham P., 301; Grace, 186, 192; Hannah, 98, 169, 186, 188, 191, 192, 193; James, 186-188, 193; Jane, 67, 192; John 10, 11, 120, 188, 194, 364, 496, 500, 561, 621, 626, 628, 632; Lovinia, 100, 194, 499, 500; Lucinda, 193; Lucy, 186, 192, 194, 195, 210, 211, 216, 364; Lydia, 192, 216, 225; Martha, 192; Martha S., 194; Mary 191, 195; Minerva L., 195; Ozias H., 195, 196, 391, 481, 526, 577, 578, 592, 593, 606, 618; Rebecca, 168, 187, 188, 192; Ruth, 193; Sarah A., 120, 194; Sebastian S., 194, 603; Thomas, 3, 5, 27, 28, 38, 98, 152, 169, 186-188, 191-195, 212, 247, 248, 275, 496, 499, 578, 612, 638; Thomas, Jr., 57, 100, 194, 499, 500; Thomas J., 193; Willard C., 194, 301, 368, 500; Zilpha, 195.  
 McFADDEN family, 69, 184, 187, 188, 191.  
 McFADDEN property, 85.  
 McGOOKIN, W., 157.  
 McINTYRE, Byron, 451, 565; Charles, 120; Etta L., 579, 584; Leslie, 565; Lucy E., 120; Mae, 451; Maud, 565.  
 McKEAN, Betsey, 396; Harper B., 396; John 396; Priscilla, 396.  
 McKENNEY, Abraham, 355; Alvina, 355; Annah, 194; Benjamin C., 75, 355, 543, 546, 547, 593, 606; Betsey, 170; Caroline P., 356; Charles, 355; Cyrus, 212; Daniel, 194; David, 95, 200; David G., XIV, 355, 356, 359, 395, 547, 550, 631; Diadamia, 75; Elizabeth, 356; Elizabeth M., 400; Emma, 356; George W., 63, 79, 351, 355, 543; Hannah K., 355; Henry, 170; James, 39, 275, 311, 355, 356, 624, 636; James, Jr., 355, 543; Jane, 68, 210, 513; Jesse, 355; John W., 355; Joseph K., 355; Katherine, 40, 95; Lavinia, 212; Lucy, 79, 355; Lydia, 552; Margaret, 579; Mary A., 355; Myra, 355; Nancy, 396; Rufina, 63, 355; Sally, 395; Samuel, 355; Sarah, 56, 95, 355; Walter C., 283, 302, 311, 356, 586; William H., 302, 346, 354, 355, 356, 542, 543, 593, 631; Winfield S., 355; Wiseman, 355, 359.  
 "MacKINNEY," James, 6.  
 McLAUGHLIN, Nettie, 582.  
 McLEAN, Carrie, 578; W. E., 578.  
 McLELLAN, (Capt.), 297.  
 McMURDIE, Edmund, 59; George E., 59; Oxias H., 59; O. A., 59.  
 McPHEARSON, Anna, 202.  
 MERRICK, Catherine A., 327, 550; Hiram G., 327, 550.  
 MERRILL, Asa, 623; Flora E., 455; Hannah, 366; (Elder) Mark, 286, 309; Mary, 145.  
 MERRY, Ada, 228; Asa, 116; Emeline B., 573; Estelle, 573; Harriet T., 120, 572, 573; Henry B., 120, 121, 572; Jane, 369; John, 228; Katherine, 116; Sally, 116.  
 METCALF, David, 99; John, 85; Susannah, 432.  
 MEXICAN War Volunteers, 603.  
 MICHAEL, George, 38, 87, 233, 234; Mindwell, 139.  
 "MIDCALF," John, 6.  
 MILLAY, Albert E., 566; Edgar, 543, 552, 553, 565, 566, 583; Gertrude, 565, 583; (Elder) Samuel D., 296, 307-309.  
 MILLER, James, 157; Laura, 157; Lizzie, 182.  
 MILLS, David T., 420; S. C., 421.  
 MITCHELL, Crosby, 239; Dominicus, Jr., 503; Eliza, 398; John, 367; (Mrs.) L. E., 407; L. L., 503; Polly, 239.  
 MONTGOMERY, (Capt.) Paul, 467, 609.

- MOODY, Joseph, 239; Rhoda, 239.  
 MOOR (Moore), Abraham, 231;  
 (Maj.) John, 106, 231, 238, 240,  
 575, 623; Joseph, 231.  
 MOORE, Adella V., 135, 141, 142,  
 422, 579; Albert, 198; Alice,  
 XIV, 550, 575, 582; Amanda,  
 227; Asa W., 240, 285, 575;  
 Betsey, 170; Charles, 230, 575;  
 Cyrus, 565; Dennis, 240, 285;  
 Dolly, 144; Edward B., 540;  
 Esther, 99, 109; Goff, 170, 231;  
 Goff, Jr., 198; George H., 240,  
 575; Hannah, 240; Henry, 386;  
 Jane, 141; John, Jr., 114, 238;  
 Joseph, 231, 240; Lora, 565, 575,  
 586; Lydia, 423; Malinda, 491;  
 Mary T., 386; Nira C., 574, 575;  
 Robert, 144; Samantha, 144,  
 574; William, 540.  
 MOORE Island, 198, 207.  
 MOOSEHEAD Pulp & Paper Co.,  
 421.  
 MORE, John, 6.  
 MOREY, Viola A., 77.  
 MORGAN, Hannah, 502; Henry, 502.  
 MORIN, Abbie, 487; Abigail, 486;  
 Celestia E., 486; (Dr.) Harry  
 F., 487; J. Williams, 486, 590;  
 John W., 486; M. Lemont, 484,  
 487; Martin, 486; Nancy, A.,  
 486; Nellie I., 487, 579; Stephen  
 B., 484, 487.  
 MORRELL, Bertha, 516.  
 MORRILL, Elizabeth, 145; Lot M.,  
 109, 629; (Col.) W. G., 346-347.  
 MORRIS, Retta, 504.  
 MORRISON, Abbie W., 197; Hallie,  
 394; John W., 394.  
 MORROW, Emma S., 95; John, 95.  
 MORSE, Atwood, 11, 340; (Col.)  
 Elias, 341; Nathaniel W., 226;  
 Sarah, 226; William, 341.  
 MORTON, Calton O., 70; Mercy, 70;  
 Sally, 351.  
 MOULTON, Abigail E., 440; Abi-  
 gail M., 123, 439, 442; Abigail  
 P., 451; Addie F., 442; Ai, 98,  
 158, 299, 446, 483, 584, 607; Au-  
 gustus, 440; B. Franklin, 228,  
 438, 451, 551, 574; B. Randall,  
 446, 458; (Deacon) Benjamin  
 R., 31, 306, 310, 438, 450, 452,  
 453, 457, 458, 468, 549, 584; Bert  
 H., 441; Betsey, 439, 440, 468;  
 (Dr.) C. A., 440-441; Carrie E.,  
 441; Charity B., 440, 457; Clar-  
 issa, 445; Dennis, 445; Eliza  
 E., 442; Elizabeth B., 422, 451,  
 584; Emily M., 442; Emily S.,  
 451, 454; Emma M., 442, 473;  
 Eri, 439; Eri S., 442; Esther  
 C., 451; Esther T., 440; Ethel  
 M., 441; Eunice F., 442, 445;  
 Flora A., 451; Francis B., 442;  
 George, 446; George W., 442;  
 Grace, 433; Hannah, 452; Han-  
 nah E., 446; Harriet S., 442;  
 Hazel, 442; Herbert, 445; Heze-  
 kiah, 450, 452; Homer R., 440;  
 J. Williamson (Wimp), 299, 359,  
 440, 547, 625; James S., 442;  
 (Col.) Jeremiah, 437; John W.,  
 439; Josephine A., 228, 565, 574;  
 (Brig. Gen.) Jonathan, 437;  
 Jonathan, 445; Jonathan C.,  
 438, 445, 468; Jonathan F., 31,  
 307, 337, 435, 437, 438, 445, 451,  
 452, 459, 467; Joseph Orlando,  
 440, 592; Julia, 442; Laura M.  
 (Mae L.), 446; Lorenzo E., 442;  
 Lorenzo H., 440, 441, 457; Love,  
 450, 452, 468; Love P., 451, 455,  
 585; Lucinda, 446, 452; Lydia,  
 437, 452; Lydia S., 451, 469;  
 Mabel, 440; Margaret F., 451;  
 Mary A., 158, 299, 439, 446, 483;  
 Mary F., 451; (Capt.) Nathan-  
 iel B., 31, 123, 438, 439, 605;  
 Nathaniel B., Jr., 440; Newell,  
 440; Octavia H., 442; Octavia  
 W., 440; (Rev.) Oliver, 10, 295,  
 306-308, 310, 445, 452, 458, 549,  
 584; Oliver J., 446, 584, 589, 590;  
 Philander M., 440; Philena, 439;  
 Rhoda, 439; Rosanna, 445;  
 Rose P., 446; Sanborn, 442;  
 Sarah, 439, 440; Sarah W., 306,  
 440; Sarepta, 228, 574; Susan,  
 306, 445-447, 452; Warren, 439;  
 Wilfred, 440; William W., 442,  
 473, 456.  
 MOWATT, Albert A., 504; Jessie  
 D., 504; Vivian, 505.  
 MULLEN, Abigail P., 451, 452; Ab-  
 ram S., 337, 370, 438, 452; Archa,  
 446, 451, 452, 593; Benjamin,  
 452; Daniel, 436, 446, 451, 452,  
 539, 628; Daniel, Jr., 451, 452;  
 Ezra, 436; Jane, 451; Joel, 10,  
 452; John, 208, 223, 354, 370,  
 436, 452; Jonathan, 451; Lu-  
 cinda, 446, 452; Lydia M., 75;  
 Nancy, 451; Ozias, 451, 452;  
 Philena, 439; Polly, 370; Sally,  
 208, 223; Sophia, 452; Thomas  
 J., 218, 451, 593.  
 MURPHY, Aura E., 473, 583; James,  
 473, 583.
- ## N
- NEMO, Nancy, 225.  
 NEVILLE, Susie, 578.  
 NEW Portland, date of settling,  
 231; highway, 273.  
 NEWELL, Emma L., 585; John J.,  
 94, 586; Laurette, 94, 586.  
 NEWTON, Ella, 272.  
 NICHOLS, Alvah, XIV, 62, 536, 538;  
 Izetta, 392; Jennie, XIV, 538,  
 565; Robert, 62, 538; Sarah J.,  
 XIV, 538.  
 NIGHTENGALE, Elizabeth, 21, 24,  
 26, 28; John C., 18, 21; Joseph,  
 15-21; Joseph, Jr., 21; Mary R.,  
 18, 21; William, 21; see also,  
 Clarke & Nightengale.  
 NILES, Cornelius B., 34; Emma F.,  
 34; Harry, 34; Mary, 34.  
 NINE Mile Falls, 231.  
 NOBLE, Rebecca, 468.  
 NOLAND, Matthew, 596.  
 NOLLETT, Louis, 499, 500.  
 NORRIDGEWOCK, date of settling,  
 231.  
 NORRIS, (Mrs.) Charles, 34.  
 NORTH, (Capt.) William, 612.  
 NORTH Anson, postmasters, 166,  
 275, 528.  
 NORTON, Carrie, 576; Charles C.,  
 576; Charles D., 94; Charlotte,



- 576; David B., 514, 573; Deidamia, 514; Delmont, 474; Elizabeth P., 549, 575; Ethel, 212; Florence, 474; Henry, 623; Joe, 208, 212; John W., 576; Lydia, 576; Mary S., 576; Maryetta, 121; Phoebe, 227; R. G., 576; Samuel, 527, 575, 576; Sarah F., 576; Winifred, 94; Zina, 121.
- NUTTER, Annie J., 585; Betsey, 95, 609; Mary, 609; Richard, 95, 217, 608, 609.
- NUTTING, Abiah, 513; Augusta, 432; Catherine, 432; Elizabeth B., 171; Esther C., 451; John, 171, 243, 451; Josiah, 513; Leah, 513; Mary, 184, 243, 512, 513; Sarah, 242; Susan, 93, 243; Warren, 242, 243, 432, 514.
- NYE, Charles, 48; Cora, 426.
- O**
- ODER, Sarah, 504.
- OLD Colony Historical Society, 12.
- OLIVER, (Rev.) Thomas, 283.
- OSBORNE, Mary H., 392.
- OTIS, (Mrs) Glen R., 237.
- P**
- PAGE, Abbie M., 503; Abigail E., 440; Samuel, 440.
- PAIN (Paine), David, 6; Isabillah, 6; James, 133; John, 290, 291; Joseph, 6; Rachel, 5; William, 287, 291, 292.
- PAINE, A. H., 539; Almeda W., 540; Almira, 184, 516; (Capt.) Asa, 184, 281, 287, 516, 539; Austin H., 539, 540; Betsey, 281; Celestia N., 325, 539; Cordelia P., 184, 515; Ellen, 549, 550; Ellen F., 539, 540; Eugene B., 99; Eveline, 184; Fayette M., 94, 578; Frost, 539; George E., 521, 539; James, 133, 281, 291, 540, 547; Jeanette, 184, 515; John, 275, 280, 284, 305, 529; (Rev.) John, 280, 284, 290, 291, 516; John A., 292; John S., 284; Joseph, 241; Josiah, 285; Josiah P., 56, 184, 280, 539; Josiah P., Jr., 56; Lydia, 281; Mary C., 540; Parker, 281; Parker J., 540; Parmelia, 56, 280, 539, 579; Polly, 549; Rebecca, 184; Ruth, 312; Sally, 281; Samuel S., 281, 540; Sarah, 286, 292, 578, 579; Sarah C., 539; Sarah J., 94, 284; Simeon, 65, 93, 281, 284, 539; Susan, 281; Susie, 578, 582; Sybil, 539, 549, 550, 551, 562; T. F., 539; Thomas, 286; William, 287, 291, 292; (Rev.) William, 56, 184, 280, 281, 312, 540; William B., 291, 292; William S., 281, 540.
- PALMER, Abigail, 95; Albert, 5, 38; Foster S., 95, 437, 486; Harriet, 286, 537, 550; (Dr.) Isaac, 286, 537; Lydia, 376; Mercy, 486.
- PARADICE, (Mrs.) George, 271, 328.
- PARKER, Betsey, 276, 312, 315, 525; Esther, 240; Josiah 240; (Capt.) Josiah, 6, 39, 232, 239, 257, 276, 280, 312, 319, 387, 395, 525; Parmelia, 280; Ruth, 312.
- PARKHURST, Sarah, 333.
- PARKMAN, Maud A., 565, 579.
- PARKS, Gorham, 301, 628.
- PARLIN, Asa, 226; Catharina, 226; Elizabeth, 203; James Justin, 117, 577, 620; John T., 353; Nancy, 353; (Capt.) Silas, 4, 608.
- PARSONS, Fred S., 342; J. C., 565.
- PARTRIDGE, Amos, 38.
- PATCH, Mary, 234.
- PATTEN, Augusta, 432; Benjamin, 431; Catherine, 432; Ernest E., 432; George C., 23, 432, 562; George W., 432, 483; James S., 310; John, 86; Joseph, 431-432. See Patten.
- PATTERSON, Analostine, 209; Art-visor, 579; David, 574; David H., 107; Ellen, 574; G. M., 584; Harriet, 574; Horace, 574; Irena, 141; Julia E., 398; Mahlon, 574; Mildred, 574; Ortinsa, 579; Sarah, 565, 574; Thomas, 209; Wesley T., 141.
- PATTERSON bridge, 90, 91.
- PATTIN, Thomas, 4.
- PAUL, Almeda, 578; (Dr.) C. Almon, 487; (Dr.) Frank, 578; Mary E., 487; (Dr.) Willard A., 562.
- PEABODY, Caroline B., 410.
- PEASE, Charles, 610; Josiah, 306, 309; Mary, 382.
- PEASLEE, Wallis, 582.
- PELTON, George C., 520.
- PENOBSCOT Expedition, 611, 612.
- PEPPERELL, (Sir) William, 319, 320.
- PERKINS, Achsa, 580; Emma F., 538; Fidelia, 127; James, 538; Levi H., 620.
- PETERS, (Chief Justice), 620.
- PHELPS, Lily, 504; (Mrs.) Wilfred, 400.
- PHILBROOK, Ellen M., 578.
- PHILLIPS, Cynthia, 333, 423; Deborah, 372, 373; Milton, 570; Susannah, 101.
- PICKARD, Rosanna, 445.
- PIERCE, Abigail, 512; Adelaide, 391; Anna, 56, 387; Ann E., 393; Benjamin, 24, 57, 58, 62, 64, 134, 195, 252, 253, 255, 256, 339, 354, 385-387, 389, 394, 396, 520, 524, 526, 527, 622, 636; Benjamin F., 392; Calvin, 5, 191; Charles, 512; Clara M., 394; David, 5, 191, 386; David W., 23, 62, 392, 393, 394, 396, 527, 552; Mrs. David, 272; Edith C., 195, 391, 526, 550; Edith M., 62, 394, 527, 578; Eleanor C., 392, 527; Ella M., 393; Emma F., 62, 272, 394, 474, 527; Emma M., 330; Ethel S., 640; Flora E., 394, 474; Fostena, 393; Frank A., 62, 393; Fred B., 62, 393, 399; George A., 62, 393, 456; George W., 392, 393; Grant, 339, 639, 640; Hannah, 56, 61, 195, 386, 394; Harriett E., 392, 538, 550; Henry C., 339, 340, 392, 640; Isaac, 393; Izetta, 392; Jesse, 419; (Lieut.) John, 57, 58, 68, 70, 385, 386, 393,

- 394, 613; John, Jr., 10, 11, 60, 64, 65, 261, 284, 285, 338, 385, 387, 389, 392, 394, 426, 523, 524, 527, 529, 570, 630, 636; John, 3rd, 64, 392, 394, 536, 571, 593, 607; John Bartlett, 389-991, 639; Lincoln, 640; Lois H., 386; Luther, 5, 170, 185, 191; Mary, 392, 394; Mary H., 392; Mary L., 386; Mary T., 386; Mary W., 385; Merari S., 393, 571; Olive, 392-394, 527; Osbourne, 539; Rebecca, 187, 191, 195; Rosie, 339, 585; Sarah, 61, 339, 387, 392, 426; Sarah J., 243, 571; Sarah W., 70, 385, 388; Simeon C., 392; Sophronia, 392, 394; Stephanus, 392-393; Susannah, 170, 185; Sybil, 539; Walter, 393; (Dr.) Walter M., 393.
- PIERCE Steam Heating Co., 390.
- PILLSBURY, Bion B., 58; Carroll E., 58; Eben F., 58, 526, 538, 617, 628; Eleanor, 526, 538; Mae Kimball, 58.
- PINKHAM, Milton, 455.
- PIPER, Sarah W., 440.
- PISHON, Betsey, 232.
- PLACE, (Capt.), 105, 611.
- PLAIZE, Carrie L., 484; Charles, 484.
- PLYMOUTH Company, 8.
- POLLARD, Mary, 582; Mary A., 93.
- POMEROY, Elizabeth, 366; Richard, 202, 366.
- POOLER, Marcia, 145; Martha, 457; Samuel, Jr., 145; William, 457.
- POOR, Benjamin, plat of Hallowell, 9; survey by, 12, 13, 20.
- POPE, (Gen.), 590.
- PORTER, (Capt.), 613; Gould A., 334, 583; James, 627; Mabel, 583.
- POTTER, A. W., 489; Benjamin, 375; Huldah, 375; Laura J., 489.
- POWNA LBORO. See Wiscasset.
- PRATT, Evie, 106; Lydia E., 570; Martin V., 106.
- PRAY, John H., 406.
- PREBLE, Lepha C., 203.
- PRIME, (Col.), 611.
- PRINCE, Helen A., 92, 326.
- PRIVATEERS, 15, 16.
- PROVIDENCE merchants, close out Embden investments, 27-28.
- PSHAW, Adaline, 80.
- PULLEN, Mark L., 565; Sylvia L., 121.
- PURINGTON, Addie P., 534; Builah F., 535; Charles, 530, 538; Collamore, 288, 289, 530, 581; Delia F., 208, 530; Elisha, 47, 208, 283, 287, 394, 509, 529-534, 536, 562, 568, 581, 582, 593, 625; Elisha Elmore, 530, 535; Emma, 530, 535; Frank H., 534, 535; Frank O., 208, 530, 533-535; George C., 208, 521, 526, 530, 533, 534; George C., Jr., 534; George C., 3rd., 534; Harriet Ann, 529, 530, 533, 581; (Rev.) Humphrey, 529; Humphrey, 60, 64, 277, 285, 287, 290, 309, 394, 529, 530, 609, 624, 636, 629; Margaret, 581; Mary Ella, 287, 530, 535; Priscilla, 529, 530, Sarah C., 530, 534, (Sister), 289.
- PURINGTON farm, 168.
- PUTMAN, Sarah, 580.

## Q

- QUEENSTOWN, 6; origin of name, 148; settlers, 148-165. (See also Embden.)
- QUINT, Ann, 43, 525; Anna, 361, 362; Betsey, 361, 362; Charles, 362; Daraxy, 362; David, Jr., 374; Eleanor H., 426; Eliza, 362; Everett, XIV., 550; John, 68; Judith, 95; Lydia, 362, 363; Mary, 362, 363; May, 546; May L., 398; Nahum, 95, 292, 361, 547; Olive, 374; Rachel, 346; Robert, 75, 348, 362, 363, 370; Rosanna, 68; Sarah, 362; Silas H., 362; Sophia, XIV., 550; Susan P., 281; William, 24, 281, 292, 361-363, 547, 549.
- QUINT farms, 9, 24, 76, 79.
- QUINT'S mill, 622.

## R

- RAILROADS, 615-620.
- RAND, Abigail, 466.
- RANDALL, Achsa, 580; Benjamin, 279, 282; Margaret, 581.
- RANDOLPH, Sarah, 579.
- RASLE, Father, 415.
- RAWSON, (Dr.) George B., 633.
- RAYMOND, (Dr.) David H., 412.
- RAZEE, Ina M., 94, 342; Otis, 94, 342.
- READ, (Col.) James, 40, 612; John, 8.
- RECORD, Daniel, 275, 280, 582; Lana, 243, 582, 586.
- REDINGTON, Samuel, 234.
- REDMOND, Anna, 491; Celestia E., 486, 490; George K., 106, 490, 491, 582; Henrietta W., 106, 490, 582; John, 486, 490, 518; John F., 490; Lavonia, 486, 490; Leo I., 106; Marcellus, 491; Walter, 491.
- REED, (Col.) 611; Harold, 227; Lelia, 227; Susie, 565.
- REIRDON, Elizabeth, 194.
- REMICK, Clara, 585.
- REVERE, Paul, 316.
- REVOLUTION, American, list of soldiers, 199-200; 610-614.
- RHODE Island men, purchase Bristol Academy township, 13-14.
- RICE, Aaron, 512; Carrie, 470; Martha, 243, 512; Martha A., 242; Mary T., 162; Moses, 242; Thomas, 627.
- RICHARDSON, Cora E., 60; Daniel, 306-309; Eben, 232; Eunice, 309; Joanna, 306; Josiah, 396; Levi, 565; Mahala, 127; Martha, 396; Minnie, 585; Phebe, 306; Polly, 454.
- RICKER, Julia A., 163.
- RINES, Anna, 41.
- RING, Daniel, 98; Lydia, 98.



- ROBBINS, Elijah, 323; George, 517; (Dr.) Horace M., 517; Olive, 39, 40; Mary S., 78.
- ROBERTS, Ben, 565; Bertha, 565; Sarah, 235.
- ROBINSON, Anna, 491; Catherine, 94; Elwin, 333; Evie, 182, 571, 585; G. H., 489; Harriet F., 489; Laura J., 489; Mary C., 141; Nellie, 333; Seth, 94; W. C., 585.
- ROCHESTER, N. H., 297.
- ROGERS, Anson, 225; Lucy, 99; Pauline, 585; (Capt.) Robert, 99; Warren, 338, 545.
- ROLFE, Stephen, 339.
- ROLLINS, Rachel B., 70; Samuel, 70.
- ROSE, Margaret, 99.
- ROSS, Daniel B., 570; Helen, XIII.
- ROW. (See Rowe.)
- ROWE, Abigail, 152, 315; Abraham, 113, 121, 149, 152, 153, 159, 160, 238, 243, 244, 522; Aby, 159; Adaline, 158; Addie M., 158; Albina, 120, 158; Alvira, 454; Amanda, 158; Barton, 157; Belinda, 159; Benjamin, 153, 159; Betsey, 152, 160; Caroline W., 158; Christiana C., 158, 175; Clarissa, 159; Daniel, 160, 454; Daniel F., 160; Daniel M., 239; David M., 160; David S., 157; Elizabeth, 160; Emily, 160, 239; Etta, 300; Eveline, 218; Fannie M., 158, 159, 242; Fanny S., 157; Freeman, 158; Hannah, 159; Henrietta W., 158, 580; Isaac, 152, 160; James, 152, 160; James S., 159; Jennie N., 160; Jenny, 157; Jesse, 153, 159, 160; Jessy, 157; John, 152-154, 157-160, 214, 519, 523, 633; (Rev.) John, 154, 157, 295; John G., 159; Joseph, 105, 153, 159, 239; Kitty, 152; Laura, 157; Lucinda, 159; Lucy A., 160; Lydia, 153; Lydia A., 157; Lyman, 160, 218; Mary, 158; Mary A., 158; Mary G., 157; Mary T., 160; Nabby, 160; Olestine, 158; (Capt.) Paul, 120, 153, 154, 158, 159; Paul B., 158, 175, 580; Polly, 154; Samuel M., 160; Sarah, 159, 447; Seldon, 158; Solomon, 159, 309; Susan, 160, 448; Sybil, 158; Thankful, 154, 158; Vesta G., 158; Winthrop, 613.
- ROWELL, Emily S., 223; Frederick, 223; Joseph, 73.
- RUNDLETT, Elizabeth, 223.
- RUSSELL, Ada, 360; Charles, 361; Eliza, 79; Joseph, 4; Mary, 217; Minnie E., 580; S., 310; Solomon, 4; Sukey W., 449.
- S
- SAFFORD, Adebort L., 586.
- SALLEY (Sally), Abram, 242; Anna, 488; Caroline, 243; Caroline C., 116; Climena, 243, 549, 572; Corinne, 243; Cyrus, XIV, 158, 159, 202, 214, 242, 492, 572; Daniel, 2, 26, 230, 241, 320, 612, 613; David, 106; Edwin, 242; Elias, 242, 255, 492, 502, 545-547; Fanny, 243; Fannie M., 158, 159, 242; Frederic, 243; Harriet, 243; Harrison, 565, 584; Hiram, 159, 242, 490, 492; Isaac, 100, 159, 230, 241, 260, 490, 492, 518, 566; Issac, Jr., 242, 243, 502, 571, 572; (Dr.) Isaac Lee, 243, 578, 582, 584; Jacob, 242; Joe, XIV; John, 636; John M., 243; Joseph, 243; Joshua, 243; Lana, 121, 243; Lilla B., 243, 578; Lydia, 242; Mary, 486; Marjorie, 243; Martha, 243; Martha A., 242; Martha M., 272; Mary, 242, 502; Mary A., 106; Mendum, 360; Nancy, 242; (Mrs.) O. A., 272; Olive, 243; Orrin, 243; Owen, 243; Paulina B., 243; Rhoda, 490; Sally, 100, 241; Sarah, 242, 360; Sarah J., 243, 393, 571, 572; Susan, 431; Thomas, 567, 568; Tilson D., 243, 572; Uriah, 242, 546, 547; Walter, 243; William, 241, 243, 486, 562.
- SALTER, (Capt.) Titus, 611.
- SANBORN, Hannah, 395; James, 439; Sarah, 437, 439.
- SANFORD, George, 73; Nancy, 73.
- SAVAGE, Abigail, 100, 105, 500; Abram, 101; Addie G., 109; Alice M., 109, 552, 585; Almeda, 102; Althea D., 108; Amon, 107; Anna, 210; Annah, 99, 177, 241, 378, 428, 499; Anne S., 102, 109; Anson, 105; Asher, 107; Bessie, 105; Betsey, 99, 101, 112, 241, 310, 346, 499, 500; Betsey P., 281; Bryant N., 75, 76, 109, 552; Calvin W., 573; Chandler, 107, 108, 467, 471; Charles, 41, 69, 99, 100; Charles H., 109; Charles J., 108, 476, 483; (Mrs.) Charles J., 583; Christopher C. (Clum), 107, 108, 301; Daniel, 101, 104, 416, 561; Danville L., 104; Deborah, 98, 107, 297, 376; Dolly, 104, 573; Dolly W., 102, 427; ("Dr.") Edward, 2, 25, 52, 60, 61, 64, 67, 73, 101-104, 128, 152, 172, 188, 193, 243, 251, 259, 282, 310, 316, 378, 380, 416, 422, 523, 529, 562, 612, 623, 625, 632; Edwin R., 108, Elbridge 101, 104, 419, 427, 573, 588; Eliza, 106; Emily F., 108; Emma, 109; Ephraim, 99, 107, 111, 232; Esau, 106, 107; Estelle, 573; Esther, 99, 109; Fanny, 208; Forrest E., 109, 552; Frank J., 109; Gardner W., 108; George E., 108, 297; Georgia E., 109; Hannah, 100, 170, 186; Harold, 105; Harriet, 107; Helen H., 107; Henrietta W., 106, 490, 582; Henry, 102, 109, 483; Herbert, 100-101, 105, 106, 211, 215; Horace, 109, 552; Hulda, 106; Isaac, 98-99, 107, 108, 110, 188, 286, 297, 376, 378, 446, 471, 607; Jacob, 6, 100, 106, 107, 170, 188, 201, 231, 241; Jacob, Jr., 100, 106; Jacob, 2nd, 99, 107, 297; James, 99, 100, 101, 105, 110, 113, 177, 188, 192, 210, 241, 376, 378, 428; James, Jr., 99; Jane, 108; Jefferson, 104,

- 573, 588; Jesse, 105; Joanna, 101; John, 281; John G., 22, 91, 100, 105, 208, 492; Joseph, 99, 109, 377, 378, 499, 500; Joseph L., 101, 102; Josie, 108; Jotham, 107, 109; (Mrs.) L. B., 48; Livonia, 105; Lizzie W., 108; Lovinah, 100, 194; Lucinda, 108; Lucy, 99, 101; Lussana G., 109; Lydia, 105, 108; Mandane Van Duren, 106; Margaret R., 41, 99; Mark, 106, 108; Martha, 101, 105, 192, 573; Mary, 73, 91, 98, 99, 107, 188; Mary Ann, 106, 108, 109, 301; May E., 108; Mercy, 105; (Rev.) Minot J., 79, 101, 102; Molly, 101; Mortimer, 104; Nancy, 98, 107, 471; Nathan H., 108, 301, 476; Newman A., 109; Olestin W., 108; Olive, 69, 99; Olive R., 297; Oscar E., 108; Owen, 108; Parmelia, 101, 128; Parthenia, 107, 569; Patience, 101; Philomel, 75, 109; Polly, 41, 42, 100, 106, 588; Reuben, 22, 24, 100, 105, 192, 194, 298, 378, 492, 499, 500, 518; Reuben, Jr., 105, 573; Robert R., 109; Rose, 108; Rosetta, 109; Roy M., 108, 471; Rufus, 105, 106, 211, 215; Ruth, 376; Sabrina, 102; Sally, 100, 101, 104, 211, 241; Salome, 106; (Rev.) Samuel, 102, 107, 108, 286, 296, 297, 301, 450, 580, 625; Sarah, 583; Sarah J., 619; Sarah Jane, 108, 301; Sarah Marita, 108; Sarah O., 573; Sullivan, 107; Sumner, 108; Susan, 79, 101; Susan J., 108, 467; Susannah, 101; Tamson, 99, 177; Thomas J., 102, 104, 606; Vesta L., 109; W. H., 483; Ward S., 208; Wilbur H., 109; William, 101; (Rev.) William H., 101, 102; Winslow N., 108.
- SAVAGE family, 191.
- SAWTELL, Polly C., 485.
- SAWYER, Albina, 395; Anna, 395; Emeline, 395; Emma F., 538; Ephraim, 25, 57, 369, 385, 387, 394, 395, 524, 633; Fanny S., 157; Herbert, 157; Levi, 395; Sophronia, 395; Sylvanus, 233; Viola, 395; William, 395.
- SAXON, Carlyle, 504; Clara M., 504; Curtis, 504; Jacqueline, 504.
- SCALES, (Rev.) Ebenezer, 282.
- SCHOOLS, census, 558, 561; costs, 560, 561, 566; funds for, 558, 561, 562, 567; state legislation, 558, 559; taxes, 33. (See also Embden.)
- SCHULTZ, Mary I., 454.
- SCOTT, Ada A., 578.
- SCRIBNER, Anna T., 70; Robert, 70.
- SELDEN, Calvin, 603.
- SEVEN Mile Brook, designated all of Embden, 233; naming of 230-231; settlement of, 2, 5, 7; teachers, 521-556.
- SEVERENCE, Eliza, 73.
- SEWELL, Henry, 626; (Rev.) William, 35; (See Small).
- SHATTUCK, Addie P., 128.
- SHEAFF, (Mrs.) R. L., 346.
- SHEPARD, James E., 591.
- SHERBURNE, Emma J., 223; (Col.) Henry, 612.
- SHERWIN, (Lt. Col.), 609; (Rev.) Fred B., 470.
- SIMMONS, Augustine, 100; Elizabeth, 580; Helen C., 47; Lizzie, 47; Wilbur C., 47.
- SKILLINGS, Angier, 218; Betsey, 217; Edith, 218; Ellen, 218; Estelle, 218; Eunice, 218; Eveline, 218; Frank, 218; Fred, 218; Henry, 218; John, 217, 527, 608, 609; John, Jr., 218; John, 3rd, 218; (Capt.) John, 613; Laurinda, 163; M. S., 163; Mary, 217; Obed W., 217, 218.
- SKY farm, 435, 437, 438, 451, 456, 459.
- SLIPP, Byron, 26.
- SMALL, Alice, XIII; Alvin, 161; Anna, 161; C. O., 412; (Rev.) William, 35.
- SMART, Ephraim K., 261.
- SMITH, (Capt.), 610; Aaron, 73; Addie, 580; Alice, 468, 489; Almeda, 102; Annie, 579; Content, 73; Deborah S., 176; Eleanor, 382; Elizabeth, 181; Emily, 537; Felker, 298; Gertrude, 580; George C., 419; Horace, 579; Isaac, 468; Jesse, XIV, 382; Jonathan, 226; Joseph, 315; Lilla B., 243, 578, 582; Livonia, 105; Lizzie, 584; Lucy, 101; Mannasseh H., 629; Margaret, 298; Phoebe, 59; Richard, 298; Robert, 524; Samuel, 105, 382; Sarah, 101, 472; William, 298, 472; Zeruah, 226.
- SMULLEN, Addie P., 534.
- SNELL, Augusta, 491, 575; Clymena, 225; Cyrus, 225; Emily, 575; Hannah, 203; Joseph, 378; Joshua, 575; Olive M., 575; Susan, 575.
- SNOAD, Mary A., 425.
- SOCIAL amenities, 315.
- SOLON, date of settling, 231; Ferry to, 40, 146-147.
- SOLON-New Portland highway, 273.
- SOMERSET County, first settler, 4.
- SOMERSET Hotel, 127.
- SOMERSET Railway, 422, 481, 536, 615-620.
- SOULE, Cornelius, 18, 21, 321, 335, 336; Deborah, 98, 107, 297, 376; Dolly, 91, 323, 351, 354, 359.
- SOULE purchase, 336, 337, 346.
- SPAULDING, Abel W., 333, 426, 625; Abel W., Jr., 426; Ada, 426; Addison, 425; Alexander, 427; Ambrose C., 212; Amelia, 537; Benjamin, 198, 212; Betsey, 212, 426; Celestia, 121, 425; Charles H., 425; Christopher C., 212, 567; Cora, 426; Cynthia, 333, 426; Cyrus McK., 212; Daniel, 202, 212, 423, 567; David, 101, 210; Dennis, 425; Dolly W., 102, 427; Edmund, 425; Edward, 213; Eleanor H., 426; Ella, 426; Elvira, 427; Emily, 537; Ephraim, 368, 426; Fanny, 213; Frank S., 212; Hadeena



- M., 121; Harriet, 426, 427; Helena, 425; Horace M., 426; Ida M., 75; Jeremiah S., 427; Jerome, 121, 425, 562, 580; Jesse, 212, 427; Joanna, 425; John N., 212; John P., 198, 389; John W., 426; Jonathan, 198, 212, 389, 423, 490, 567, 568; Joseph, 23, 102, 104, 416, 419, 423, 426, 427, 490; Joseph, 3rd, 427; (Col.) Joseph W., 427, 428, 588; Kate B., 45, 213; Lavinia, 212; Lorenzo D., 212; Louisa, 425; Lydia, 389, 423, 425; Madison, 425; Mae W., 580; Mahlon, 537; Marcellus M., 425; Martha, 101; Mary, 143, 164, 239, 426, 427, 579; Mary A., 425; Mary T., 424; Merari, 387, 393, 423, 426, 427; Nancy, 426; Nathan W., 389, 423-425; Sally, 426; Sarah, 387, 426, 427; Sophia, 427; Susie, 578, 580; Taomis, 198, 212; Thomas, 567; (Rev.), Thomas B., 212, 213, 295; Tilson H., 203, 213, 427; Timothy, 423, 425, 426; Timothy C., 152, 425, 432, 593; Timothy G., 487; Walter, 423, 424, 427, 663-666; William, 27, 29, 234, 567; (Dr.) Zachariah, 427, 490, 633.
- SPAULDINGTOWN, 7.
- SPEAR, Betsey, 217; (Col.) Ellis, 591; Emily, 451; (Dr.) Herman, 451.
- SPENCER, (Maj. Gen.), 611; Abigail, 67, 244, 377; Joanna, 218; Sarah B., 455.
- SPINNER, Ruth, 193.
- SPINNEY, (Rev.) John, 283, 286, 310.
- SPOONER, Abraham, 43; Caroline, 57; John, 334; Mary L., 57; Zilpha R., 43.
- STAIN, Charles, 347; David, 347.
- STANDISH, Francis A., 116; George W., 116; Leo, 451.
- STANLEY, Augusta M., 328; F. E., 328; Nancy, 107.
- STARKS, 282, 286.
- STETSON, Jacob, 636.
- STEVENS, Abigail, 105, 120, 162, 405; Adelina, 120; Albert, 120; Alden, 163; Aldis, 325; Amanda, 158; Anna, 161; Ansel, 4, 136, 164, 165; Ashman T., 163, 165; Augustus C., 164; Baldwin, 143; Benjamin, 161, 164; Bradford, 163; Caroline, 120, 164; Caroline R., 143; Cora, 165; Cordelia, 120; Coris A., 163; Cornelia, 120, 163; Cyrus B., 120, 479; David, 69, 79, 162, 164, 181, 557, 617, 622, 628; David, 2nd, 163-165, 179, 594, 630; David W., 158; Ebenezer, 69, 161; Ebenezer F., 162, 163, 165, 635; Edith, 504; Edward P., 164; Elam, 122, 163-165, 203, 296, 573, 593; (Mrs.) Elam, 89; Elijah G., 162, 479; Elisha, 162, 164; Ella B., 642; Ellen A., 163; Emma J., 359; Ephraim, 161; Esther, 161, 164; Everett A., 163; Fanny, 139, 145, 162, 203; Fanny T., 145, 163; Franklin B., 203; Fred, 164; Freeman, 606; Fuller, 164; Gorham, 165; Harriet A., 162, 163; James H., 342; John, 162, 164; John S., 164; Jonathan, 4, 120, 134, 149, 152, 161, 162, 164, 165, 255, 262, 376, 405, 479, 560, 578, 636; Jonathan, Jr., 22, 139, 145, 146, 154, 162, 163, 165, 260, 262, 519, 607, 627, 628; Joseph, 325; Joseph J., 504; Jotham, 147, 163-165; (Mrs.) Jotham, 140; Julia A., 163; Laurinda, 163; Lizzie, 163; Loisa, 162; Louisa H., 479; Lucinda, 154, 162; Marcia, 163; Marshall, 120, 163; Mary, 69, 143, 161, 163, 164, 427; Mary J., 163; Mary T. 162; Matilda, 120; Medora, 163; Milford, 120; Nancy, 162; Nancy A., 325; Naomi, 122, 163, 164, 181, 565, 578; Nathaniel, 4, 151, 161, 172; Orlando, 164; Philena, 162, 163; Polly, 89; 154, 163; Rachel, 161; Rosanna, 324, 325; (Mrs.) S. T., 78; Sanford B., 143, 164, 165, 427, 593; Sanford W., 164; Sarah, 79, 161, 162; Sarah A., 164; Sarah F., 165; Sarah Y., 162; Sibyl W., 162; Thankful, 154, 161; Truman A., 162; Vassal, 164; Vesta A., 164; William, 30, 533, 538; William H. (Harrison), 120, 162, 165, 405, 414, 593.
- STEVENS family, property, 4, 22, 30.
- STEWART, Alice, 586; Amelia, 537; Angie, 484; Aurelia B., 286; Charles W., 550; Daniel, 127, 359, 500, 501, 627; Daniel F., 352; Daniel, Jr., 24, 28, 448, 467; Emma, 550; (Mrs.) Gustavus A., 586; Howard H., 484; Mark, 90, 406; Olive, 67; Philena, 352; Theodore M., 352, 412, 537.
- STEWART, D. D., 617, 619, 620.
- STICKNEY, Emma, 580; (Dr.) George W., 580, 633; Lucy, 580, 582; Sarah, 580.
- STILES, Susan, 449; William, 449.
- STILLSON, Cyrus, 282.
- STINCHFIELD, Minnie, 585.
- STINSON, Ann, 102.
- STONE, Adaline M., 419; Cyrus A., 419; Henry, 127; Sarah, 419; Sarah E., 419; Stillman, 419, 420; Stillman, Jr., 419.
- STORER, (Old Elder), 283; Samuel, 305, 309.
- STORER farm, 302.
- STREETER, Daniel, 348.
- STRICKLAND, Abel, 457; Alden, 456; Alice M., 457; Almira C., 457, 585; Asa, 306, 457, 593; Augustus, 457; Aurilla, 457; Benjamin F., 457, 591; Charity B., 440, 457, 585; Charles, 309, 457; Christiana, 306, 457, 592; Cyrus B., 457; Daniel, 457; Daniel D., 30, 306-308, 456, 457, 585, 592, 636; Eastman T., 457; Elizabeth W., 457; Etta E., 585; Frank W., 457; Georgietta, 455; Laura E., 400, 582, 585; Lee, 457, 591; Lewis, 457;

Linda M., 491; Martha, 457; Martin, 306, 309, 457; Mary, 306; Mary A., 306; Moses L., 457, 592; Nathan, 306, 307, 309; Nellie, 585; Otis, 30, 255, 440, 456, 457; Otis, Jr., 457; Parmelia C., 457; Polly, 306; Rachel, 306, 457; Rufina, 457; Seba, 457; Sophronia L., 457; Susannah S., 457; W. H., 176; Wilfred H., 491, 585.

STRICKLING, John, 636.

STRONG, Caleb, 626.

SUCKLING, John F., 565; Louisa, 579; Walter B., 565.

SULLIVAN, James, 249, 591, 626; (Gen.), expedition, 613.

SULLOWAY, (Mrs.) Emory, 342.

SUSUP, 637, 638.

SWEET, Clara M., 504; Gertrude, 504; Hollis, 504; Hollis, Jr., 504; Hugh, 504; Irwin, 504; Irwin L., XIV, 504; Lafayette I., 504; Laura L., 497, 498, 504; Lily, 504.

SWETT, Ada F., 45, 526; William, 45.

SYLVESTER, Hannah F., 140, 578.

## T

TABER, Elizabeth W., 457; (Mrs.) Chester L., 325.

TALCOTT, Alvah W., 490; Betsey, 366; Ebenezer C., 489, 589; Eliza A., XIV, 490; Mary C., 490; Mary E., 489.

TAUNTON Academy. (See Bristol Academy.)

TAXPAYERS, list of, 643-662.

TAYLOR, Amos, 2, 6, 99, 111, 230, 241, 378; Albert, 306; Betsey, 99, 241; Dennis, 123; Emily, 306; Ida L., 60; Isabel, 306; John 2, 6, 230, 241; Lussana G., 109, 583.

TEMPLE, Anna, 472; Isaac, 103.

TEW, (Capt.) William, company of, 612.

THAYER, Abbott H., 44.

THOMAS, Samuel, 541.

THOMPSON, Aaron, 5, 199, 201, 216, 223, 224, 243, 379; Abel, 142; Abial G., 141; Ada, 228; Adeline, 141, 143, 574; Albert, 141, 226, 513; Albion, 227; Alden, 226; Almira, 226; Alureda, 228, 405; Amanda, 227; Angie, 140, 578; Ann, 226; Annie, 140, 141; Annie M., 431; Arminda D., 226, 513; Barbara, 140; Benjamin, 135, 200, 224, 227; (Capt.) Benjamin, 159, 192, 193, 215, 216, 224, 225, 227, 248, 251, 519, 523, 625; Benjamin, 2nd, 226; Betsey, 216, 225, 239, 445, 512; Caroline R., 143, 164; Catharina, 226; Cecil S., 501; Celestia, 228; Celia, 212, 226, 574; (Mrs.) Charles, 272; Charles E., 493; Charles W., 330; (Col.) Christopher, 27, 29, 30, 134, 135, 139, 140-141, 146, 162, 171, 172, 255, 262, 486, 502, 518, 561, 604, 606, 622, 623, 624, 632, 635; Christopher Jr., 141, 146; Clara, 227;

Clarabel, 140, 406; Clarissa, 142; Climena, 141, 192; Cyrena, 140; De Lafayette, 227, 606; Delana, 141; Dorothy, 501; Eastman, 225; Eli W., 207; Elias H., 142, 295; Elihu, 226, 227; Eliza, 431, 493; Elizabeth, 223; Ella, 142; Ella M., 228, 565, 574, 579, 585, 586; Ella S., 330; Elmira, 139; Elvira, 141; Emma, 227, 574, 579, 582; Emma E., 228; Etta, 141; Eva M., 330; Fanny, 90, 139, 145, 162, 228; Flavilla, 574; Fletcher, 90, 171, 224, 225, 227, 255, 296, 405, 409, 574, 621; Fletcher, Jr., 90, 228; Frances A., 143, 574; Genie, 142; George E., 330; Hannah F., 140; Harriet, 142, 143; Hattie, 141, 584; Herbert C., 330; Ida, 140; Irena, 141; Irving, 226; Irving, W., 330; (Capt.) Isaac H., 34, 551, 574; Israel T., 431; Jane, 141, 142; Jedidiah, 210, 224, 225, 226; Jennie, 330; Jeremiah, 284, 292, 361, 547; (Mrs.) Jeremiah, 362; Joel, 141; John, 3, 134, 139, 142, 143, 151, 162, 172, 239; John, Jr., 142; John W. 225; Johnson, 381; Jonas, 179; Joseph, 223, 572; Joshua G., 140, 141; Julia, 442; Lelia, 227; Lenora, 122, 493, 579, 586; Lucinda, 493; Lydia, 192, 216, 225, 239; Lyman G., 141; Manley, 226; Maria, 141, 142, 513; Marian, 140; Martha, 139, 144-145, 171, 227, 574; Mary, 130, 139, 146, 150, 226, 228, 378; Mary C., 141; Mary E., 90, 143, 226; Mindwell, 139, 140, 182; Miriam, 113; Molly, 224, 226; ("Black") Mose, 141, 143; ("Red") Mose, 143; Moses, 3, 4, 40, 130, 133-136, 139-144, 146-151, 154, 172, 238, 248, 251, 386, 431, 448, 487, 493, 514, 519, 523, 560, 574, 588, 607, 623, 627, 633; Moses, Jr., 139, 546, 593; Moses M., 143, 144; Nancy, 225; Nathan, 22, 24, 134, 136, 139, 141, 143, 146, 448, 518, 566, 636; Nathan, Jr., 140, 431, 578; Olive, 139, 145; Orra W., 143, 226; Perley B., 34; Philena N., 227, 405; Phoebe, 227; Polly, 572; Rachel, 139; Rebecca, 130, 136, 143, 201; Rosilla, 381, 398; Ruth, 227; Samantha M., 144, 574; Samuel, 224; Samuel F., 226; Sarah, 226; Sarepta, 228, 551, 574; Sophia E., 226; Sumner, 142; Susan, 139; Susannah, 574; Tamson, 179; Thankful, 210, 225; Tryphena L., 228; Waldo E., 330; Walter, 103; Warren, 141, 146, 513, 562; William, 2, 9; (Capt.) William, 159, 212, 214, 216, 224-226, 261, 445, 512, 520, 561, 567; William, Jr., 143, 226; Zeruah, 226.

THOMPSON family, early settlers, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9.

THORNTON, Eva M., 330.

THWING, Mary A., 578.



TIBBETTS, A. A., 584; Emma J., 565; Martha, 192; William, 192.  
 TINGLEY, Minor, 202.  
 TINKHAM, S. E., 586.  
 TITCOMB, (Col.) Benjamin, 240; Nancy, 240; Paulina H., 46; Samuel, 2, 3, 5, 6, 240, 626.  
 TITCOMB Academy, 5.  
 TITCOMB survey map, 2, 3, 6.  
 TITCOMB Town, settlement of, 4-6, 7.  
 TOBEY, (Esquire), 169; Ansel, 575; Charles, 584; Georgia, 584; Olive, 575.  
 TOLCOTT, Reliance, 176.  
 TOWLE, Sally, 569.  
 TOWN, Abishal, 591; Ellen, 218; (Capt.) Ezra, 40, 612; Sarah, 211.  
 TOWNE, Jacob, 472; Mary Jane, 472; Rubah, XIV, 362.  
 TOZIER, Albert, 140; Cyrena, 140; Hannah, 99; Harriet, 586; (Mrs.) S. L., 272; Seth, 99.  
 TRAFTON, (Capt.) Joshua, 612.  
 TREAT, Henry, 169, 203.  
 TRIGANNE, Eva J., 79.  
 TRIPP, Adelmont R., 456; Albert, 455; Alfred, 455; Alice M., 455; Alston C., 454; Alvira, 454; Arvilla, 306, 454; Byron, 455; Byron S., 455; Clarence, 455, 456; Cristal D., 455; Daniel, 455, 593; David, 28-30, 306, 308, 309, 454; Eben, 306, 307, 454; Edwin F., 455; Emily, 455; Emily M., 442, 455; Emily S., 451, 454; Ephraim C., 305, 450-452, 455, 456, 585, 603; Ethel F., 455, 456; Esther M., 455; Flora E., 455; Florence E., 456; Frank E., 455; Freeman, 454; (Dr.) G. Alston, 453, 455; Harry, 454; Hester, 306, 454; Hiram, 454; Hiram, Jr., 454; Leonard, 454; Lester F., 455; Love, 456, 585; Love P., 451, 455; Lucy, 306, 454, 455; Mandana L., 453; Mary, 454; Mary H., 454; Mary I., 454; Millie A., 456, 582, 585; Minnie L., 455; Nellie, 454; Paul W., 454; Percival A., 456; Polly, 30, 306, 454; Richard, 306, 442, 454, 455, 457; Richard H., 453, 455, 456, 593; Robert H., 454; Samuel, 454; Sarah B., 455; Sarah J., 455; Simeon, 455, 457; Stella V., 456; Susan, 454; Viletta, 454; William, 454.  
 TRIPP, schoolhouse, 296.  
 TROWBRIDGE, Addie Smith, 35; Josephine, 35.  
 TRUE, Flora E., 538; John G., 582; Vila, 327, 582.  
 TUPPER, Charles R., 565.  
 TURNER, (Rev.) Abel, 283; John, 346.  
 TUTTLE, Lydia, 437.

## U

UMPHREY, Samuel, 248.

## V

VARNEY, Emogene, 518.

VARNUM, Abiah, 513; James M., 513; Joseph B., 513, 626; Samuel, 513.  
 VASSALBORO, 206.  
 VEASIE, Adella, 579; Albert, 141; Elvira, 141.  
 VERRELL, Sarah M., 304.  
 VICKERS, Joseph, Jr., 25.  
 VILES, Ella, 359; George, 359.  
 VITTUM, Elisha W., 591; Elizabeth, 120; Orin O., 120; Viola, 181.  
 VOSE, Caroline G., 105; Robert C., 105.

## W

WADSWORTH, (Gen.) Peleg, 320.  
 WAIT, Holland, 353; Robert, 376; Ruth, 375, 376; Sybil, 353.  
 WALDRON, (Col.), 611.  
 WALKER, Abigail, 152, 315; Abraham, 306, 320, 327, 328, 359, 612; Addie L., 330, 578, 582, 586; Adelbert W., 328; Albert B., 325; Albion K., 584; Aldis, 325; Alfred, 95, 113, 152, 153, 315, 348; Andrew, 312, 315, 319-321, 327; Ann, 359; Annie E., 370; Arthur, 328; Asa, 333; Asa, Jr., 333; Augusta M., 328; Benjamin F., 112, 377; Betsey, 92, 276, 284, 325, 326, 525, 527; Betty, 311, 312, 321, 325; Calvin F., 28, 323, 354, 361, 374, 554, 618, 619; (Mrs.) Calvin, 272; Carleton, 305; Caroline, 333; Carrie L., 582; Catherine, 327, 550; Cephas, 293, 304, 329, 590, 595, 639; (Mrs.) Cephas, 272; Cephas R., 327, 328, 402, 412; Charles, 333; Charles B., 328; Charles S., 9, 78, 270, 271, 330, 342; Clara, 579; Cora M., 270, 271, 272, 328, 579; Cushman, 315; Cynthia, 333, 423, 426; Cyrena, 330; Cyrus, 321, 490; (Mrs.) E. C., 272; E. J., 325; Eben J., 262, 327, 328, 338, 339, 359; Eli C., 262, 270, 271, 322, 327, 328, 338, 546, 547, 554, 579, 615; Eli S., 333; Elisha, 11, 76, 258, 262-264, 269, 321, 322, 327, 328, 333, 336-339, 345, 411, 423, 541, 546, 547, 549, 550, 625; Elizabeth, 85, 311, 312; Ella, 212; Ella S., 330; Ellen, 270-272, 333; Elmore, 315; Elsie M., 347; Emeline, 333, 625; Emma, 328; Emma M., 330, 393; Erastus, 176, 333, 593, 618, 622, 625; Ernest G., 330, 640-642; Esther, 330; Eunice, 333; Flora S., 122; Frank, 323; Fred S., 329; George, 212; (Mrs.) George, 272; George B., 168, 328, 329, 370, 536; George W., 73, 315; Georgia, 329; Guy, 333; Hannah, 153, 359; Hanson, 315; Helen, 328; Irinda, 79, 80; John, 275, 312, 315, 316, 319, 320, 327, 372, 373, 376; (Capt.) John, Jr., 23, 104, 152, 315, 320, 327, 333, 375, 422, 423, 546, 561, 562, 568, 604; John, 2nd, 321, 328, 333, 338, 339; John E., 122, 333; Joseph,

- 65, 293, 311, 312, 315, 316, 320-323, 355, 374, 375, 612; (Mrs.) Joseph, Sr., 301; (Deacon) Joseph, Jr., 29, 91, 263, 264, 277, 284, 286, 287, 289, 322, 325-327, 333, 346, 354, 520, 552, 604, 623; Joseph, 2nd, 327, 328, 411; Lana, 585; Leonard H., 322, 323, 374, 554, 593; (Mrs.) Leonard, 272, 289; Lorinda, 379; Lottie, 212, 329, 579, 584; Lovina, 93, 289, 322, 323, 374, 375, 552; Lucinda, 324; Lydia, 315, 320, 334; Lydia M., 330, 341; Mannix, 330, 641, 642; Margaret A., 328, 469; Marjorie, 330; Mark C., 305, 329, 541; Martha, 359; Martha A., 304, 329; Martha R., 271, 330; Mary T., 333; Minda, 333; Miriam, 333; Molly, 399; Nancy, 316, 325, 372, 373, 375, 376; Nathaniel, 112, 153, 159, 194, 333, 423; Nellie 333; Nelson, 302, 377, 380, 552, 554, 559; Olive, 113, 315, 320; Orlando, 315; Orrin P., 380; Orrinda, 380; (Col.) Perley F., 305, 329, 521, 541; Polly, 326, 327, 379; Rebecca, 370; Romaine, 642; Rosanna, 324, 325; Roy, 122, 333; Ruth, 73, 315; Samuel, 79, 257, 283, 284, 286, 345, 359, 374, 550; (Mrs.) Samuel, 272; Samuel A., 323, 354, 393; Sarah, 333, 393, 584; Sebel, 112, 114, 316; (Capt.) Solomon, 113, 199, 200, 319-322, 327, 611; Solomon, Jr., 200, 319; Solomon, 3rd, 22, 39, 269, 275, 312, 315, 319, 321, 333, 336; Solomon, 328, 330, 393, 454, 469, 544, 547, 550, 625; Sophia, 321, 327; Southard, 333; 422; Stephen, 95, 112, 315, 316, 333, 373, 378; Stillman A., 329, 330, 342, 359, 398, 483; Susan, 376; Susannah, 113; Sydney T., 325; Tabitha A., 315, 316; Tamson, 95; Vila, 327, 582, 585; Wilbert, 322, 347; William, 380; William C., 322, 327, 328, 411, 589; William L., 328.
- WALKER family, relationship, 320, 322.
- WALL, D. M., 533.
- WALLACE, Addie, 503; Lew, 503.
- WALTON, Betsey, 440; (Justice), 620; S. J., 117, 543.
- WARD, Ephraim, 352; Frank B., 392; Gertrude A., 197; Harriet E., 392; Lowell E., 197, 300; M. B., 582; Maud, 300; Percy, 392; Philena, 162; (Mrs.) Walter, 346.
- WARE, Albert H., 286, 296, 305, 537, 620; Harriet, 286, 537; Queenie, 586; Winifred, 538. (See Wear.)
- WARREN, Eunice, 306; Susanna, 396.
- WASHBURN, Allen, 305; Allen H., 79; (Dr.) Clarence J., 397; Ella B., 79; George, 305; Hannah, 305; Horace A., 397; (Rev.) Hosea, 304, 305, 609; Leonard, 305; Martha A., 304, 329; Mary, 397; Myra, 355.
- WASSON, Jennie, XIV, 538; Robert, 538; Susan A., 78, 79.
- WAUGH, (Capt.) 282; Charlotte, 576; Lois D., 106; Polly, 100, 106; Randall, 100, 106.
- "WEAR," Abel, 4.
- WEATHREN, Mary, 351.
- WEBB, Mary, 385; (Col.) Samuel B., 610; Thomas H., 287.
- WEBSTER, Caroline W., 158; Emma, 433; Ella, 398; Charles, 433; D. W., 158; John, 158.
- WEEKS, Altena, 59; Clara M., 394; George G., 582; James, 394; Lucy, 195.
- WELCH, Floretta E., 360; John, 163; Marcia, 163.
- WELL, (Capt.), 610.
- WELLS, Abigail, 486; Anna, 223; Ascha, 431, 511; Belinda, 122, 486, 489; (Mrs.) Daniel, 33, 34; Eunice, 487; Franklin W., 488; Helena, 425, 487; Horace, 467, 486; Jennie, 407; Mandell, 488, 593; Mary, 485, 486; Mercy, 425, 485-487, 489; Nancy, 120, 486; Nathaniel, 8; Olive, 488; Orrin D., 488; Polly C., 485; Ralph, 124, 425, 472, 485, 487, 488, 561, 562; Robert, 22, 122, 146, 385, 485, 486, 493, 523, 566; Robert, Jr., 485, 486; Robert G., 487, 488; Sophronia, 472, 486; Statira, 488, 511; Stilson, 488, 584, 589, 593; Susan C., 124, 488; Walter, 341, 488.
- WENTWORTH, Amos J., 398, 590; Andrew, 22, 61, 89, 302, 381, 385, 396, 398, 399, 542, 543, 551, 562; Bateman C., 398; Benjamin, 396; (Gov.) Benning, 97; Bes-sie, 105; Daniel, 398, 590, 593; Deborah, XIV, 383, 396; Did-ama R., 398; Elizabeth, 120, 396, 405; Ellen, 398; Elmer E., 398; Emily G., 397; Fanny, 397; Forrest, 80; George C., 397; George W., 398; Hannah, 396; Hannah B., 397, 550-551; Harriet, 382, 397; James L. H., 23, 61, 80, 284, 285, 330, 383, 396, 401, 542, 543; James L., 116, 397; Jane, 397; Jarvis, 396, 397, 589; Jerry, 80, 398; Jesse, 79, 397, 451; John, 396, 397; John A., 301, 351, 363, 398; (Rev.) Lewis, 302, 398; Lizzie, 379; Lois, 398, 399, 401; Louisa, 397; Mark A., 398; Martha, 97, 396; Martha R., 271, 330, 398; Mary, 398; Mary A., 397; Mary S., 398; May L., 398; Moses, 396; Nancy, 397; Nathan, 398; Oc-tavia, 80, 397; Rachel L., 396; Rosilla, 381, 398; Ruth, 397, 551; Sally, 398; Samuel, 396; Sarah, 398, 546, 550, 551, 562; Sarah M., 80, 398; Seth, 398; Susan R., 89, 398; Susannah, 396; (Elder) William, 396.
- WESTCOTT, Edwin L., 109; (Mrs.) J. F., 78; Lydia, 366; Moses, 202, 366; Nancy A., 486; Thank-ful B., 78; Vesta L., 109; Wal-ter S., 78.
- WEST Embden Post Office, 51.



- WESTGAARD, (Mrs.) O. A., 328.  
 WESTON, B. P. J., 406; Edward P., 195; Eunice F., 7; Eusebius, 465; Joseph, 7, 240; Martha, 170; Mary, 195; Nathan, 199; Samuel, 7, 8.; Stephen, 170.  
 WEST VILLAGE, 52.  
 WEST Ward School, 52, 521, 522, 523, 524, 536, 540.  
 WEYMOUTH, Albert, 380; Almond, 380; Arthur, 582; Delana, 140; Dennis, 380; Eleanor, 379; Flora, 582; Fred, 302; Harris, 380; Hiram, 312; Lewis, 380; Lucetta, 380; Simeon, 380; Tensie L., 565; Virginia, 380.  
 WHEELER, Minnie, 580.  
 WHELLEN, (Capt.) Richards, 316, 612.  
 WHIPPLE, Angelina, 195; Bell, 579; David, 195; Elezer, 4; Ellen, 574; Ernest, 574; Heman, 192; Hosea B., 195; Jane, 192; Jeremiah, Jr., 14.  
 WHITCOME, Mercy, 487; Nason S., 487.  
 WHITE, Harry, 101.  
 WHITMAN, Elizabeth, 120, 405; Sarah, 427.  
 WHITNEY, David, 161; Eliza J., 122; Isabel, 433; J. F., 565; Joseph (Josiah), 611; Jotham, 433; Lydia, 609; Mary E., 585.  
 WHITTIER, Olive R., 297.  
 WIGGINS, Charles, 88; Hannah B., 80; Lydia F., 80; Sumner F., 80.  
 WILBUR, Alvah B., 442; Francis K., 49; Harriet S., 442; John, 440; Nellie M., 580; Octavia W., 440.  
 WILBUR farm, 30.  
 WILDER, Asa W., 590; Francis, 577.  
 WILEY, B. F., 128.  
 WILKINS, Anna, 366.  
 WILLARD, E. E., 565, 584.  
 WILLEY, Augusta, 346; Osgood, 346.  
 WILLIAMS, Abbie, 60; Abigail, 120, 122, 162; Abigail M., 123, 439, 442; Adaniram, 354, 402, 410; Addie P., 128; Ai, 573; Albert, 120, 122, 128, 493, 507, 593; Albina, 120, 121, 158; Alice, 116; Amos, 23, 120, 121, 158; Ann I., 59; Anna, 86, 114; Anna H., 116; Anne, 115; Atwell R., 128; Belinda, 122, 486, 489; Benjamin R., 128; Bert, XIV; Betsey, 112, 177; Caleb, 23, 26, 38, 103, 118-120, 133, 177, 261, 405, 414, 419, 423, 431, 561, 562, 573; Calvin, 123, 124, 488, 625; Caroline, 243; Caroline B., 483; Caroline C., 116; Celestia, 121, 425; Chandler, XIII, 24, 119, 129, 562, 572, 605, 606; Charles, 116; (Dr.) Charles C., 117; Charles E., 410, 483; Charles W., 128; Charles L., 122, 483, 493, 565, 579; Chester K., 123; Clarissa H., 128; Cornelia, 120, 163; Cyrena, 120, 405, 431; Cyrus, 119, 127, 561; Daniel, 119, 122, 414, 416, 523, 561; Daniel K., 122, 145, 472, 478, 485, 562, 589, 593; David, 122; Diedama E., 354; Ebenezer, 119, 127, 414, 416, 561; Effie, 121; Eliza J., 122; Elizabeth, 113, 120; Ellen, 120, 122, 405, 507; Elsa, 119, 128, 405; Emma L., 514; Esther, 121; Eugene, 122; Eugene L., 112; Eunice, 121; Fairfield, 28, 58, 112, 116, 117, 325, 526, 537, 549, 554, 639; Fidelia, 127; Flora S., 122; Florence, 58; Foster, 120, 405; Francis, 119, 128, 561; (Capt.) Francis, 611; Frances A., 116, 355; Frank A., 58, 541; Fred, 122; Fred C., 58; Freeman, 121-122, 164; Guy F., 122, 123, 568; Hadeena M., 121; Hamden T., 354, 402, 410, 411, 549, 552; Hannah, 58, 112, 526; Harriet H., 128; Harriet T., 120, 572, 573; Harris, 117, 473, 514; Hattie, 122, 572, 573; Henry, 116, 536; Hezia, 119; Horace S., 128; Isaac, 119, 127, 128, 561, 562; Jacob, 4, 23, 25, 38, 39, 111, 118, 119, 122, 152, 248, 250, 414, 416, 439, 519, 612, 613; Jacob, Jr., 101, 119, 128, 251; (Dr.) James Leon, 124-127, 488; Jane, 354, 410; Jason P., 128; Jennie M., 116; Joanna, 38, 39, 101, 118, 119, 128, 561; Joanna D., 123; John, 25, 103, 112, 119, 122, 123, 414, 416, 449, 486, 489, 561, 562; John C., 58, 116, 117, 243; John H., 123; Joseph, 60, 122; Joseph M., 116; Joseph P., 112; Julia H., 112, 116, 450; Katherine, 116; Lana, 123, 243, 582; Laura, 572; Lawrence E., 624; (Lt.) Lemuel (Elemuel), 86, 106, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117; Lemuel (Uncle Lem), 112, 116, 337; Leonard, 119; Lenora, 122, 493, 579; Lewis, 122, 128; Lizzie, 58, 122; Louisa, 410, 580, 586; Lucinda, 42, 86, 89, 112, 216; Lucy E., 120; Mae, 122; Mahala, 127; Malissa M., 489; Margaret, 122; Margaret B., 472; Marshall, 121; Martha, 111, 116; Mary, 121, 405; Mary M., 355; Matilda, 120; Maryetta, 121; Mellen, 122; Mercy, 112; Miriam, 113; Moses, 24, 107, 111, 116, 232, 241, 524, 541, 623, 624; Moses, Jr., 107; Nancy, 120, 128, 467, 573; Naomi, 122, 164; Nason, 129; Nathaniel, 111, 113; Nelson, 122; Oliver, 128; Palmer A., 123; Parmelia, 101, 128; Prescott, 122; Rachel, 127; Rebecca, 129; Rhoda M., 116; Richard, 113, 119, 123, 128; Roger, 113; Rosallie, 129; Rose, 122; Roxanna, 123, 468; Ruel, 128; Sally, 122, 468; Sarah, 119, 120, 449, 573; Sarah A., 120, 194; Sarah J., 354; Sebel, 112, 114, 316; (Gen.) Seth, 411; Setira, 354; Sewall, 101, 562; Sherman H., 58; Sidney M., 354; Stella, 243; Sukey, 119; Susan C., 124, 488; Susannah, 113; Sylvia L., 121; Thaddeus, 355; Timothy, 129, 227, 345, 354, 402,

- 410; (Col.) Timothy, 111, 113; Timothy, Jr., 113; Thomas A., 355; Vesta, 446; Viola, 117, 473; Warren, 112, 120, 122, 333; Webster, 121, 243; William, 117; William H., 116; Zachariah, 120, 163, 194, 467, 562, 573, 606, 607; Zephaniah, 112, 275.
- WILLIAMS mill, 119.
- WILLIAMSON, B. L., 565; Betsey, 439; (Elder), 291; Ethel M., 441; Eugene L., 441; Fannie, 225; John L., 210, 530, 536; Nancy, 272, 530; Sarah C., 530; (Rev.) Stephen, 283, 286.
- WILSON, Alfred E., 224; Alice G., 224; Allen, 304, 582; Anna, 223; Augustus H., 223; Benjamin, 222; Carrie B., 224; Catherine, 216, 222; Charles S., 304; Christiana, 150, 170; Cora A., 304, 577, 582; Cordelia, 223, 577; Elijah, 27, 29, 31-32, 207, 208, 216, 223, 224, 304, 567, 577, 628, 631; Elmer, 304; Emily S., 223; Emma F., 304, 582; Emma J., 223; Everett, XIV, 304, 577; Fidelia, 304, 379, 579; Flavilla, T., 223, 569, 577; Harry C., 224; Jackman, 223; Jennie N., 160; (Rev.) Jesse L., XIV, 207, 216, 223, 297, 303, 304, 577, 624; John, 31, 74, 149, 159, 198, 202, 207, 215, 222, 244, 249, 251, 303, 519, 522, 568, 572, 577, 613, 623, 631; John, Jr., 223; John L., 223, 224; (Mrs.) J. L., 272; Joseph H., 223; Justus B., 223, 224, 589; Loma, 74; Lucy, 303, 304; (Rev.) Obed, 150, 170, 569; Owen, 304; Philander, 304, 379; Polly, 223, 572; Reuben, 10, 223, 567, 604, 634; Sally, 31, 89, 207, 208, 223; Sarah, 223, 631; Servilla 304, 379; Susannah, 31, 207, 222-223.
- WILSON Schoolhouse, 269.
- WINDSOR, 148.
- WINSLOW, Jonathan H., 79, 550; M., 550.
- WITHAM, Abigail, 100, 431, 500; Achsa, 431, 488; Adah, 431; Albert, 468; Amanda, 431; Angeline, 431, 489, 490; Annie M., 431; Asa, 431; Bert, 342; Betsey, 310; Calvin S., 431; Cyrena, 120, 405, 431; Daniel S., 428; Dassie, 431; Ebenezer, 428, 449, 468; Ebenezer, Jr., 468; Edna, 431; Eliza, 431; Emma, 431; Fannie, 225; Grant, 431, 483-484, 562; (Mrs.) Grant, 140, 238, 431; Hannah, 428; Hiram, 101, 310, 428, 431; John, 428; Jotham G., 120, 405, 431, 488, 489, 562, 606; (Col.) Lemuel, 100, 105, 255, 261, 264, 378, 428, 431, 467, 471, 500, 566, 567, 604, 632; Lester C., XIV, 377, 431; Lura, 431; Manley, 431, 490; Mark, 431, 490; Martha A., 431, 433; Mary, 449, 468; Melvin, 431; Parker, 431; Rebecca, 431; Sally, 428; Sarah, 449; Sarah W., 431; Susan, 431; Warren, 431, 449; William W., 431.
- WITHEE, Alvina, 355.
- WITHERELL, Josephine, 582.
- WOOD, Oliver, 233; Ruth B., 582.
- WOODCOCK, Charley, 302.
- WOODS, Addie G., 109; Robert, 109.
- WOODWARD, Dwight, XIV; Jane E., XIV.
- WOOLEY, Alice, 504.
- WORLEY, Rosallie, 129.
- WRIGHT, Sarah, 355.
- WYMAN, Abram, 582; (Mrs.) C. W., 116.

## Y

- YEATON, Ella, 426.
- YORK, Nancy A., 325; Samuel, 161; Sarah, 161.
- YOUNG, Abigail, 67; Abihail, 198, 199; Allen, 342, 446; Almeda, 192, 212; Alonzo, 211; Andrew, 192, 211; Annah, 99, 210, 378; Benjamin, 75, 192, 198, 199, 210, 211, 215, 243-244, 299, 561, 567, 590; Celia, 212, 226; Cephas, 192, 212, 226; Cordelia, 212, 223; Daisy, 212, 347, 579; Daniel, 211, 282, 283, 309; David, 37, 67, 68, 199, 210-212, 244; David, Jr., 175, 192, 199, 210, 211, 297, 299; Elisha, 199, 211, 215, 218, 626; Ella, 212; Enoch, 223; Ethel, 212; Franklin, 211; Fred B., 212, 329, 579; Hannah L., 297, 299; Hannah M., 211, 299; Jacob, 211, 345, 518, 545, 561, 636; James, 307; Jane, 68, 210; John, 457; Joseph, 101, 162, 199, 211, 253, 559, 560; Julia, 203; Lafayette, 192, 212; Lottie, 212, 329, 579; Lovina, 212; Lucinda, 192, 212; Lucy, 192, 210, 211, 216; Lydia, 68, 199; Manley, 212; Marcellus, 192, 212; Mary, 192, 210, 212, 226; Mindwell, 636; Nellie M., 585; Patience, 101; Phillip, 596; Rachel, 67; Rubah, XIV; Sally, 101, 211; Sarah, 211; Sarah B., 212; Susie B., 446; Taomis, 198, 199, 212; Warrenton, 211.



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